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...esday February 8 1978
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THE TIMES

The extraordinary influence of Dr Spock, page 8

...Ethiopia now confident ...t can regain Ogaden

...ia, confident that its new air and ground ...ive will regain the Ogaden, has said it ...ot invade Somalia. The Somalis admit ...al withdrawals" in face of attacks ...d by Soviet and Cuban personnel, particu... pilots. Western diplomats in Mogadishu ...eported thousands of Cubans on the way ...iopia in Soviet ships.

...oviet ships bringing ...ore Cuban troops

...vid Spanier
...ic Correspondent
...aba, Feb 7

...ing with confidence ...ess is already on the ...iopia predicts that it ...ld to win" in its ...to regain the Ogaden. ...assure you we are ...to invade Somalia", ...enant Tamrat Ferede, ...kesman of the Ethio... ...vernment said here ...unching a new press ... But while Ethiopia ...want territory from ...try, it would never ...in inch of its own, he

...er was said in the ...was Ethiopia's obliga... defend its national ... and its revolution, ...ving the enemy out of ...try and crushing the ... class enemy. The ...s believed that all ...nsive and offensive ... they were taking ... and proper.

...pia will not and ...held responsible for ...quences". Lieutenant ...ent on. "If the ques...s as to what is the ... for avoiding ..., the answer is the ... withdrawal of the ... the reactionary Moga...gime from Ethiopian ... and to stop meddling ...ernal affairs."

Fikre Selassie Wog... the Minister of ... said that Somali ...re being routed. "It ...much longer before ...ng Somali forces are ...back reeling with ... humiliation."

...nd resentful at what ...as biased reporting ...estern news media— ...seen as one of the ...prits for failing to ...he Somalis—the Eth...ernment has all of a ...anted entry visas to ...100 reporters from ...t and East Europe, ...parts of the world. ...the world press and ...vernments view the ... revolution? Lieu...mrat asked. "Reac...ces" believed "that ...its have been violat...Ethiopia has become ...of anarchy and ter... oppressive rule is ...ised. However, the ...gle which is going ...ustified struggle to ...e masses to enjoy ...hts, and to ensure ...reedom, justice and ..."

...baba with its euca...s in bloom and sun... looking at peace ...the sight of a man's ...through the back of ...id lying in the street ..., is a reminder that ...struggle is still go... ...airport looked less menacing than many European terminals, apart from a light anti-aircraft battery.

The foreign journalists have been promised a trip to the war front, but fortunately the regime feels an obligation, as it puts it, to see that the press "do not become targets of the bullets, bombs, and artillery of the enemy troops".

Charles Harrison writes from Nairobi: Official sources in Somalia admit that the Western Somalia Liberation Front (WSLF) has suffered reverses round Harer, to the north of the Ogaden, but deny that its forces have been routed by the air and ground assault launched by Ethiopia in the past few days.

Nevertheless, the Somalis are not hiding their concern. Theey point out that President Said Barre told Western envoys last month that the Ethiopian offensive was about to begin, with the aim of driving into Somali territory and capturing Hargeisa and Berbera.

Somalia, which claims it is not involved in the frighting inside Ethiopia although it gives support to the WSLF, has been asking Western countries to supply arms to counter the flow of Soviet arms and aircraft into Ethiopia in recent months, but it has had no success.

The WSLE captured virtually the whole Ogaden last year, but was never able to take Harer, despite gaining strategic positions round the city.

Western journalists have visited WSLF units inside the Ogaden. They were told by the local commander that heavy attacks had forced the WSLF to retreat from several positions near Harer, but he insisted that these were "tactical withdrawals" in the face of overwhelming air and ground power, with the Ethiopians strongly supported by Cuban and Soviet military personnel.

He said the WSLF still holds the strategic Gara Marda Pass, beyond Jijiga on the road to Harer. But the Harer-Jijiga road is in the centre of one arm of the Ethiopian attack, and if the Ethiopian forces can retake Jijiga they can turn towards the Somali border, along the road which links Jijiga with Hargeisa and Berbera, the most important centres in northern Somalia.

The WSLF commander said up to 30 Ethiopian aircraft had taken part in a single attack, including MiG 21 and MiG 23 jets flown by Cuban and Soviet pilots.

Western diplomats in Mogadishu said today that several thousand more Cuban military personnel were being moved to Ethiopia in Soviet ships.

Map, Kenya fears revived, and Soviet Navy's role, page 7



A lone figure struggling through the blizzard in the heart of Boston yesterday.

Snow brings New York standstill

From Michael Leapman
New York, Feb 7

New York was all but closed down today as the blizzard, defying forecasters' predictions that it would be over by daybreak, swept into late morning as fierce as ever. It has been snowing almost incessantly for 36 hours.

The accumulation so far is about 20in, exceeding the 17in of February, 1961—the city's heaviest single day's fall on record. Nobody would now be surprised if we surpassed the two-day total of 26in which fell in December, 1947, in the most severe blizzard in memory.

This is not, however, the worst affected city. New England has suffered heavier snow and stronger winds, up to 80 miles an hour. A large part of Boston was without power for several hours this morning after a generating station was damaged by wind.

Airports in the north-east—including the three in New York—have been closed since midday yesterday and there is no indication of when they will reopen. Other forms of transport are either out of action or operating on restricted levels, with delays.

Thousands of cars have been abandoned in deep snow drifts, including upwards of 3,000 on one road, the Long Island expressway. Drivers have sought refuge in roadside restaurants or the lounges of hotels, where bedrooms are fully occupied. On those roads which are open, crashed and broken down vehicles have caused jams lasting several hours.

A snow emergency has been declared in New York, which means that no parking is allowed on most streets and that cars are not allowed into the city without wheel chains or snow tyres. Peering through the snow at midday on to a two-block stretch of 42nd Street—one of Manhattan's main arteries—I saw nothing moving except a bus, a taxi and two pedestrians.

There was an eerie quiet. Those few vehicles which were on the streets made little sound in the soft snow. Walking was a little hazardous, as from time to time chunks of ice fell from the sides of skyscrapers.

A few cars had simply been abandoned in the middle of the avenue. About one shop in five was open.

A few people have made the most of the appalling weather. Last night several took to their skis in Manhattan and disported themselves in the quiet streets.

Banking figures raise interest rate fears

By John Whitmore

Preliminary banking figures for the month to mid-January took financial markets aback last night. They indicated that the Government might yet have considerable problems in meeting its money supply targets and stimulated speculation that short-term interest rates might rise much sooner than expected.

Although there is no precise correlation between the banking figures published yesterday and the full money supply figures to be published tomorrow week, the fact that the banks' eligible liabilities, essentially their sterling deposits, rose by nearly 2 per cent in the five weeks to January 18 was last night being taken as a very disturbing sign.

Earlier in the month some City analysts had been looking for a fall in eligible liabilities in the January banking month. Even though last week had produced rumours of a significant rise, the outcome—an increase of £799m—had not been predicted anywhere.

The pound weakened after the figures were released and gilt-edged stock reacted quickly with sharp falls [Business News, page 17].

The indications now seem to be that the Government is highly unlikely to have got back inside its 13 per cent limit for the annual rate of growth in money supply during January.

That, while a slight disappointment, might not in itself be serious. What was disturbing financial markets last night was the fact that the annualized rate of growth in money supply now looks likely to show a rising annual trend rather than a falling trend seen over the past couple of months.

This inevitably produced speculation in the City that the authorities might have to consider a quick rise in interest rates to bolster confidence and stimulate sales of government debt. These sales, which have the effect of reducing the amount of money in the system, have more or less come to a halt over recent weeks.

On the other hand, the Government may well be extremely reluctant to see any rise in interest rates, both for political reasons and because it could be argued that the latest indications from the clearing banks are that the underlying trend in private sector loan demand remains flat.

Indeed, there is some suspicion that one of the reasons for the unexpectedly large rise in eligible liabilities may have a considerable amount to do with banks wishing to increase the size, and change the structure, of their books in expectation of new quantitative controls.

One possible indication of this was the sharp 4.3 per cent increase over the five weeks in the banks' interest bearing, as opposed to current account, deposits.

Financial Editor, page 19

Government contracts to carry clauses on pay policy guidelines

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

Adopting attack as best defence in the pay blacklist dispute, the Government made formal yesterday its policy of sanctions against companies it considers to be paying more than its guidelines allow.

New clauses, running to seven pages, are to be added forthwith to all government contracts, acceptance of which will signify adherence to what the Government proclaims as its incomes policy.

Failure to comply, according to Treasury spokesmen, will lead to the following sanctions: termination of contracts for those companies contracting at fixed prices, and, for variable-price contracts, loss of the cost-plus element. Subcontractors will also be covered, with the sanction falling on the main contractor.

The Commons, amid on otherwise noisy debate, barely responded to this announcement of the extension of government power made by Mr Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection.

The Tory Front Bench seemed not to hear. But outside the Commons the CBI thundered defiance. If the Government went ahead, Sir John Methven, director-general, said the CBI might have to advise its members to strike out the clauses.

Later, Tory backbenchers exclaimed that the Government was imposing a statutory incomes policy. It is not quite that. The Government claims that it is only making explicit what has been implicit since last summer. On July 15 Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer (in paragraph 16 of the White Paper that reprinted his statement), gave warning that the Government would, in its own purchases, effectively withhold its favour from those companies that exceeded government guidelines on settlements.

At the time Mr Healey made clear that most settlements would have to be in single figures if the average earnings increase was to be at the hoped for 10 per cent.

But yesterday Mr Hattersley signalled surrender of that target. He said that 10 per cent was not the guideline for settlement because less had proved impossible, thanks to the Opposition's encouraging excessive.

Hitherto, however, the implication had been that contractual obligations applied only to the 12-month rule between pay settlements. The new clauses extend to the whole of last July's pay White Paper.

According to Civil Service spokesmen, similar clauses applied to government contracts during phases one and two, but then they had the backing of the Acts. The new clauses are based only on what Mr Hattersley called the lawful use of government discretion in the national interest.

The discretionary element was at the heart of Sir John Methven's complaint. The CBI supported the Government's efforts to achieve moderation in pay settlements, he said, but the new clauses gave far wider powers than the Government could possibly need to support pay guidelines.

He objected to the Secretary of State for Employment having sole discretion in the clauses over what the pay guidelines meant, and to there being no appeal against his decision.

He complained that the contract conditions applied to all future pay policies and thus were "a blank cheque". He also complained about the inclusion of subcontractors in the clauses.

Our Parliamentary Correspondent writes: As well as the contracts announcement in the Commons yesterday, the Government changed its mind over the publication of the names of companies on the blacklist or, as ministers prefer to put it, against whom the Government's discretionary powers are being used.

Mr Callaghan at his question time, and Mr Hattersley later in the debate, told MPs that the Government would publish a full list of the companies against which action was being taken as soon as the CBI, the chambers of commerce and other interested bodies could be consulted.

Immediately after Mr Hattersley's statement disapproval was expressed by the CBI, outside the House, and by

Continued on page 2, col 4

TUC moves closer to accepting pay curb

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The TUC moved significantly closer towards acceptance of the Cabinet's wage restraint guidelines yesterday with a clear rebuttal of miners' pay ambitions.

Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, said after talks with leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) that although the TUC was not committed to the Government's insistance on a further 12 months' rule, many unions had accepted that in the present year "an orderly return to collective bargaining would be assisted by the maintenance of a 12-month interval between settlements, and settlements had been taking place on that basis".

That is inconsistent with policy laid down by the 1977 TUC congress, but in line with the Chancellor of the Exchequer's demand that all new pay deals made under the 10 per cent guidelines should last for a year.

As they left their consultations with the TUC, miners' leaders were reticent about the prospects for their claim for 92 per cent increases from March 1 to run for only eight months until a November 1 aniversary date for the coal industry wage agreement.

Mr Joseph Gormley, president of the NUM, who had earlier led the union in talks with the Chancellor and senior Cabinet colleagues, criticized the gap between observance of the pay policy in the public sector and in private industry. He said the guidelines had not "stuck all the way through" and workers in some industries were getting more than the official limit.

Continued on page 2, col 5

Car crash jury awards £68m damages against Ford

From Our Own Correspondent
New York, Feb 7

A California jury has awarded damages totalling $128.5m (£68m) against the oFrd Motor Company in respect of a 1972 car accident in which a woman was killed and a boy grievously injured. Most of the award consists of punitive damages of $125m to Mr Richard Grimshaw, who was 13 at the time.

He was a passenger in a Ford Pinto car—one of the firm's smallest models—the petrol tank of which exploded when another car crashed into the back of it. The driver of the car, Mrs Lily Gray, was killed. Mr Grimshaw was crippled by burns.

He was also awarded $2,841,000 compensatory damages. Mrs Gray's family, who did not seek punitive damages, were awarded $665,000 compensation.

Mr Grimshaw's lawyer maintained that the model had failed five crash tests imposed by Ford, but it had persisted in marketing it. Mr Henry Nolte, Ford's vice-president and general counsel, said the car conformed with all federal safety regulations applicable

BP accused of backing Arab boycott

British Petroleum has been reported to the American Department of Commerce for asking United States companies to comply with the Arab boycott of Israel. Three American companies have filed documents which show that they were requested to comply with the boycott rules by BP Trading, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the British group. The requests were made in connexion with projects in the United Arab Emirates. Page 17

£10,400 payment for shipyard men

Payments of up to £10,400 a man will be made to redundant British Shipbuilders workers under a scheme worked out between management, union leaders and the Department of Industry. The DoI estimates the cost of the scheme will be £1.5m for every thousand redundancies Page 17

IRA mounts new offensive

The Provisional IRA mounted a renewed offensive against members of the locally recruited forces in Northern Ireland with three daylight ambushes in which a part-time soldier was killed and a police constable seriously injured Page 5

700m cigarettes destroyed

Imperial Tobacco has destroyed 700 million cigarettes containing tobacco substitute because of a collapse in the market for New Smoking Material. The group said yesterday that the complete closure of its NSM development programme "must be an option open to us" Page 17

Pakistan's rulers dismiss 1,750

Pakistan's military rulers have dismissed four senior officials, including the Secretary to the Government, and 1,746 provincial officials, saying that many of them had been appointed improperly because of their affiliation with the Pakistan People's Party of Mr Bhutto, the former Prime Minister Page 8

President Sadat impresses US

President Sadat of Egypt is proving adept at using press and television on his United Stares visit, impressing Americans as a reasonable leader with a good case. He is being helped by American irritation at Israel's settlements policy Page 6

Football results

Liverpool 2, Arsenal 1
Hartlepool 1, Halifax 1
Barnsley 2, Aldershot 0
Walsall 3, Lincoln 1
Carlisle 2 Rotherham 1

talks in Knightsbridge end with dealer being thanked at embassy

...len Greek icons recovered in London

...ie Norman
...Correspondent

...rtant Greek icons, ... from the Benaki ... Athens and the ... the Bishop's Palace ...d of Rhodes, have ...ered after negotia...ghtsbridge, London. ... delivered to the ...bassy in London ... by Mr Richard ... the Temple Gallery ...'s Row, London's ... gallery. They are ...ore than £100,000.

...ir began some ... when a Middle East ...ed at the Temple ...h a small Cretan ...f the late sixteenth ...venteenth century. ...part depicts "The ... in the Temple", ...er part "The bap...emple had not met ... before but there ...ason to suspect his ... the icon, so Mr ...ht it for £3,000.

... afterwards Mr ... in touch with Mr ...alarias, a restorer ... for several years ...ntine Museum in ... specializes in re... Mr Mihalarias ...an and restore the ...

...ning it Mr Mihala...eling that he had ...fore. He looked ...ious books and ...ed to the catalogue ...iki Museum, pub...36, he found the ...d and illustrated.

... no way of know... the icon had not left the museum at some time since 1936 in a perfectly proper manner. Mr Mihalarias went to Athens just after Christmas and discovered at the Benaki Museum that the icon had been stolen in November, 1965.

When the Middle East dealer had been negotiating the sale with Mr Temple, he had said that he might also be able to offer him a fourteenth-century piece. Icons of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are relatively easy to come by; items of the fourteenth century, the great era of Byzantine painting, almost never appear on the market.

With the discovery that the Cretan icon was stolen, Mr Temple began to take the story of the fourteenth-century piece more seriously. He decided to wait in case the dealer brought the second icon in.

Last week the dealer took the icon to the Temple Gallery. One glance at the large icon was sufficient to indicate that it was the kind of of piece that Western museums would give perhaps £100,000 for. Mr Temple did not disclose that he knew the Cretan icon to be stolen, but persuaded the dealer to leave the second piece with him for 24 hours for further study.

Again Mr Mihalarias had the clue which led to the icon's identification. He recognized the manner in which it had been cleaned and consolidated as characteristic of the work carried out for the important Byzantine art exhibition of 1964 by the museum restoration studios where he had worked at the time.

The icon was not illustated in the exhibuion catalogue, but working through the descriptions of the 115 icons exhibited they came upon it: "Double-sided icon. A) Virgin Hodegbetria 14th century B) St Nicholas 16th century (?). 115 x 70cm. Rhodes, Bishop's Palace."

The next morning came the confrontation with the dealer who had taken the two icons for sale. At first he was outraged and accused Mr Temple of trying to steal the icon from him; for his part, Mr Temple tried to make the man reimburse the purchase price of the stolen icon he had already bought.

The dealer left the second icon with Mr Temple, who undertook to return it, but the man could not be persuaded to reimburse the first purchase. Mr Temple notified the police that he had the icons but decided against bringing them into the affair directly. "There was no reason to suppose that the dealer was not acting in good faith", he said.

Mr Temple delivered the icons to the Greek embassy accompanied by Stavros Mihalarias, who remains a Greek citizen and had been in touch with the embassy about the icons. Mr Temple was thanked on behalf of the Greek Government.

Mr Mihalarias is to do some consolidation work on the early icon before it goes back to Rhodes. The icons will be returned to Greece in better condition than they left.



Details of a double-sided icon stolen from the Bishop's Palace on the island of Rhodes.

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Letters: on the politics of race, from Lord Campbell of Eskan, and others.; on Israeli arms in Ethiopia, from Lord Avebury
Leading articles: French left; Irish voters
Arts, page 9
Gillian Freeman on her scenario for Kenneth MacMillan's Mayerling ballet; David Pountney talks to John Higgins about the soundness for Czech opera; Ned Chaillet on The Star Turns Red (Abbey Theatre, Dublin).
Sport, pages 10, 11
Cricket: Botham hits unbeaten century against Canterbury; Racing: O'Neill approaches National Hunt record; Football: McQueen rejects Tottenham Hotspur's offer.
Obituary, page 16
Professor Kurt Gödel, Dame Anstice Gibbs
Features, pages 8, 14
Geoffrey Smith on why the forces of the right must find a true philosophy
Business News, pages 17-23
Stock Markets: Gilts slump on banking figures: Equity gains were pared and the FT Ordinary share index close up 5.6 at 463.7
Business features: Oliver Standley on the options for cutting income tax in the Budget

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New York in 3½ hours, 7 days a week.

Starting February 5th, Concorde will leave Heathrow for New York at 11.15 every day of the week.

British airways Concorde



HOME NEWS

Working of government sanctions under fire from employers and researchers

By David Nicholson-Lord

The Government's blacklisting policy in support of its earnings guidelines was criticized yesterday in the aftermath of the conflict with the electrical contracting industry.

Mr Charles Brown, president of the employers' body, censured the Department of Employment for "inexcusable" delays in checking the industry's pay agreement.

An industry that for many years had led the way in organized and civilized labour relations had been brought to a "state of chaos" by government intervention, he told the Electrical Contractors' Association's annual dinner in London.

At the same time a survey by Incomes Data Services, an independent research organization, reported that some employers and unions were adding "no-publicity" clauses to pay agreements to avoid government vetting and said that the Department of Employment had insufficient resources to monitor all settlements.

After a study of 137 large private companies, the organization concluded that many were awarding an average of 5 per cent in productivity deals in addition to the accepted norm of a 10 per cent rise.

In some cases productivity payments were linked to guaranteed minimum bonuses so that employees received a bonus *even if productivity did not* rise.

The report said: "Few companies are submitting deals for approval and where the press has identified a particular deal the Government has hardened its attitude and demanded detailed accounts. . . . Such a vetting system encourages secrecy and a reluctance to admit what kind of settlement is being agreed."

More worrying for the Government was the interpretation being placed on the statement made by Mr Samuel Silkin, QC, the Attorney General, in the Court of Appeal on Monday.

Mr Silkin intervened in an application for an injunction by Holliday Hall, a London-based electrical contracting company. It applied for the injunction to prevent a selective strike by the electricians' union, the first official action in the industry since 1961.

The strike had been called after intervention by the Department of Employment had led to the suspension of an agreed pay award, which is now to be paid by the industry.

The Attorney General told the court that it had never been the Government's intention to cause a breach of an employer's *legal obligations.*

Mr Roger Bronkhurst, a solicitor and senior research officer with Incomes Data Services, said the Government could render itself liable for an action for tort by an employer or a union if it threatened sanctions against a company after a pay award had been agreed.

The threat might constitute an unlawful inducement to break a contract of employment, which could be taken to date from the signing of a new agreement and would certainly operate from the time of implementation.

However, as Mr Silkin made clear to the Court of Appeal, that did not limit the Government's right to refuse contracts or assistance to a company later.

Criticism of the blacklisting policy was also made yesterday by the Institute of Purchasing and Supply, which said that *government sanctions against* companies could lead to higher costs among public bodies as well as serious market distortions.

Mr Peter Chandler, assistant secretary of the institute, which is the main professional body in the purchasing field and includes nationalized industries and public authorities among its 10,500 corporate members, criticized the uncertainty and secrecy of the sanctions policy.

"Most organizations establish a very close relationship with their suppliers and they *are obviously going to buy from* what they consider to be the most efficient source", he said.

"If they are suddenly forced to cut off that relationship and buy from a less preferred source then it is bound to put up prices." The potential for disruption was even higher in areas, like some nationalized industries, where there was a limited number of specialized suppliers.

Blacklisted firms relying heavily on government or public work might also face a loss of business from other private sector firms because their profitability might be seen to be in danger, Mr Chandler said. The logic of the sanctions policy operated particularly against smaller firms because the loss of an important company from the public contracting field might create too much of a gap in the contracting market for the Government to fill.

Mr Chandler said the Government should consider publishing the list of blacklisted firms if only to allay increasing uncertainty. The extent of the confusion, he said, was revealed by a nationalized industry that had been forced to inqure about the blacklist from the institute.

CBI ready to act on contract clauses

The following statement was issued yesterday by the Confederation of British Industry:

Sir John Methven, Director-General of the CBI, told Mr Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, yesterday that if the Government goes ahead with a plan to insert new clauses in contracts requiring companies to implement pay controls the CBI may have to advise its members not to accept government contracts on *those terms.*

The CBI Council will make a decision next week.

Sir John said: The CBI, although it opposes statutory pay controls, has consistently supported the Government in its efforts to achieve moderation in pay settlements as a means of reducing inflation. But it is totally unreasonable to try to enforce a level of pay settlements by means of sanctions which have not been made public and which in the case of these new caluses give the Government far wider powers than they can possibly need to support their pay guidelines.

The CBI Council will, at its monthly meeting next week, consider the new caluses and what action should be taken. This could include approving a recommendation that members should strike the proposed pay restraint clauses out of all contracts which may be offered to them by the Government. Such a recommendation, unique in the CBI's history, would be registrable under the Restrictive Trade Practises Act.

The CBI's main objections to the proposed new conditions are:

1—They give the Secretary of State for Employment complete discretion to decide what the pay guidelines mean, even though the Government's original White Paper admitted it was not possible to name a specific figure for all pay the Secretary of State's decision.

2—There is *no appeal against*

3—The conditions apply to all future pay policies provided only that they are set out in a Com*mand* Paper. This is a blank cheque for the future.

4—The *main* contractor can be penalized if one of his subcontractors pays an employee, who may not even be working on the government contract, more money than the Secretary of State thinks should be allowed under the pay policy. In an extreme case an excess payment to a subcontractor's employer could lead to the termination of the whole contract.

5—Without indemnity clauses, which may be difficult to negotiate, a *main contractor has no* comeback on a sub-contractor if he loses a contract because the subcontractor is thought to be in breach of the pay guidelines.

6—The actual terms of the termination of contract proposed by the Government are totally unreasonable.

Business letters, page 18



New £1 note: The smaller £1 note, to be issued to the public tomorrow, reproduced with the authority of the Bank of England, has the same portrait of the Queen as that used on the present £5 note. The front also includes a design comprising caduceus, cornucopia and olive branch, from a token commemorating Sir Isaac Newton, whose portrait decorates the back of the note.

How one company found it had been penalized

By R. W. Shakespeare

Mr John Furlong's small engineering company on Merseyside, High Speed Turnings, is on the Government's pay sanctions blacklist, as he and his two fellow directors discovered only a week ago.

Mr Furlong is the company's secretary in addition to being a skilled engineer and a working director. High Speed Turnings has been in existence on the Britonwood trading estate at Kirkby, in the Merseyside special development area, for 11 years and has never had a strike over pay or indeed anything else.

"The three of us who are working directors and a lot of the lads who work for us all served our time together and we are on first-name terms", Mr Furlong said. "We recognize the union, of course, but there is no formal negotiating machinery here. In any event, we pay well above the going rate and if we have a problem we just sit round the table and sort it out.

"We have also supported the Government's pay policy, or we thought we had. If we have gone wrong it has been over how the policy should be interpreted, not because of any deliberate attempts to break it."

In February last year the company gave all its workers the full increase allowed under phase two, believing, as Mr Furlong put it, that it was a *pay supplement allowed to all* workers and not a normally negotiated increase in basic rates.

In September, because there had been no increase in basic rates since 1975, the staff were given the full 10 per cent increase that appeared to be permitted under phase three.

"We regarded this as a normally negotiated increase on the basic rate", Mr Furlong said, "but we seem to have contravened the 12-month rule. At the time we had no idea that we were doing so."

No one in the company knew that it was on the blacklist until a week ago.

"A chap from one of the papers rang me up and said: 'Do you know that you are on the Government's black list?'", Mr Furlong said. "I said: 'What list is that?' He replied: 'It is a list of seven firms that have been blacked for breaking the pay code.' We certainly had no formal notification and we still have not had."

The company can identify at least one area in which it has been directly affected by the blacklisting. Towards the end of last year it was due to apply for the temporary employment subsidy it had been drawing for a year to be renewed for six months.

*It was told by the Depart*ment of Employment that it could not even apply for the subsidy until March, 12 months after its phase two settlement.

Whitehall unions to seek equal treatment

By Christopher Thomas
Labour Reporter

Leaders of six Civil Serv unions open pay talks with Civil Service Departm today. The unions, who h formed themselves into a c sortium, want to ensure th the 10 per cent earnings pol is not applied more rigidly them than to private indust

The unions represent nea *half the 500,000* non-industri civil servants. The rest represented by the Society Civil and Public Servants the Civil and Public Servi Association (CPSA), which not part of the consortium

Those two groups have p sented claims well outside Government's guidelines, wh the consortium is seeking substantial rise. The Civil S vice Union (CSU), part of consortium, said in its jour yesterday: "Neither the C nor the consortium will be p pared to accept a settleme that can be seen as discri inating against the Civil S vice."

Lord Boyle of Handswort review body on top salaries expected to report early April on pay for senior ci servants, judges and sen ranks in the Armed Servic *all of whom were due* for rise on January 1.

Chairmen and bo members of state industri also covered by the revi *may have to wait until Ja* ary, 1979, for an increa because they received a su *rise last month. It is still* clear whether that rise regarded as on account whether, under the 12-mo rule, it will prevent anot increase for a year.

The Boyle committee reco mended substantial rises 1974, and all but the state dustries, MPs and Cabi ministers have had half planned increases.

The crux for the Gove ment is whether to honour 1974 intentions, given its co mitment to the 10 per c earnings policy. It is a reas able assumption that the Bo review will take *heed of* guidelines in its pres review.

State industry heads are n concerned that the Bo recommendations of 1974 not be implemented because political considerations.

'National' man bankruptcy case

A man who maintains that headed a consortium that agreed to buy Aintree ra course, home of the Gr National, for £2.5m faced ba ruptcy proceedings at Rochest Kent, yesterday.

Mr Ronald Lasteed, aged a scrap dealer, of Pemen Heath, near Maidstone, called to his first creditor meeting but as no creditor *arrived the meeting was* journed for two weeks.

Guidance on counter-inflation conditions

The Government's counter-inflation conditions, issued last *night, state in part:*

1. The Government considers it of the greatest importance to the national economy that contractors and their subcontractors comply with the guidance set out in any Command Paper presented to Parliament and providing guidance in respect of remuneration and having effect after July 12, 1975, including Command Papers 6151, 6507 and 6882, including the twelve-month rule as set out in paragraph 4 and the guidance set out in paragraphs 10-12 of Command Paper 6882 (all of which guidance is hereinafter referred to as "the incomes policy").

2. Any question whether any settlement complies of fails to comply with the incomes policy is a matter for decision by the Secretary of State for Employment. The incomes policy does not require any person to infringe the Fair Wages Resolution (condition Z) or any obligation arising under statute binding on him.

3. The contractor has undertaken that he has on and after August 1 1977, complied and intends to comply with the incomes policy, and the contractor has also recognized that this contract requires that any subcontractor, whether or not a direct subcontractor under this contract has so complied and will so comply with the incomes policy.

4. These undertakings and this recognition have been taken into account by the (Purchasing Department) in placing this contract.

5. For the purposes of this condition:

a. "settlement" means any agreement to pay an increase in remuneration to any employee, whether or not such employee is engaged on work under this contract; and "remuneration" in relation to any employee includes any benefit, facility or advantage whether in money or otherwise provided by the contractor or subcontractor as the case may be, or by some other person under arrangements with the contractor or subcontractor, as the case may be, whether for the employee or otherwise, by reason of the fact that the contractor or subcontractor, as the case may be, employs him, and the reference to "any agreement to pay an increase in remuneration" shall be construed accordingly.

b. "Subcontractor" means any subcontractor, whether or not a direct subcontractor, engaged (whether under one or more separate *subcontracts*) to perform work under this contract estimated to be of an aggregate value of £5,000 or more and

c. A settlement which failed to comply with the incomes policy when it was entered into but which has been renegotiated so that it no longer has affect, or no longer fails to comply with the incomes policy, may be disregarded to the extent that the Secretary of State for Employment so desires in writing.

Contractor's and subcontractors' duty to report and provide information about settlements.

6. The contractor shall, by notice given to the Purchasing Department and to the Department of Employment, report any settlement entered into by him on or after the date of this contract, within one month of the date upon which the settlement was agreed. Such report shall be made in the form DE/N5 (obtainable from the [Purchasing Department]) appropriate for the year in which the settlement becomes operative.

7. The contractor shall, at such times as the (Purchasing Department) shall from time to time require, provide the (Purchasing Department) with a certificate in the form set out in the annex to this condition.

8. The contractor shall at his expense furnish to the Department of Employment such particulars as the Secretary of State for Employment may require for the purpose of examining whether or not the contractor has complied with the incomes policy, and shall permit the same to be verified by the said Secretary of State by inspection of the contractor's books, accounts, other documents, records or any other matter.

9. The contractor shall make provision that subconditions 6 and 8 and this subcondition shall also apply, mutatis mutandis, to any subcontractor.

Determination of failure to comply with incomes policy.

10. Where it appears to the (Purchasing Department) that a settlement entered into on or after August 1, 1977, by the contractor or a subcontractor fails or may fail to comply with the incomes policy,

a) may refer the question whether that settlement fails so to comply to the Secretary of State for Employment; and

b) if such reference is made, shall give notice to the contractor of the fact that it has been made. Any such reference may be withdrawn by the Purchasing Department at any time, in which case notice of the withdrawal shall be given to the contractor by the Purchasing Department.

11. Where a reference under subcondition 10 is withdrawn, all the terms of this contract shall apply as though the reference had not *been made.*

12. At any time within the period of two months after a question has been referred to the Secretary of State under subcondition 10(a), he may (provided that the reference has not been withdrawn), after giving the contractor (together with any subcontractor to whom the reference relates) an opportunity of making representations to him, or conferring with him, give a certificate that in his opinion, the settlement fails to comply with the incomes policy. The reference shall be deemed to have been withdrawn if the Secretary of State issues no such certificate within the said period of two months.

13. Any decision of the Secretary of State given in a certificate issued under subcondition 12 shall be final and conclusive. (Omit subcondition 14 for firm price contracts.)

Consequences of failure to comply with incomes policy and interim provision.

14. The provisions of condition X (eg VOP and cost plus) shall only apply so as to entitle the contractor to such part of any further payment as would reflect any increase in labour costs since the date of the contract if the following conditions are satisfied:

a. the contractor has not received notice of a reference under subcondition 10, or, if he has received such a notice, the reference has been withdrawn; and

b. the Secretary of State has not issued a certificate under subcondition 12; and

c. the contractor and all subcontractors have complied with all their obligations under and by virtue of subconditions 6-9.

The amount of any further payment to be made in circumstances where any of these conditions is not satisfied shall be decided by the [Purchasing Department] whose decision shall be final and conclusive.

15. Without prejudice to subconditions 10-14, and for any other right on the part of the [Purchasing Department] to determine the contract for any other reason, the [Purchasing Department] reserves the right to terminate the contract upon giving not less than one month's notice in writing:

a. if the Secretary of State has given a certificate under subcondition 12; or

b. if the contractor or any subcontractor is in breach of any of his obligations under or by virtue of subconditions 6-9 above.

16. Upon the expiration of any notice of termination under subcondition 15, the [department] shall not be under any obligation to take delivery of or pay for any further goods and where the [department] has made any payment in respect of any goods of which it does not take delivery the amount of such payment shall be recoverable by the [department].

17. In the event of a notice of termination being given under subcondition 15 and without prejudice to subcondition 16 of this condition, the [department] may at its sole discretion elect to apply, either in whole or in part, upon giving such notice of termination, any rights it would have if this contract had been lawfully terminated by the [department] under any other conditions or subconditions of this contract, the election to be exercised by the notice of termination. However, the contractor shall not be entitled to the benefit of any rights which would otherwise accrue to him under any such other conditions or subconditions, nor shall anything done under this condition entitle him to exercise any right of termination which he may have under this contract or give to the contractor any rights in addition to those which he would have apart from this condition.

18. Termination under this condition shall not prejudice or affect right of action or remedy which shall have accrued, or shall accrue thereafter, to the [department].

19. i. The Secretary of State for Employment may withdraw a certificate given under subcondition 12 at any time, and after any such withdrawal the following provisions shall have effect in relation to that certificate:

a. the [department] may not (without prejudice to any notice of termination which has already taken effect) exercise the right to terminate the contract under subcondition 15 and

b. for the purposes of subcondition 14, that certificate shall be deemed not to have been issued and the reference under subcondition 10 pursuant to which it was given not to have been made, as from the time of the withdrawal or from such earlier time as the Secretary of State for Employment may direct.

ii. Where, after giving a certificate under subcondition 12, it appears to the Secretary of State that the settlement in respect of which the certificate was issued did not at any time fail to comply with the incomes policy, he shall withdraw the certificate forthwith,

Boxer in theft case faces ban

Larry Paul, aged 25, a former British light middleweight boxing champion, was fined £70 at Shrewsbury Crown Court yesterday on being found guilty of stealing a bottle of Chanel cologne valued at £9.60 from Boots in Shrewsbury.

Mr Derek Halbert, for the defence, said the real penalty was the prospect of the British *Boxing Board of Control's ban*ning him from boxing.

No Eire licence for pirate radio

Pirate radio operators in Dublin have been told that the Government does not intend to give them legal status.

Mr Padraig Faulkner, Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, told the Dail that a licence application from one of the two stations broadcasting in Dublin, *backed by 3,200 letters of sup*port, had been rejected.

Wage policy should apply to all, Mr Gormley says

Continued from page 1

"In some industries you are bound to get better treatment than in others, and that is the weakness of a voluntary system *and the way it is being applied.* If you have a policy on wages it should apply to everybody or none, and seeing that some have got through the net others should be able to negotiate the same", he added.

These points were put to Mr Healey and the Secretaries of State for Employment and Energy in talks lasting an hour, though without any appreciable impact.

Mineworkers' negotiators returned to the National Coal Board yesterday afternoon for further discussion of their claim after meeting among themselves to review what they *must regard as an unsatis*factory outcome to the political initiative they launched last week to gain "flexibility" in wage bargaining for public sector workers.

Not only was there no ostentatious public backing for the size or the timing of their claim, but the TUC went farther than ever before in acquiescing in the Government's incomes policy.

The miners told the TUC they were not wanting to be treated as a special case and that their claim, while over the 10 per cent guidelines, was in line with their policymaking conference decision.

Moreover, while they accepted the TUC's ruling that their agreement of March, 1977, should run for 12 months, they were seeking a return to the industry's traditional November settlement date this year.

Mr Murray thanked them for their report on negotiations with the National Coal Board. He confirmed that the TUC was not involved in the 10 per cent guidelines and that unions were free to pursue negotiations "conformity with the view congress that there should an orderly return to collecti bargaining".

The deal between miners a *the board on productivity* centives was consistent w congress policy.

The issue of just how far t TUC can go along with gove ment pay policy is likely to the subject of some bitterne during this morning's meeti of the TUC economic committ The committee is putting t final touches to the 19 *Economic Review*, which ca for a £3,000m boost to deman

Government contracts to carry sanction clauses

Continued from page 1

the Labour left inside the chamber.

In the House, Mr Eric Hoyle, Labour MP for Nelson and Colne, interrupted the Secretary of State to say that many in the Labour Party still believed in free collective bargaining and that the announcement would mean that many trade unions would have to think again about their policy in the light of what he had said.

But it was soon clear that not only was the Government totally unrepentant over its sanctions against companies that agreed to wage settlements outside the guidelines, but it was also ready to risk the appearance of moving closer to a statutory policy in its battle to control inflation. The new move, the Secretary of State agreed, was "a considerable extension of the Government's pay policy".

Mr Hattersley was clearly fortified in coming to his decision by the news, which he announced triumphantly to the *House, that the next retail price* index figures for February, to be published in five weeks' time, would show that at long last, on a year-on-year basis, inflation was down to single figures.

Inflation, he said, was falling and would continue to fall faster. The Government was determined that the great prize of a stabilized price level from which prosperity and expansion could be built would be achieved and maintained.

Mr Hattersley said he was conscious that some Labour MPs had different views and that some might not join the Government in the division lobby at the end of the debate because of his announcement. But that was clearly something the Government would just have to put up with.

Over and over again he insisted that in the use of its discretionary powers the Government was doing nothing unlawful. Assistance was offered to companies according to the judgment made about the national good and the general economic well being.

In vain did Mr Nott, opposition spokesman on trade, rail against the Government for attempting to enforce the law by blackmail and stealth without publishing the facts.

He accused ministers of protecting their political friends, atetacking their political enemies, favouring Labour-held *constituencies and abusing* Conservative ones.

The Chancellor, who was at the centre of the exercise, Mr Nott said, thought like a Marxist and behaved like a bully. To imply, as ministers were doing, that opponents of the blacklist were unpatriotic and did not care about the fight against inflation was a calumny characteristic not of Westminster but of the Kremlin.

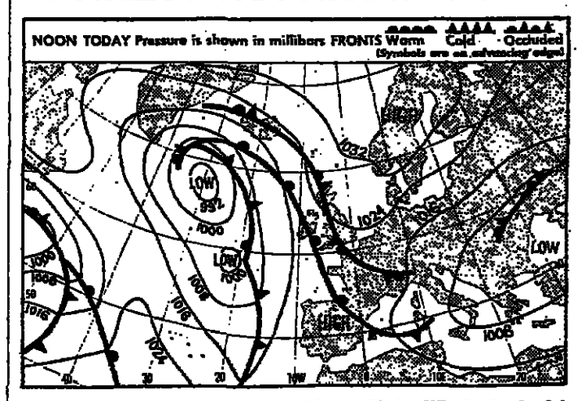
He accused the Government of having no respect for the law and he jeeringly referred to ministers sitting on the Treasury bench as the self-appointed committee of public safety.

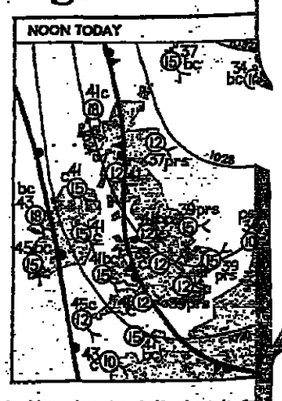
But Mr Nott's onslaught, although effective in its way, made little impression on Mr Hattersley. He described the opposition spokesman's speech as an embarrassing example of "Reichstag fire", which was demeaning to the whole house.

But Mr Hattersley rejected as "wholly preposterous" the charge that the use of the powers was not justified by law and that they were applied furtively and secretly without the opportunity of an appeal. The Government had acted under the law

Parliamentary report, page 12

Weather forecast and recordings





Today

Sun rises: 7.28 am Sun sets: 5.2 pm
Moon rises: 7.34 am Moon sets: 6.34 pm
First quarter: February 14.
Lighting up: 5.32 pm to 6.56 am.
High water: London Bridge, 2.1 am, 7.1m (23.3ft): 2.27pm, 7.3m (24ft). Avonmouth, 7.42 am, 14.2m (46.7ft); 8.5 pm, 14.0m (45.9ft). Dover, 11.23 am, 6.9m (22.8ft); 11.47 pm, 7.2m (23.5ft). Hull, 6.36 am, 7.6m (24.9ft); 6.46 pm, 7.8m (25.6ft). Liverpool, 11.38 am, 10m (32.7ft).

A ridge of high pressure extends across Britain from Scandinavia.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, E, central N, NE England, East Anglia, E Midlands, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Wintry showers, a few sunny intervals; wind E, moderate; max temp 3°C (37°F).

Central S England, W Midlands, S Wales: Scattered wintry showers, sunny intervals developing, hill fog patches; wind NE, light or moderate; max temp 5°C (41°F).

Channel Islands, SW England, N Ireland: Cloudy, rain or drizzle chiefly in W, hill fog, perhaps sunny intervals later; wind E, light or moderate; max temp 6°C (43°F).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW and NW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll: Cloudy, rain or drizzle in places, snow on hills, sunny intervals developing; wind E, light or moderate; max temp 4°C (39°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Sunny intervals, wintry showers, chiefly in E regions; cold with night frost.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; fl, fine; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

	C	F		C	F		C	F
Aberdeen r	4	39	Cologne c	3	36	L Palmas fl	25	77
Algiers f	15	59	Copenhgn r	-1	30	Lisbon f	13	55
Amsterdm c	1	34	Dublin d	7	45	Locarno r	5	41
Athens f	13	55	Edinburgh c	3	37	London c	4	39
Barcelona f	12	54	Florence c	6	43	Luxembrg c	1	34
Belfast c	6	43	Funchal f	18	64	Madrid sn	1	34
Berlin c	-3	27	Geneva c	4	39	Majorca f	14	57
Biarritz c	10	50	Gibraltar f	15	59	Malaga fl	16	61
Birmingham c	3	37	Guernsey c	7	45	Malta f	15	59
Bristol f	5	41	Helsinki sn	-9	16	Manchstr c	3	37
Brussels r	1	34	Innsbruck sn	0	32	Moscow sn	-3	27
Budapest sn	0	32	Istanbul c	5	41	Munich c	-4	25
Cardiff c	6	43	Jersey fl	6	43	Naples r	9	48
Nice c	12	54						
Oslo c	-6	21						
Paris c	5	41						
Reykjavik f	1	34						
Rome f	7	45						
Roundway c	7	45						
Stockholm c	-4	25						
Tel Aviv f	16	61						
Venice c	5	41						
Vienna sn	-1	30						
Warsaw sn	-1	30						
Zurich c	1	34						

b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; d—overcast; f—fog; g—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; sh—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow.

Sea passages: S North Sea Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind NE, moderate, increasing fresh; sea slight, becoming moderate.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea Wind E, moderate, increasing fresh; sea slight, becoming moderate later

Yesterday

London: Temp: max, 6 am to 6 pm, 6°C (43°F); min, 6 pm to 6 am, 5°C (41°F). Humidity 6 pm, 74 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 6 pm, a trace. Sun, 24hr to 6 pm nil. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm 1,020.9 millibars, rising. 1,000 millibars=29.53in.

Overseas selling prices

Austria, Sch 18; Belgium, Afr 25; Canaries, Pes 80; Denmark, Dkr 2.25; Finland, Fmk 3.25; France, Frs 2.50; Germany, Dmk 2.50; Greece, Dr 45; Holland, Dfl 2.00; Hongkong, HK $6.00; Italy, Lire 700; Luxembourg, Lf 22; Madeira, Esc 20.50; Malta, 12p; Norway, Kr 2.50; Portugal, Esc 4.50; Spain, Pes 60; Sweden, Skr 2.50; Switzerland, Sfr 2.50; USA/Canada $1.00; Yugoslavia, Din 25.

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There are 1·6 million refugees in Africa. Surely Britain has 1·6 million Christians?

The 1,600,000 African refugees are the result of months (and even years) of political conflicts throughout the continent.

Men, women and children have been scattered across 27 different countries.

And, even when they end up in a friendly place, the people of that country have little to live on themselves, let alone any to spare.

In their search for basic human rights the refugees have lost their homes, their land and their jobs.

To us in Britain the problem may seem overwhelming. But if we're asked to help one person in need, surely, we do it?

The churches in Africa are doing everything they can but more funds are urgently needed.

Please send as much as you can to the Christian Aid African Refugee Appeal.

Christian Aid African Refugee Appeal.
Christian Aid, PO Box 1, London SW9 8BH. Tel: 01-733 5500

هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الأصل



Like the time one of our representatives showed a harassed businessman the way out of Glasgow. He literally got into his own car, and with the man following in his Avis car, guided him to the outskirts of the city.

Like the time a visiting American left an expensive camera and 10 rolls of used film in an Avis car at Dover. Our staff there made sure it was delivered to London the next day, thereby rescuing some expensive equipment and lots of memories.

Like the fact that we can offer you quicker, easier service, by the use of our personal charge cards and company travel orders.

Like the way you can easily rent an Avis car worldwide by ringing one of our 5 reservation centres (phone numbers below).

At Avis, we really do try harder.

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VE A CAR CALL YOUR TRAVEL AGENT OR YOUR NEAREST AVIS RESERVATION CENTRE: LONDON AND SOUTH EAST (01) 848 8733 MIDLANDS AND SOUTH WEST (021) 622 4262 SCOTLAND (02366) 54525 NORTH OF ENGLAND (0532) 444911 NORTHERN IRELAND (02384) 52333

HOME NEWS

Westminster may open sound broadcasts with Budget speech

By Martin Huckerby and Kenneth Gosling

In about two months radio listeners will be able to enjoy a twice-weekly series featuring Mr Callaghan, Mrs Thatcher and Mr Steel.

The programme will be Prime Minister's question time in the House of Commons, lasting for a quarter of an hour each Tuesday and Thursday and it is likely to be one of the regular highlights of sound broadcasting from the Houses of Parliament.

When on Monday night the Commons finally cleared the last obstacle to broadcasts on a permanent basis, staff at the BBC and the Independent Broadcasting Authority were able to concentrate on establishing the new scheme.

The service may begin with a live broadcast of the Budget statement, if the Budget is scheduled before Easter. But it is more likely that regular broadcasts will start when the Commons returns from the Easter recess at the beginning of April.

Programme details have not been announced, but at Independent Radio News, which serves the London Broadcasting Company and independent radio stations, Mr Edmund Boyle, its political editor, said yesterday that it was planned to give live broadcasts of Prime Minister's questions, important government statements, big debates and such events as the Queen's Speech.

It was hoped to do a lot of live broadcasting. "The House of Commons is a volatile place and things can blow up any minute', he said.

Independent Radio News will supply sound broadcasts for ITN news bulletins and other television programmes, as well as material for news and other programmes for the commercial radio stations.

Mr Boyle said they were keen to cover Commons committees and debates in the Lords, but the main attention would centre on the Chamber of the Commons.

"It would be nice to get a sort of John Arlott touch into the commentary", he said. "We have to make an effort to explain this weird beargarden. I think one has to be very honest about the place, conscious of its very important traditions, but also of the need to translate it into language people can understand."

Mr Hardiman Scott, chief assistant to the Director-General of the BBC, said they would feature *Today in Parliament*, a programme with recordings of the day's events which becomes *Yesterday in Parliament* the next morning.

Recordings would be used in news bulletins and current affairs programmes and in the output of regional networks and local stations. They were also planning live broadcasts of important events and from time to time Prime Minister's questions.

A staff of between 25 and 30 will run the BBC service, which will cost £255,000. They will share temporary offices with the six or seven Independent Radio News staff in Bridge Street, across the road from the Houses of Parliament.

The capital cost of equipment will be about £285,000, shared between the BBC and the IBA.

According to the Commons records department, three cubicles have been installed at Norman Shaw South, a block on the Victoria Embankment, so that members of either House can listen to, but not copy, any tapes that interest them.

Last year the Joint Committee on Sound Broadcasting recommended that tapes selected for permanent preservation should be available for the public to hear, again with the proviso that no copying is permitted. But it also recommended that, because of restraints on public spending, that proposal should not be implemented until public service commitments permitted the necessary staff to be recruited and capital works to go ahead.

Diary, page 14

Government plans loans to first-home buyers

By Our Local Government Correspondent

More than 200,000 first-time house buyers annually are expected to qualify for government loans and bonuses under a scheme explained in a Bill introduced in Parliament yesterday.

A first-time buyer who saves £600 over two years will be entitled to a £600 government loan, interest-free for five years. Savings between £300 and £1,00 will qualify for a tax-exempt bonus up to £110.

Mr Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment, told a press conference that it was fundamental to the scheme that the savings should be made with recognized institutions. "It would not be sensible to encourage people to take on the obligation of home ownership if they cannot realy manage to keep up repayments."

Most types of residential property will be included, although not caravans and houseboats. Council tenants buying their own homes and equity-sharing purchasers will be eligible.

It is hoped that the Bill will become law by the end of this summer session; if so, with the two-year saving period, the first purchases would be in summer, 1980.

"My hope is that when the schemes are fully operative more than 200,000 people each year will benefit", Mr Shore said. Many would be young couples.

To direct aid towards the lower end of the market, with roughly two thirds of first-time buyers qualifying, the Government is to set a limit on values such that, had the scheme been in operation in 1977 limits might have been £14,700 in London, £10,100 in Birmingham and £9,500 in Liverpool.

Rent plan: The Provincial Building Society is discussing a scheme with Branford council for the authority's tenants to buy their homes by a monthly payment to the council, partly rent, partly savings, against a deposit (the Press Association reports).

Man in the news: Emphasizing the importance of agriculture

Farmworkers' leader favours nationalization

By Hugh Clayton
Agricultural Correspondent

Mr Jack Boddy, the new general secretary of the National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers, favours nationalization of farmland. "Public ownership is a more suitable way for the land to be owned than the present haphazard way", he says.

Mr Boddy, aged 55, a former pigman and cowman who became an official of the union almost twenty-five years ago, beat four opponents for the post held by Mr Reginald Bottini. A stocky and soft-spoken countryman, Mr Boddy leads a union that represents little more than half of the rural workers who qualify for membership.

He comes from Norfolk, one of the strongest NUAAW counties, where he has been a district organizer since 1960. He says he wants the land and not farm businesses to be nationalized and then only with compensation.

The growing ownership of farmland by financial institutions worries him because they are more interested in a cash return than in agriculture.

"Nationalization has become a dirty word", Mr Boddy says. "That, in my view, is due to the fact that the industries we brought into public ownership were losing money."

His main immediate aims are to raise the wages of farmworkers and to secure changes in the independent membership of the Agricultural Wages Board.

He believes that farmers can afford to pay their employees more. Wage claims are measured against the least successful farmers' capacity to pay, so that their employees are subsidizing inefficiency.

Independent members of the board come from one particular stratum of society, Mr Boddy says. He wants some to be replaced by "representatives of the wider trade union movement".

He does not think that the country, including that wider movement, understands the importance of farming. "The question is whether we should continue to have a cheap food policy", Mr Boddy says. "I think history will show that we are living in a fool's paradise on this. If a man puts up the price of a car he must not grumble if a pint of milk on his doorstep goes up."



Mr Boddy: Aim to raise wages.

GLC rejects stadium at Alexandra Palace

By Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent

After a brief consideration of a plan for a football stadium at Alexandra Palace, North London, Mr Horace Cutler, Leader of the Greater London Council, announced yesterday that the council is to abandon the idea. It will look at other options, including transfer of the palace to Haringey Borough Council.

Mr Cutler said that after first finding the proposed stadium appealing he had concluded that it was neither desirable nor practicable.

Arsenal Football Club suggested the possibility of a stadium of international standard, with a complex of sports, recreational and cultural facilities, to the GLC last autumn. Since then opposition has been growing, particularly among residents.

In a statement, Mr Cutler said their response was totally adverse. "I have not had one letter or telephone call supporting the stadium idea, although I have had several proposing less concentrated developments", he said.

Mr Cutler said it was almost always wrong to impose a "solution" on people against their will. The probable social and environmental consequences of a stadium at Alexandra Palace were untenable.

Ratepayers' money would not be involved but the cost to the public of the road widening, building and other works would be immense. If the GLC was to support a stadium and sports complex its policies dictated that it should be in inner London, probably near the derelict docks.

The question remains what to do with the palace, which Mr Cutler has described as a white elephant. He said it was costing a lot of money to maintain, and any permanent improvement would cost millions.

"The option we cannot countenance is to waste further millions to no purpose. The final decisions will be made locally, but those decisions must be responsible ones, for no blank-cheques are available. In a very real sense the future of the palace is now in the locals' hands."

Film authority action pledged by minister

By Our Arts Reporter

The Government plans to implement proposals for the establishment of a British film authority with wide powers to reinvigorate the industry "at the earliest legislative moment that we can achieve", Mr Meacher, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Trade, said yesterday.

The proposals were made in the first report, published a fortnight ago, of Sir Harold Wilson's interim action committee on the British film industry.

Mr Meacher, who was speaking at a cinema industry seminar in London, said that finding legislative time for a document even of that importance presented unusual difficulties.

He said the Eady levy, the proportion of box office receipts that goes back into film production and which the committee foresaw would continue under the new authority, should also be scrutinized.

Mr Meacher said that for nearly 30 years the levy had been accepted as the primary financial incentive to British film production, but he questioned whether it was the method needed for the future.

The question was how long cinemas could continue to be the main source of finance of the British film fund. Even with relief introduced last year some cinemas found difficulty in paying the levy.

In 1957-58 the amount of levy distributed to producers was £3.5m and in 1976-77 the figure was £4.5m, representing a drop of 66 per cent when the fall in the value of money was taken into account. He questioned whether that sum was enough to provide a real investment incentive.

Sir Harold Wilson told the seminar that the day was not far off when copies of films of all kinds would be available relatively inexpensively and in quantity. Many homes would have audiovisual machines and copies of feature films from record shops or hired from libraries.

But many films were seen to their best advantage only in cinemas and such technical developments would not change that.

Rolls-Royce recalls cars in safety check

By Our Motoring Correspondent

Rolls-Royce is recalling every Silver Shadow, Corniche and Camargue car made since February last year to rectify a fault on the speed control. About 2,500 cars are affected.

The company said yesterday: "This is simply to be on the safe side. There has been no accident due to this problem, but one could happen and we are taking no chances.

"In certain conditions, because of a fault in the electronic circuitry the speed control has failed to disengage when the brake pedal is applied. We have found the solution, and when cars are taken into our dealers a modification will be fitted."

It is believed to be the biggest recall in the history of Rolls-Royce. The company said that every component was tested for 50,000 miles before the cars went into production.

The fault was discovered by a Rolls-Royce executive in the United States, who immediately told company headquarters

The speed control, a standard fitting on all Rolls-Royce models, holds the car at a chosen cruising speed and is used to help fuel economy. It is cancelled by pressure on the brake pedal.

Mr Timothy Blee, managing director of Econocruise Ltd, a subsidiary of the Associated Engineering Group, said the system was in no way to blame.

Opposition forces schools' inclusion in Transport Bill

By Our Parliamentary Staff

The Government suffered its first defeat on the Transport Bill in the Commons standing committee yesterday when Conservative and Liberal MPs insisted that school transport should be included in the public transport coordination within the counties.

School transport must be formally included in the Bill, Mr Peter Fry, Tory MP for Wellingborough said. That might be the first step towards reforming the anachronistic way in which journeys to school were paid for. Services might otherwise not be coordinated and ratepayers and taxpayers might face increasing costs.

Mr Fry moved an amendment to include school services. It was carried by seven votes to six.

The Government was doing all it could to encourage county councils to consider school buses as part of their wider transport planning, Mr Horam, Under-Secretary of State for Transport, replied. School buses were included in the Bill although not specified in the subsection under discussion.

The Government accepted another opposition amendment to the same clause, making it a duty on those providing passenger transport services to arrange for voluntary transfer of employees where one undertaking might be taken over by another.

It was a sensible suggestion, Mr Horam said. He also undertook to look at the possibility of excluding excursion buses from the Bill.

Youth training inquiry considered

By Mark Jackson, of *The Times Educational Supplement*

The Government is considering an inquiry into the education and training of young people. It would explore the practicability of an integrated national system covering all 16 to 19 year olds.

Ministers are under increasing pressure from industry, educational interests and youth bodies to tackle the anomalies and gaps in the existing arrangements and the big questions overhanging their future.

Among them are the relationships between schools, further education colleges, and industrial training schemes, and the social benefits and financial support to be given to the young people involved.

There are fears, however, both in industry and among local authority politicians, that an inquiry might delay decisions on some urgent matters. Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, favours the appointment of a committee required to report quickly rather than the protracted proceedings of a royal commission.

Her view is likely to be backed strongly by the TUC which will cooperate in an inquiry only if it is satisfied that ministers will not use it to stall off action on educational maintenance grants and day release for young workers to attend colleges.

Industry urged to mobilize resources into social work

By Clifford Webb
Midlands Industrial Correspondent

Mr Robert Price, the American chairman and managing director of Vauxhall Motors, appealed to industry yesterday to set up schemes to care for the elderly, the mentally sick, the physically handicapped and deserted children and thus "add lustre to its dull image".

Addressing about 250 businessmen, trade unionists and academics in Sheffield, he said that on a world scale the resources of big business were large enough for even a small commitment to make a massive contribution if it was properly harnessed. "I suggest that business is probably the only real hope for the eventual resolution of the major human problems."

In an era of huge spending on armaments and space research, he said, he thought new priorities were needed to improve the human condition. Relationships between management and workers could be given a basis of mutual trust by participation in programmes to improve the quality of life.

He said two years ago Vauxhall, the British subsidiary of General Motors US, the world's largest vehicle manufacturer, did research into four of the most difficult human and social problems in Britain. It decided that the care of the elderly was the most pressing.

Starting with six thousand retired Vauxhall workers, volunteers had made more than 10,000 visits to half of them. Where required they helped to deliver fuel and even food. They helped with form-filling, meals out, car rides in the country and visits to the hairdresser, Mr Price said. But the most valued assistance, the visit itself, cost nothing.

Unions at some Vauxhall plants had invited weekly donations from members' pay. For every £1 raised the company would contribute another. Vauxhall dealers had also been invited to undertake a similar scheme. From the two appeals it was hoped a total of £40,000 would be raised in the first year.

Mr Price said that those funds would be channelled through the Age Action Organization, which last year established the British Foundation of Age Research.

Concorde within noise limit third of time

By Our Parliamentary Staff

Careful monitoring of Concorde movements at Heathrow has shown that just over one departure in three has been within the noise limits laid down for subsonic jet aircraft, Mr Clinton Davis, Under-Secretary of State for Trade, said yesterday.

He was speaking to the Commons standing committee considering the Civil Aviation Bill, which, among other things, tightens controls on aircraft noise, vibration and atmospheric pollution.

The Concorde was exempted from the noise limits at Heathrow when it became apparent after the endurance tests in 1975 that in commercial service the aircraft was likely to break the limits on a significant number of occasions.

"We had to take into account the fact that the public had invested a huge sum of money in the Concorde project and we considered it essential for its operational success that the Concorde should use the United Kingdom's major international airport", Mr Davis explained.

He added that the Concorde accounted for no more than 0.5 per cent of all air traffic movements at Heathrow.

Turning to the United States, he said the Concorde had met the noise restrictions at Washington and New York. The performance at New York had been particularly good.

"I am delighted by that. It is what we forecast and those forecasts have apparently come to fruition", he said.



Dr Judianne Densen-Gerber (above), founder and president of the Odyssey Institute of New York, which cares for children who have been involved in pornography, prostitution and drug abuse, speaking at a London press conference yesterday. She estimated that about a million children in the United States were involved in prostitution, and adult desire to "buy them" for sexual purposes had been increased by the spread of pornographic magazines featuring children (Penny Symon writes).

Efforts were being made to strengthen the laws in the United States to combat child pornography, she said, Britain should realize the harm the trade was doing and to prevent the same thing from happening here. "I cannot understand the attitude of your Home Office", she said. "I do not think the Home Secretary believes that this is not a terrible and harmful trade, but he seems to take no action. Perhaps those who advise him are unaware of what is going on."

The subject is to be debated in the Commons on Friday, when the Protection of Children Bill comes up for second reading. It is sponsored by Mr Cyril Townsend, Conservative MP for Bexley, Bexleyheath, who is concerned about the confused and vague state of the law surrounding child pornography. If his private member's measure becomes law it would be an offence to take an indecent photograph, or make an indcent film, of a child under 16.

'No new objections' raised to Whitby potash project

From Ronald Kershaw
Whitby

The circumstances in which the Government granted an application to mine potash at Whitby, North Yorkshire, after a public inquiry in 1969, have not altered substantially, nor have the objections advanced at that time, Mr Robert Gatehouse, QC, told a public inquiry at Whitby yesterday.

Whitby Potash, a subsidiary of Consolidated Goldfields, was appealing against a decision by the North York Moors National Parks Committee not to extend planning permission for an £80m potash mine at Egton Low Moor and an associated refinery at Stainsacre, Whitby.

Mr Gatehouse said planning permission had been allowed to lapse because after 1969 the market became depressed.

He said a 1974 application to extend planning permission was rejected by the parks committee in 1976 on the ground that the damage to the character and environment of the national park would outweigh the economic and social benefits.

He said no objection raised yesterday had not been raised in substance in 1969, when permission was granted.

The mine would mean up to two hundred more jobs, £850,000 a year in wages, £300,000 a year in royalties to farmers, and an estimated £250,000 in rates to Scarborough District Council.

The appeal is supported by Whitby School pupils, who say Whitby might "turn into a ghost town" because of young people leaving to find jobs elsewhere.

Defence Services holding on to too many frequencies, book says

By a Staff Reporter

The defence services are holding on to more broadcasting frequencies than they need, it is suggested in a book published today by the Consumers' Association.

The author, Mr Peter M. Lewis, says the scarcity of "spectrum space" for broadcasting—hence for the development of local radio, more television channels and the introduction of citizens' band radio—is related to many non-broadcast uses.

"Those of us interested in broadcasting", he says, "have to take these other uses into account, but this is difficult when the regulatory authority, the Home Office, is so chary about divulging information and when one of the biggest users of spectrum space, the Ministry of Defence, is protected by official secrecy from being accountable.

"Many observers suspect that the amount of the spectrum held on to for 'defence purposes' is as unwarranted as was the post war retention of land commandered for the duration of hostilities."

Arguing for more openness on the part of the authorities, Mr Lewis says the airways are a public resource.

Unused frequency space represented a form of blight that should be no more tolerated than the boarded-up houses in a city with a long waiting list of tenants, he said.

It would be a welcome change if the Home Office could be persuaded to adopt the kind of openness in providing information about the frequency spectrum that the Admiralty has about navigational hazards and safeguards.

Much of the allocated frequency space is used by the police and the Ministry of Defence, but exactly which frequencies they use is classified information.

"The cause for concern is not that the defence services should have frequency space, obviously they have need of it, but that behind the mists of secrecy they are holding on to more than they need", he says. *Whose Media? The Annan report and after: a citizen's guide to radio and television* (Consumers' Association, £3.95).

Crossman diaries showed how much official accounts leave out

Centre rescues Labour movement documents

By Philip Howard

Most of us leave no records behind us, apart from the cold statistics of birth, marriage, and death. The Public Record Office and other archives preserve the dry bones of history. But the Crossman diaries showed, if it needed to be shown, how much of the flesh and blood of history the official accounts leave out.

Much of our national life vanishes into blank oblivion without record for the generations that come after us. The Modern Records Centre at Warwick University has succeeded in rescuing from oblivion important areas of modern life, in particular source documents of the modern Labour movement and industrial relations, which would otherwise have no memorial.

The centre was started in 1973 with a grant from the Leverhulme Trust as a rescue operation, to save the trade union and industrial archives that were disappearing fast because of moves and amalgamations. It has just finished its foundation period, published the first guide to its holdings, and is established as the best record of those things, at least until the Recording Angel publishes his comprehensive account.

The collection already covers 1,400 yards of shelves, the equivalent of a library of 40,000 books. It is at present dominated by the national records of trade unions, the class of record that was most at risk.

A large, modern trade union, such as Mr Clive Jenkins's Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, is an amalgam of many smaller predecessors ranging from the National Foremen's Association to the Medical Practitioners' Union. Archives of all of them are in the centre, as are records of the National Graphical Association, the National and Local Government Officers Organization, the National Union of Railwaymen, the Transport and General Workers Union, and many other unions.

From 1892, when statistics start to be available until today, about six thousand trade unions have been in existence. Some interesting records have come from employers' and trade associations, but not many. The people who run such associations tend to be chartered secretaries and accountants, good at keeping records and secrets, and reluctant to give them away.

Another promising section contains private papers that illuminate recent social and political history, mainly stage left. The star holding is the late Richard Crossman's papers, including the full transcript of the tapes of his diaries. This is paradoxically the only original source, since he used the same tapes over and over again.

The centre also holds such diverse treasures as Victor Gollancz's personal papers, the papers of Maurice Edelman and Lady Allen of Hurtwood, the campaigner for preschool education and adventure playgrounds, and the copious sermons of the Rev Silas Hocking, the fiery Methodist.

The centre has started to extend its safety net to catch the records of that recent phenomenon the national pressure group. It holds, for example, the records of the Anti-Concorde Project, Amnesty International, and the National Campaign for the Abolition of the Death Penalty.

The Leverhulme launching grant has now expired, and the centre stands on its own feet as the archive division of the Warwick University library, busy cataloguing and looking for fresh fields to conquer.

Its energetic archivist, Mr Richard Storey, says: "We have filled a large gap in our national memory." Future historians may well see industrial relations as the most important single theme in the way we live now. The Modern Records Centre at Warwick is already an invaluable source of material for them about our confused modern industrial society.

Man dismissed because of paedophile work

By a Staff Reporter

Mr Thomas O'Carroll, chairman of the Paedophile Information Exchange, which believes in legalizing sexual relationships between adults and children, has been dismissed from his job as an assistant information officer at the Open University.

The university council, which is made up of senior academic staff and other appointed and coopted members, took the decision on January 24. In a statement yesterday it said that his association with the Paedophile Information Exchange had adversely affected the performance of his duties and damaged the interests of the university.

Mr O'Carroll, who is 32, had been employed by the Open University for three years. He said yesterday that he had been able to do a lot of work for the paedophile organization and he would be able to work harder on its behalf until he found another job.

Merseyside makes a bid for tourist trade

From John Charnley
Liverpool

The Metropolitan County of Merseyside whose heartland city of Liverpool has recently been called such rude names as "doom city", "disaster area" and "tearaway town", displays faith in its future by launching a booklet, *Destination Merseyside*, aimed at British and European coach tour operators.

The booklet, which contains more than seventy suggested day trips for visitors, including the Ford's Halewood factory and educational cruises of the Mersey docks, is intended to increase the area's share of the British tourist trade.

The booklet draws attention to many tourist attractions that may have been overlooked, such as the Ainsdale Nature Reserve (home of the natterjack toad), Norton Priory, near Runcorn (where skeletons are still sometimes unearthed), trips in the Royal Iris and some of the architectural gems of Liverpool, for example the Bluecoat Chambers.

Pride of place on the list is given to the city's two cathedrals: the Roman Catholic Metropolitan Cathedral of Christ the King taking numerical precedence over what is styled in the book "Liverpool Cathedral (Anglican)" with souvenir shop and very attractive grounds.

Some other entries obviously designed for specialist coach tours include four National Coal Board collieries and the *Liverpool Daily Post and Echo* offices.

"We know that tour operators are always looking for new destinations and new itineraries", Mr Ronald Jones, of the county council public relations office, said. "We shall be bringing a number of coach tour operators to Merseyside in the near future to demonstrate exactly what we have to offer."

صورة من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

...OME NEWS

...ew attacks at ...n security ...orces by ...e IRA

...m Christopher Walker
...fast

...he Provisional IRA mounted renewed offensive against ...nbers of the locally re... security forces in ...thern Ireland yesterday ... three daylight ambushes in ...ch a part-time soldier was ...d and a police constable ...ously injured.

...he attacks follow an intensi...ion of the IRA's fire-bomb... campaign against commer... targets and the murder of ...lfast grandmother during a ...der attempt that severely ...red another policeman last ...rday. Inevitably they have ...eased criticism of the Gov...nent's security policy from ...alist" leaders who are ...ng stricter army measures ...oman Catholic districts.

...is believed that the recent ...ease of Provisional IRA ...nce is part of an attempt ...errorist leaders to counter ...ial claims that the organiza...n was on the verge of ...at after the overall drop in ...nce during 1977.

...e growing danger that it ...t lead to a renewal of sec...n clashes with extreme ...estants was emphasized last ...ay. After an IRA shooting ...Londonderry, the *Ulster* ...dom Fighters, an outlawed ...list group, issued its first ...ic statement in recent ...this threatening retaliation.

...e first of yesterday's ...ks took place in the iso... co Tyrone village of Rock ...r Jack Eagleham, aged 58, ...local postman and a part... sergeant in the Ulster ...nce Regiment, was on his ...lar delivery round.

...ter he had handed over ...rs to the small primary ...ol Mr Eaglesham had ...n about 20 yards down the ...ow school lane when two ... opened fire from a clear... with automatic rifles before ...ping across fields. Mr ...esham's van was riddled ... bullets and he was killed ...ntly.

...r Eagleham, the father of ... children, was a native of ...land, who came to live in ...er when he married. He ...the second UDR man to be ...d by the IRA this year and ...eighty-third member of the ...nent murdered since it was ...p by Act of Parliament in ... to support the regular ...sh Army forces in the pro...e.

...ly 15 miles from the scene ...esterday's killing, a bobby-... bomb blew up at lunchtime ...r a police Land-Rover in ... compound of the heavily ...ded RUC station at ...erstown, co Londonderry. ... policemen were injured, ...seriously, and later he had ...t amputated in hospital.

...lier in the staunchly re...can Andersonstown dis... of Belfast another police... was ambushed when terror... tried to force his car to ... down by setting up bogus ...work signs. The intended ...n became suspicious, and ...ugh his unmarked vehicle ...it several times by bullets ...caped unhurt.

...ponsibility for all those ...nts was claimed by the ...sional IRA. The claim fol... a statement issued in Bel...4 hours earlier when the ...ization had warned ...ns to remain clear of all ...ers of the security forces.

Planners urge standing commission on energy

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

Mr Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment, will be pressed in the Commons today to publish the findings of the inquiry into plans to build a waste nuclear fuel reprocessing plant at Windscale, to allow for parliamentary debate before decision.

Mr Shore and other ministers have received proposals for a scheme, avoiding the shortcomings of the Windscale inquiry, for more effective public discussion and for decisions on large developments in energy.

The recommendations ask for a standing royal commission on energy and set out the stages of parliamentary and public debate needed. They are in *Energy police and public inquiries*, a paper from the Town and Country Planning Association.

Mr David Hall, director of the association, said the question of publishing the Windscale report had become unnecessarily complicated.

Although the practice had grown of announcing a decision and publishing the report of an inquiry simultaneously there was no reason other than precedent to stop publication before a decision.

The association's proposal for a standing royal commission would provide a body to examine and review strategies for several decades. It would encompass national, European and wider international matters concerning supply and demand, energy conservation, adequacy of research, particularly into alternative sources, and other issues.

Its first report should be available, and widely debated in public and by Parliament, before any inquiry into a big energy development such as the commercial fast-breeder reactor or coalmining in the Vale of Belvoir.

The fast-breeder inquiry should be in two stages, preceded by parliamentary and public debate and the preparation of environmental impact, analysis, Mr Hall said.

The two stages of a public inquiry into the fast-breeder reactor would be divided into discursive and adversarial sections. An inquiry panel would be enabled to commission outside experts for specific research during an inquiry, if necessary adjourning the hearing for their findings.

The inquiry would be into the principle of building fast-breeder reactors and the merits and disadvantages of different sites.

The idea is for a procedure to ensure that technical data on the proposed commercial fast reactor were ready before an inquiry, rather than during the hearing, as at the Windscale inquiry.

Mr Thomas Hancock, an architect and planner and member of the association's executive committee, maintained that four fifths of the facts produced gradually over the Windscale inquiry could have been prepared and agreed by most of the parties beforehand.

He said the outcome of the Windscale inquiry would be unsatisfactory because of inadequacies in procedure. It will not be acceptable to the industry if the decision is negative, and not to the anti-nuclear and environmental movements if the decision is to proceed.

Further fuel to the Windscale and commercial fast reactor arguments comes in a report from Justice, the British section of the International Commission of Jurists, entitled *Plutonium and Liberty*, published today. It argues that the dangers of the use of plutonium should be debated widely and deeply before any important decisions are taken. It describes the threat from terrorists who might seek to sabotage nuclear installations or steal plutonium for weapons, but more particularly the risks from countermeasures to protect society.

Those risks might include the need for armed guards for plutonium in storage and transit, and the need for wide investigation and surveillance of workers in the nuclear industry and other sections of the population.

The Justice lawyers do not conclude that a plutonium economy must necessarily turn Britain into a police state. But they say that the possibility can be avoided only if the risks are fully debated, evaluated and understood before any important decision over plutonium reprocessing and its use in nuclear power stations.

Poisoning of orange 'done in Britain'

By Alan Hamilton

If Israeli oranges on sale in Britain are being injected with mercury the operation is almost certainly being done in this country.

Fourteen poisoned oranges have been detected on the Continent, but so far only one has been found in Britain. A second suspected orange bought at a supermarket in Caerphilly, Mid Glamorgan, was later found to be uncontaminated after analysis yesterday.

More than 700 million Jaffa oranges are expected to be sent to Britain during the season, which lasts from November to June. In winter Israel has about three quarters of the British citrus market.

Israeli oranges come to Britain by container ship direct from Haifa, and are unloaded at several ports, the chief being Sheerness, Cardiff, Newcastle, Harwich and Glasgow. The journey takes 14 days, and any orange tampered with would be rotting and badly discoloured when it arrived here.

That view is confirmed by the Citrus Marketing Board of Israel and by Dr Paul Wix, head of the food science department at the Polytechnic of the South Bank, London, who has experimented with injecting mercury into oranges.

Once an orange skin has been punctured, even with a hypodermic needle, it rots quickly, and Dr Wix has concluded that the poisoned orange bought at the Marks and Spencer store in Edgware Road, London, was injected less than six days earlier.

Fruit is inspected by the port health authorities, an arm of the Department of Health and Social Services, and by horticultural inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture, who are concerned with quality and grading.

Both bodies conduct only spot checks, although they have been asked to pay particular attention to Israeli oranges. But with three million arriving each week, it is impossible to inspect them all. The wholesale fruit trade is also on its guard.

Marks and Spencer, which sold the contaminated orange to Mrs Christine Chapman, of Durham Terrace, Paddington, last week and which has a reputation for fastidious quality control, immediately took steps to prevent a recurrence. The batch containing the poisoned orange had all been sold by Saturday night, and further supplies to the chain's shops were immediately stopped.

From today, when supplies resume, all deliveries of Jaffa fruit to Marks and Spencer stores will have been screened by metal detectors. But the most likely explanation is that the orange was taken from the shop shelf, injected with mercury, and replaced.

Metallic mercury is undoubtedly a poison, but only if taken in considerable quantities. According to the Department of Health, several contaminated oranges would have to be eaten before any serious harm resulted.

Even small quantities of mercury can easily be detected, by cutting an orange in two and squeezing it to force the silver-grey droplets to the surface.

The perpetrators are still unknown. The Palestine Liberation Organization in London has denied any knowledge of the so-called Arab Revolutionary Army, which has claimed responsibility in a letter with a Stuttgart postmark sent to Reuters news agency in London.

Fruit checked: Hundreds of crates of Jaffa oranges, unloaded at Harwich yesterday were being stored in a warehouse for checking by the port health authority.



An inspector of the RSPCA netting a great crested grebe in the Forth, where an oil slick is reported to have killed 200 of the birds. In another oil incident, on the Northumberland coast, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds said yesterday that more than 300 sea birds coated in sludge had been found dying.

Man who aided murder attempt has sentence cut

Gordon William Harris, aged 55, who had been jailed for 15 years for assisting a girl of 14 in her attempt to murder her parents, had his sentence cut to 10 years by the Court of Appeal yesterday.

Lord Justice Bridge, sitting with Mr Justice Mais and Mr Justice Michael Davies, said Mr Harris's role in the crime was rightly described at his trial as chilling, but 15 years for a man of 55 was too crushing a sentence.

Mr Harris, of Dimond Road, Bitterne Park, Southampton, was jailed at Winchester Crown Court on December 23, 1976, for the attempted murder of a middle-aged Southampton couple and the arson of their home.

Mr Harris was refused leave to appeal against his conviction.

Court sets aside life sentence on rape charges

Stephen Colin Handoll, aged 42, jailed in November, 1976, for life for raping a teenage girl, was cleared by the Court of Appeal yesterday because of misdirection of Judge Griffith-Jones's summing up. The court held that convictions against Mr Handoll, a debt collector, of West Ferry Road, Poplar, London, on two rape charges, were unsafe and unsatisfactory.

Two further convictions against Mr Handoll of indecently assaulting a teenage boy were also quashed. The life sentence for rape and concurrent 10-year term for indecent assault were set aside.

Mr Handoll lost his appeal against convictions of indecent assaults on two other teenage girls, but his total six-year jail sentence for those offences was cut to four years, the sentence he now has to serve.

Sir Idwal 'has a hefty bite'

Sir Idwal Pugh, Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration (the Ombudsman) rejected suggestions yesterday that he should have power to enforce his recommendations. He denied that his existing jurisdiction left his department ineffective.

He told a news conference in Birmingham: "I feel personally that it would not be right for one man to have the power to tell ministers and government departments to change their decisions. That would be wrong. After all, ministers are elected by the people, and in the end are responsible to Parliament."

He said that of the 50 or so ombudsmen around the world only the Scandinavians had the authority to enforce a ruling. Although sometimes accused of being short of teeth, the Ombudsman's department in fact possessed "a pretty hefty bite".

His powers to investigate, including that to subpoena witnesses and documents, were enormous, he said. Where any injustice emerged he would recommend a remedy, which was rarely ignored.

He added: "I do not feel ineffective at all. If I was I should be very depressed, and that I am not."

Sir Idwal, who was speaking before addressing students at Birmingham University, suggested last week in his annual report that procedures for starting an investigation should be slightly simplified.

In brief

Drug find by Devon police

Devon police officers took possession yesterday of a large quantity of drugs found on the edge of a quarry at Lee Moor, on the southern fringe of Dartmoor.

The discovery follows a raid on a Plymouth doctor's surgery 16 days ago after which the body of Dorothy Hickey, aged 22, was found on a couch and dangerous drugs were taken.

Women's fatal fall

A Thai domestic servant, aged 31, employed by Sir John Woolf, a film producer, at his Mayfair flat, fell to her death from the fifth floor on Monday night. The police do not suspect a crime.

£50,000 porcelain theft

An inquiry has been launched throughout Britain after raiders had taken 200 pieces of Chinese blue porcelain valued at £50,000 from the home of Mr Patrick Donnelly near Ryde, Isle of Wight.

Choirmaster accused

Allan John Doggett, aged 41, choirmaster of the London Boy Singers', was remanded on bail at West London Magistrates' Court yesterday on charges alleging two indecent assaults on a boy of 10.

Antioxidants to be banned in dairy products

By Hugh Clayton

Ministers closed a loophole yesterday in the rules for adding chemicals to food. Regulations laid down by Mr Silkin, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food; and Mr Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, will prevent the use of antioxidants after this month in dairy produce sold directly to consumers.

The rules will also allow such chemicals to be added to instant mashed potato and chewing gum for the first time, and permit their very limited use in preparations of vitamin A destined for baby foods.

The 14 permitted antioxidants are used to protect food against reactions between fat and atmospheric oxygen, which produce a strong rancid flavour. Their use is tightly controlled, but a loophole in the 1974 rules makes it possible for them to be used in dairy products such as butter and condensed milk.

After the end of this month the only dairy products in which any of the 14 antioxidants will be allowed will be those mixed with other ingredients by processers to produce such foods as chocolate.

The baby-food clause has been written into the rules because manufacturers who could not avoid using two antioxidants in preparations of vitamin A were breaking the law. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food said yesterday that they would appear in such baby foods only in "technologically irreducable amounts" at "minute medically acceptable levels."

Correction

The Central Arbitration Committee has awarded increases of between 5 and 15 per cent, backdated to January, 1977, not 15 to 25 per cent as stated yesterday, 800 scientific staff of Boots the Chemists. he increases together with annual rises, will give them a total of between 15 and 25 per cent.

WEST EUROPE

Search for kidnapped Lyons judge finds getaway car in river

Lyons, Feb 7.—Police hunting the kidnappers of a Lyons judge, M Noel Daix, found the getaway car—a blue Renault—half-submerged in the flooded river Saône near here today.

The 54-year-old judge, who became president of the Lyons criminal court a week ago, was seized last night outside his home by two masked men and dragged to a waiting car driven by a third kidnapper.

Police were able to identify the car used to kidnap M Daix through the false number plates which witnesses had noted. The car, which had been stolen on February 1, was apparently pushed down a ramp into the river between Lyons and Calluire-et-Cuire.

On the orders of M Peyrefitte, the Justice Minister, a top-level emergency council has been set up to coordinate the hunt, although the kidnappers have made no contact so far to explain their motives.

The kidnapping apparently took place at about 7.15 pm, but the identity of the victim was determined only several hours later on the basis of a pair of glasses found on the pavement outside M Daix's home.

Two witnesses said the judge tried to fight off the attackers and shouted for help before being overpowered. In the struggle he lost his glasses and a small shopping bag containing eggs.

M Daix, a bachelor, had lived alone in his flat since the death of his mother a few months ago. Police said he was handling no controversial cases at the time of his kidnapping, but he was sure to have made enemies in his 18 years as a magistrate.

The incident has drawn attention to the serious crime problem in Lyons and recalls in particular the murder here of an examining magistrate, M François Renaud, in July, 1975—the first such attack in France. The police have also been giving discreet protection to a senior Lyons prosecutor.

Meanwhile, the search continued throughout France for the kidnappers of Baron Edouard-Jean Empain, a Belgian industrialist, who was seized outside his Paris home on January 23.

Paris police declined to confirm a report today that the Baron's kidnappers have released a new photograph showing him in an exhausted state with his hand covered in blood. The kidnappers claim to have cut off the tip of the Baron's little finger, and today's report in *France-Soir* said the photograph showed the Baron holding his left hand on a table.

Other reports indicated that the only photograph sent by the kidnappers was one which arrived on January 25 and which the press already knew about.

Informed sources, however, said that negotiations with the kidnappers were still centred on the size of the ransom. This could be no more than 30m francs (about £3m), as much of the Baron's fortune was tied up in business deals.—Agence France-Presse, UPI and Reuter.

Vienna outcry at threat of mercury-poisoned grain

From Sue Masterman
Vienna, Feb 7

The refusal of public health officials to report the accidental mixture of mercury-treated seed grain with grain destined for bakeries in the Vienna area has caused a public outcry. Several senior officials have been suspended while the city council investigates.

Grain intended for use only as seed is often treated with poisonous mercury as a protection against fungus and other diseases.

In this case 200 kilograms of treated seed grain was mixed accidentally with four tonnes of grain intended for human consumption. When the dangerous error was spotted by a civil servant at the silo in mid-January, his superiors refused him permission to inform the city council health authorities.

The intervention by the civil servant, Herr Franz Brandl, appears to have prevented the grain being sold direct to the Vienna bakeries.

On receiving his report, the silo management and the public health inspector involved ordered the grain to be processed to rid it of part of the mercury dust. Then they proposed to sell it for use in cattle feed. At this point Herr Brandl by-passed his superiors and approached the alderman responsible. He also informed the press. All sales of grain from the city silo have been blocked pending the inquiry.

Government health and agricultural experts have said that the use of mercury-treated grain by bakeries would have led to a disaster. They point out that a similar fatal mixture led to the deaths of over 1,000 in Iraq in 1973.

The result of the use of the grain as animal feed would have been more gradual but equally disastrous. The effect of heavy metal poisoning, in particular on unborn children, young children and the elderly would have been terrible and irreversible.

Dutch bar on former CIA agent to stay

From Our Correspondent
Amsterdam, Feb 7

The lower house of the Dutch Parliament today rejected a motion by the Labour Opposition asking the Government to allow Mr Philip Agee, the former American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) agent, to appeal against the Government's refusal to grant him a resident's permit. The motion was defeated by 76 to 68 votes.

The Justice Ministry has decided not to extend the temporary resident's permit given to Mr Agee, who wrote a controversial book on the CIA's activities.

Mr Agee arrived in Holland last June after being expelled from Britain and France. In December he was refused entry into West Germany.

East German attack on Western press

From Our Correspondent
Berlin, Feb 7

East German resentment over the work of West German correspondents in East Berlin has been expressed by *Neue Deutsche Presse*, the organ of the East German journalists' association.

On the occasion of the forthcoming thirtieth anniversary of the German Democratic Republic, it urged East German journalists to combat the influence of the West German news media, an adversary which had to be taken "very seriously".

The West German correspondents were accused of misusing the "generous working possibilities" offered to them in East Berlin by inventing stories and ignoring East German accomplishments.

Sweden's arms exports to Argentina criticized

Stockholm, Feb 7.—Disclosures that Sweden, which advocates world disarmament, has exported weapons to countries involved in armed conflicts has started a heated political debate here.

Mr Thorbjorn Falldin, the Prime Minister, yesterday defended exports of robot anti-tank rocket launchers to military-ruled Argentina.

"The robots cannot be used in guerrilla warfare: they are not one-man weapons", Mr Falldin said. "The credibility of Sweden's defence is built on our own weapons industry." Sweden could not maintain a weapon industry without exports, he added.

The disclosure was made in the Stockholm newspaper, *Dagens Nyheter*, which said Sweden had exported fighter aircraft, cannon, anti-tank rockets and grenade guns to some 30 countries, including Argentina, Ethiopia, Turkey and Iran.

According to Sweden's exports policy, the receiving country must not be at war with another country, on the brink of war, have armed internal conflicts or violate human rights.

Some countries produce Swedish weapons on licence. *Dagens Nyheter* said Yugoslav-produced Swedish weapons were suspected to have been sold to Ethiopia, which is at war with the Somalis.

Mr Staffan Burenstam Linder, the Minister of Trade, who is responsible for weapons exports, said if Sweden did not sell other countries would.

Weapons exports doubled in 1972 to 1977 to 815m kronor (£95m).—UPI.

...ecial Branch tried to ...cruit spy in college

...gations by a student that ...ber of the Special Branch ... to recruit him to spy on ...olitical activities of fellow ...its at Paisley College of ...ology have been upheld ...vernors.

...board decided yesterday ...k an assurance from Mr ...s Hamill, Chief Constable ...rathclyde, that "such a ...will not happen again in ...llege".

...atement by the governors

Special Branch officer "misused the college ...modation and facilities" ...he interviewed the stu...

The statement came ...he governors had consid... report from a committee ...eight weeks ago headed ... James Macfarlane, their ...an.

...report concluded that the ...it with the Special ...t officer had taken place ...ged by the student.

...student involved, Mr Robert McNeil, aged 20, from Edinburgh, who is in the first year of a social science course, said that at an interview in the college a Special Branch officer had offered him tax-free financial incentives to act as a political informer. The officer asked him to sign a copy of the Official Secrets Act but he refused.

The governors' statement said Mr Tom Howie, the college principal, and Mr John Oswald, the college secretary, had acted properly. Neither had been aware of the nature of the interview when it was arranged.

Mr Norman Buchan, Labour MP for Renfrewshire, West, who raised the matter with Mr Rees, Home Secretary, received a letter from the chief constable, apologizing for the incident. He said he was disturbed that one of his officers should have sought out and interviewed the student without his authorization. He said he had told his officers to stop such activities.

Welsh students stage language protest

From Tim Jones
Cardiff

More than eighty Welsh-speaking students at the University College of North Wales, Bangor, occupied part of the campus yesterday in protest against the refusal of the authorities to limit the number of monoglot English entrants.

The occupation is part of an increasingly bitter campaign being waged by the minority Welsh speakers to halt what they consider to be the growing anglicization of the university.

Last week the university court refused to recognize their break-away union, which was established last year after they had become disenchanted with the National Union of Students. The union for Welsh-speaking students was set up after a prolonged sit-in at the campus after authorities had taken action against some of their members following the daubing of slogans on university property.

Ministry to force farmers to control warble fly

By Our Agricultural Correspondent

Ministers have decided to force some farmers to control warble fly, a serious cattle pest, because they have failed to do it voluntarily. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food said yesterday that damage from the fly cost more than £5m a year.

"It is extremely disappointing that the incidence of infestation has remained so high", an official said.

Mr Strang, Parliamentary Secretary at the Ministry, said in a Commons written reply that the Government wanted to eliminate the pest in five years with a "combination of exhortation and compulsion".

He added that farmers would be told what to do about the fly and some who ignored the advice would be required by law to follow it.

The fly lays eggs on the legs of cattle in the summer and the grubs burrow into the animals and upwards out of their backs in the spring, reducing the quality of meat and hides.

More than a third of cattle sold in England and Wales are affected, even though chemical treatment is simple and usually successful.

Science report

Dry rot: An advance in early detection

...aff Reporter

...nt discoveries have been ...bout the nature and pos... revention of dry rot by ...ristopher Coggins, who ...for Rentokil. They were ... a thesis for his PhD from ...d University, where his ...was sponsored by the ... Research Council.

...raditional explanation in ...t books is that *Serpula* ...s, or dry rot, propagates ...nds called rhizomorphs, ...re capable of thrusting ... brickwork and from one ... timber to another.

...ct it spreads by tiny ... called hyphae, which are ...of penetrating the smallest ...

When the fungus spore ...es it produces hyphae, ...read to form a mat known ...ycelium. That produces ...k roots or rhizomorphs ...y food and water to it. ...bility of dry rot to spread ... on the tiny hyphae, not ...r tentacles.

...gins has managed to take ... photographs of dry rot weeping, that is, producing the tears from which it takes its Latin name. It weeps to soften timber, plaster and brick. He has demonstrated that dry rot can move up to 12ft in a year, and, contrary to popular belief, the fungus will grow quite rapidly in the winter, even when the temperature is near freezing.

His work has significant application for the detection and treatment of the fungus. He has shown that dry rot will not grow in fresh plaster and mortar, because they are too alkaline. However, as they age they become less alkaline, and the fungus prefers them even to a neutral habitat.

Dr Coggins is accordingly working on a method to keep plaster and mortar alkaline. He has discovered that he can use chromatography to detect certain sugars that indicate the presence of dry rot. That should save much expensive structural exploration of ancient plaster and timberwork.

Man who took advantage of computer error jailed

From Our Correspondent
Dunfermline

The downfall of a former army officer with a distinguished record was brought about by an administrative error in the vehicle licensing centre at Swansea, it was stated at Dunfermline Sheriff Court, Fife, yesterday. Three five-year driving disqualifications in 1974 were not recorded on the Swansea computer.

Ronald Ferrier Wilson, aged 43, a former major in The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, was told by Swansea to reapply for his licence in January, 1976, when another disqualification period that had been recorded by the computer expired, it was added.

In June last year the mistake was discovered by the police after Mr Wilson had refused to give a blood or urine specimen when stopped on the M90.

Mr Wilson was jailed for three months and banned from driving for 10 years. He admitted failing to give blood or urine specimens, driving while disqualified and without insurance. He also admitted four previous convictions for drink-driving offences and two for driving while disqualified.

Mr Wilson, of Park Place, Dunfermline, was described as a graduate of the Harvard Business School and a director of Scotland's biggest quarry company, which went into liquidation a few months ago.

Mr James Douglas, procurator fiscal, said: "Because of the administrative error I considered whether to proceed or not. If the accused had been semi-literate or unaccustomed to dealing with official communications I would have given him the benefit of the doubt. But he deliberately took advantage of what he knew to be an administrative error."

Hospital beds closed

Because of a shortage of nurses six of the 12 beds at the burns unit of Queen Victoria Hospital, East Grinstead, West Sussex, have been closed.

Agreement in Newham hearing

The Court of Appeal dismissed by agreement yesterday appeals and cross-appeals arising from an abortive attempt to jail Mr Andrew Bevan, the Labour Party youth officer and other members of the Newham North-east general management committee last October.

Mr Patrick Milsom, a bus driver, had alleged that Mr Bevan and others had defied a court injunction banning a meeting of the general management committee on September 28.

Claim against ex-police chief

Mr Peter Godber, former chief of police in Hongkong, is being sued in England by the Hongkong Government for £446,464 alleged to have been received in bribes.

A High Court writ has been issued and the claim is also against Mr Godber's wife, Jean. The couple formerly lived at Iden Lock, Rye, Sussex, but now have a flat in Spain.

Doubts in Italy over death of secret service major

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, Feb 7

Questions have now reached Parliament about the unexplained four-day silence by the authorities before any announcement was made of the death of Major Giuseppe Chiaravalle, who was working for the Secret Service.

The 46-year-old major was found dead on January 30 in his car near the lakeside town of Bracciano to the north of Rome, where he lived with his wife and children. He had a bullet hole in his temple and a pistol was found on the floor of the car.

The death was said to be suicide, although no autopsy results have been announced so far. Letters are said to hint at worries about work and an unhappy love affair, but members of his family say there was nothing in his behaviour to suggest he was contemplating suicide.

According to press reports, he was handling contacts with agents in the Middle East. He is also said to have had connexions with a group inside the Secret Service allegedly involved with extreme right-wing activities, beginning with the Milan bomb in December, 1969, which killed 16 people.

WEST EUROPE

Nine plan to complete Greek entry this year

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Feb 7

EEC foreign ministers agreed here today for the first time to aim at completing membership negotiations with Greece by the end of the year. This commitment comes after a recent tour of European capitals by Mr Constantine Karamanlis, the Greek Prime Minister, during which he expressed concern about the consequences of further delay.

A suggestion by France that the Nine should set a deadline of January, 1930, for Greek entry was, however, rejected. Dr Owen, the British Foreign Secretary, spoke for a majority of his colleagues in arguing that setting precise targets of this kind was a mistake because of the political consequences, if for some reason they could not be met.

Moving on to more controversial ground, Dr Owen gave a warning against the danger of becoming so preoccupied with the Greek negotiations that the membership applications of Portugal and Spain were neglected.

The longer the opening of Spanish and Portuguese entry negotiations was delayed, he said, the more tenuous would become the political value of EEC membership to these still fragile democracies.

Dr Owen said he had been alarmed to learn from Mr Roy Jenkins, the President of the European Commission, that the Commission's "opinion" on the implications of Spanish membership would no tnow bt ready before the sprint of next year. (Under the Rome Treaty, this "opinion" is needed before entry negotiations can be opened with an applicant

Behind Dr Owen's remarks, there appears to lie a suspicion in British circles thht some member states, and in particular France and Italy, which are enthusiastic in pressing for a swift conclusion to negotiations with Greece, would not be unhappy to see Spanish and Portuguese entry indefinitely delayed.

Some of Dr Owen's partners strongly suspect that his enthusiasm for "a Community of 12" is not to be explained solely by a desire to offer sustenance to fledgling democracies. They believe that he champions a subsatnaial enlargement because it would tend inevitably to turn the Community into the looser-knit kind of organizaton that he favours.

M Mitterrand attracts varied crowd of voters from extreme left to rightist 'converts'

Socialists take on Marxist tinge

The French Elections

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Feb 7

The Socialist Party, generally acknowledged to be the leading party in France, is a phoenix born in 1971 from the ashes of the defunct SFIO, the French Section of the Workers' International, which for nearly three quarters of a century played an important role in the political life of the Third and Fourth Republics.

Its decline was brought about by repeated cleavages—especially the one of 1920 which led to the creation of the Communist Party and the loss of three quarters of its members by the cold war, which moved it to the right; its responsibility in colonial wars; and its pursuit of "third force" coalitions with moderate centre parties.

In 1945 it was a great mass party, polling 23 per cent of the votes; in 1968 this dropped to 12 per cent. Its candidate in the presidential election of 1969, M Gaston Defferre, polled only 5 per cent.

The new Socialist Party is basically the product of the personality and leadership of one man, M François Mitterrand, an outsider and leader of one of the minority trends of French social democracy. He took over the old SFIO and proceeded to reorganize it. Rejecting the mirage of "third force" coalitions.

He opted for a strategy of union of the left, that is of alliance with the Communist Party, alone capable in his opinion of bringing the left to power

M Mitterrand's gamble was that an alliance with the Communist Party, which since the end of the war had controlled between 20 and 28 per cent of the electorate, would mobilize left-wing sympathies. From this the Socialist Party would be the first to benefit, at the expense both of the Communists and of the ailing centre parties.

He reckoned that an alliance of the Communists with a dominant Socialist Party would force the Communists to abandon their rigid Marxist line under pressure of new converts to the Union of the Left and would enlist the support of many middle-of-the-road voters.

Until the middle of last year the gamble paid handsomely. In 1973, the new Socialist Party caught up with the Communists; in parliamentary by-elections, and in the municipal elections of 1977, it drew clearly ahead of them. Its share of the popular vote is generally reckoned now to lie somewhere between 27 and 30 per cent.

This progress, also among industrial workers, is the cause of the breach with the Communist Party over the updating of the common programme last autumn. The Communist leadership came to the conclusion that the Union of the Left threatened to undermine the party's working class base, and to make it the junior partner in a left-wing government dominated by the Socialists.

In the process of its growth, the Socialist Party attracted voters of different sympathies. One third of them are extreme leftists or Marxists, one third sentimental socialists attracted by the common programme; and one third converts from the right or centre, who want change but dislike both the Communists and the common programme. They have been held together only by M Mitterrand's personality and talent.

But the breach with the Communists has caused tensions with the so-called Ceres, the party's left-wing ginger group. Moreover the party's structure and organization cannot compare in discipline and effectiveness with those of the Communists, though in past years it has made some progress in developing mass organizations and keeping deviations within tolerable limits.

But membership, never a strong point of French political parties, remains small. It is believed to be about 250,000 at the outside.

The evolution of the Socialist Party in the past few years runs directly counter to that of its counterparts in most other European countries. Where they have evolved towards social democratic reformism, it moved left and took on a more decided Marxist tinge.

Its programme gives an important role to nationalization, to workers' share in the control and management of industry, to the reduction of inequalities, taxation of wealth and capital gains, an immediate 35 per cent increase in the national minimum wage, and reflation through consumption and investment to reduce unemployment.

It is still ideologically torn between an idealistic pacifist trend and a pragmatic, realistic approach to the problems of government. This is especially apparent in matters of defence and disarmament. Against strong resistance, M Mitterrand imposed on the party's programme continued membership of the Atlantic alliance and maintenance of the French nuclear deterrent, pending agreement on worldwide disarmament.

The breach with the Communists has not shaken the party's commitment to the Union of the Left, or its rejection of alternative centre-left coalitions. If the left wins next March, and the Communists refuse to share in government, it will assume the responsibility of power alone. The Socialist Party had 95 seats in the last National Assembly.

Leading article, page 15

Pressure on Britain to sign fishery pact

Paris, Feb 7.—France and West Germany expressed concern today over Britain's refusal to accept proposals for a common European fisheries policy and urged it to reconsider its attitude.

A statement agreed by President Giscard d'Estaing and Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, during their talks here said they were deeply concerned at the breakdown of the fisheries talks in Brussels at the end of January.

Answering reporters' questions after the two-day summit meeting, the French presidency spokesman, M Jean Philippe Lecat, agreed that the statement was designed to exert pressure on Britain.—Reuter.

Audierne, Brittany, Feb 7.—Britain should either give in on the European fishing issue or leave the European Community, M Jacques Chirac, leader of the Gaullist Party, said here in an election speech.

Defending franc, page 17

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TALK TO THE MAN WHO KNOWS WHAT'S HAPPENING

The Co-ordinator of Development, Mr. E.R. Gorham, will be in the UK and Europe as part of a seven man mission, led by the Hon. Andrew Mensaros, Minister for Industrial Development, Mines, Fuel and Energy.

Mr. Gorham will be available for personal appointments in London between Monday 13 February and Friday 17 February. For an appointment contact the Agent General for Western Australia, 115 Strand, London WC2R OAJ, England. Telephone 01-240 2881. Telex 25595.

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OVERSEAS



Mrs Doreen Gainsford and a Hero of the Soviet Union.

A crusader leaves for Holy Land

By David Nicholson-Lord

In the chilly attic of a disused laundry near Golders Green, north London, a giant papier-mâché model of the head of President Brezhnev, Hero of the Soviet Union, casts a baleful eye on all who enter.

The laundry is the headquarters of the Women's Campaign for Soviet Jewry, which counts the Brezhnev bust among its most prized possessions. Mrs Doreen Gainsford, leader of the campaign, hopes that Mr Brezhnev stays in power a little longer: a new model, she says, would be too expensive.

Mr Brezhnev, however, will doubtless be relieved to hear that Mrs Gainsford is giving up the driving-seat a movement which she has guided and inspired for six years and which has played a large role in highlighting and combating the victimization of many of the three million Jews who live in the Soviet Union.

In March, with her husband John and their two children, she leaves for Israel where she hopes to help the country's development by promoting Israeli exports.

There is no doubt that she is well-suited for any promotional role. For in unflagging dedication backed by an exceptionally acute sense of public relations, lies the secret of the remarkable success of the campaign she is leaving.

The story began in May, 1971, when a dozen young housewives got together for coffee in a house in Golders Green. One subject of conversation was the case of Raiza Palatnik, aged 35, imprisoned without trial for five months in Odessa after applying to emigrate to Israel.

Within 24 hours 35 Jewish women, dressed in black and all aged 35, had started a hunger strike outside the Soviet Embassy in Kensington.

The campaign, which became known as the 35s, gained an immediate cachet but as the novelty wore off inspiration became vital. Mrs Gainsford, with a career in public relations, supplied this in abundance. She herself acknowledges the need for gimmickry.

As a result, the women found themselves interrupting sports matches, lining the cliffs of Portsmouth to greet Russian warships, disrupting international conferences, chaining each other up inside Soviet airline offices and serving labour-camp style cabbage soup to passers-by.

The campaign, meanwhile, has grown enormously. In Britain there are about 500 committed workers and another 10,000 to 15,000 helpers. Groups have sprung up in North America and Europe.

Its scope has also broadened to lobbying, monitoring of the Helsinki agreement and the adoption of prisoners and Soviet Jews refused visas by British families. More than 2,000 Russian families have been helped in this way.

Mrs Gainsford has few doubts about the success of the campaign. She believes that it has led the Kremlin to serious questionings of its anti-Jewish policies.

It can also be measured in numbers, she says. "Before 1970 only a handful of people were able to emigrate legally. Since then 150,000 Soviet Jews have been given visas. That is not a coincidence."

President Sadat wins American sympathy

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Feb 7

President Sadat spent the morning on Capitol Hill, seeing first the international relations committee of the House of Representatives and then the foreign relations committee of the Senate.

He was able to present his case against Israel in a less formal setting than his big speech yesterday, and also to discuss his other preoccupations with the members of Congress.

He has found the right tone to impress the Americans, whether they agree with him or not. He says that the point of his trip to Jerusalem in November was to promise that there would be no more war, that Israel and Egypt would settle their differences by negotiation.

He repeats that promise now, even though the negotiations are in difficulties. He says he will persevere, and that his "historic initiative" cannot be allowed to fail.

Mr Sadat clearly understands democratic politics in the United States and how to use the press and television. It was something of a shock to Washingtonians to learn that he had been taking advice from Mr Jerry Warren, who was assistant to Mr Ron Ziegler, White House Press Secretary, during the worst days of the Nixon presidency.

The Egyptian leader is rapidly becoming America's favourite foreigner. He is thought be reasonable, to have a good case and to be trustworthy. He has, of course, been helped by the Israeli Government. Israeli's best friends find its policy on new settlements very hard to justify.

With Americans getting used to the novel idea that an important Third World power has turned round completely and is actively seeking their friendship and a *de facto* alliance, Mr Sadat's need for arms and his concern over the Horn and other parts of Africa can be listened to very sympathetically.

The Egyptians cannot expect to get large quantities of American arms until their peace with Israel is signed and delivered, but he might well be given something to be getting on with (he saw Mr Harold Brown, the Secretary of Defence, yesterday) and when peace is assured he can have anything he wants.

The snag is that the crisis in the Horn has occurred now, long before the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. Egypt has a vital national interest in limiting the spread of Soviet influence in Africa.

That concern is, of course, shared by the United States. President Sadat could point out that Israel now admits that it is helping Ethiopia, by selling arms and training men, and that this is a curious policy for a country which professes to fear a Palestinian state because, among other things, it would increase Soviet influence in the region.

Mr Dayan, the Israeli Foreign Minister, is coming to the United States, in part to counter Mr Sadat's successful propaganda. People here, including Jews, are irritated with the Israeli Government, but America's underlying commitment to Israel remains as strong as ever.

Syrian and Lebanese troops clash

Beirut, Feb 7.—Soldiers of the new Lebanese Army clashed in fierce fighting with Syrian peace-keeping troops today, and right-wing sources said at least nine people were killed.

The sources said the fighting broke out when Lebanese officers objected to a Syrian attempt to establish a road block near a Lebanese Army barracks in east Beirut's Fayyadiya suburb. Several people were wounded, some seriously, and it is believed that the death toll could rise further.

According to reliable right-wing sources, the clash left seven Syrians and two Lebanese dead and gave rise to a similar incident near the Lebanese Air Force base of Rayak, on the border with Syria.

Mr Fouad Boutros, the Lebanese Defence Minister, issued a statement regretting the incident, controls.—Reuter.

TV blackout over film ban in Israel

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, Feb 7

Angry Israeli state television employees tonight blacked out transmissions for 45 minutes in protest against the cancellation by Government order of a film due to be shown last night.

The order, by Mr Hammer, Minister of Education and Culture, postponed broadcast of the feature film, depicting the expulsion of Arabs from a border village in the last days of Israel's War of Independence in 1948. Television staff say it was the first instance of political interference in the content of Israeli television programmes

The action was part of a wave of protests.

The Minister ordered the postponement last night after the broadcasting authority's board of directors turned down a request by the Parliamentary education committee to postpone the showing until it had discussed the film.

Guatemala political killings reach 20,000, report says

By Peter Strafford

There have been 20,000 political killings in Guatemala over the past decade, according to a report published today by the Latin American Bureau. It describes Guatemala as "one of the most repressive countries in contemporary Latin America", and calls for more international pressure to improve human rights.

Guatemala's claim to the neighbouring British colony of Belize is, in part at least, an attempt by the country's Government to create an issue that will distract its people from "the repression and injustice in their own country", tthe Latin America Bureau comments. "It is understandable that the people of Belize have every reason to fear being taken over by a goverment such as Guatemala's."

The report, entitled *Guatemala: Unnatural Disaster*, was written by Mr Roger Plant. He takes as his starting point the 1976 earthquake, which killed 22,000 people and made over one million homeless out of a total population of only 5,500,000.

"The dimensions of the disaster were as great as they were, precisely because of the structural injustice of Guatemalan society", he writes. "Though the physical force of the earthquake struck urban and rural areas and the poor shanty towns of Guatemala City, the wealthy residential and commercial sectors emerged almost unscathed.

"Moreover it was frequently pointed out that the suffering caused by the earthquake, great though it was, was little more severe than the unnatural disaster that had afflicted the Guatemalan population over the previous decade. While the earthquake killed 22,000, over 15,000 died between 1970-74 at the hands of right-wing terrorist groups officially condoned by the Government of Carlos Arana."

Guatemala: Unnatural Disaster (Latin America Bureau, PO Box 134, London NW1 4JY, price £1.50).

Minority leader taken to task

From Dessa Trevisan
Belgrade, Feb 7

Romanian authorities have taken action against Mr Karoly Kiraly, a former member of the Romanian Central Committee, whose appeal against widespread repression of the country's Hungarian minority of two million was reported in Western newspapers, including The Times of January 24.

Mr Kiraly, who himself is a member of the Hungarian minority, had until his resignation in April, 1972, occupied important posts in the Romanian hierarchy.

He was called to the Central Committee soon after his letter was published. His friends believe that he was subjected to strong pressure to disavow the letter. According to sources close to Hungarian intellectuals in Romania, the authorities offered to remedy some of the ills in return for a public disavowal.

Until his resignation, Mr Kiraly was first party secretary for the Covasna county, whose population is predominently Hungarian. In his letter he protested against systematic violation of minority rights.

He said that dual language signposts had been removed, there was enforced Romanization, and Hungarian vocational and other schools had been closed. He also alleged discrimination against Hungarians in employment and education.

His letter was addressed to party leaders, but there was no response until it was published in the West. Copies, however, have been circulated both in Transylvania and in Budapest.

Intellectual circles there criticized the restraint of the Hungarian government in the plight of the Hungarians across the border and the reluctance of Mr Kadar, the Hungarian leader, to raise the issue. Recently, however, contact with Hungarians across the border has become livelier.

Pressure on the Hungarian Government to take up the case of the Hungarian minority increased. Some writers and intellectuals in Budapest began to dra public attention to their fate, trying to arouse international interest.

Before the publication of his letter in the west Mr Kiraly, it is understood, had already been subjected to disciplinary measures. His friends say that he has now been isolated and all contact with him is being discouraged.

Baboons saved from use in crash tests

Ann Arbor, Michigan, Feb 7.—The six surviving members of the "baboon seven" have earned a reprieve from the motor safety experiments that recently killed one of their cage mates, in addition to the 23 baboons killed in earlier tests.

Scientists at the University of Michigan highway safety research institute said yesterday that they had enough data from earlier experiments, which began in 1974, to complete their study without further tests on the baboons.

The experiments provoked protests against the "unnecessary carnage".

Life-like dummies are to be used in future crash tests instead of animals or human corpuses.—UPI.

Korchnoi to play Karpov in July

Amsterdam, Feb 7.—Anatoli Karpov of the Soviet Union, the world chess champion, will defend his title against Victor Korchnoi on or about July 15, the International Chess Federation announced today.

The venue for the title match would be decided after February 16 when bids from nations wanting to organize the contest would close, a spokesman said. The definite date would be announced by March 16.—UPI.

Seized trawler to be sold

Wellington, Feb 7.—New Zealand is to put up for sale a Japanese trawler arrested recently for fishing inside a prohibited zone, Mr Robert Muldoon, the Prime Minister, annouced today.

The 350-ton Tomi Maru 81 was seized by a New Zealand Navy frigate on January 24 north-east of New Zealand in a recently-declared restricted economic zone.—Reuter.

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He dismissed the claim that the Soviet Union was essentially a land power with no real base for an ocean navy. He argued that in addition to its vastly increased wartime importance in the nuclear era, the fleet had a growing peacetime rule to play in building communism.

He also said the Soviet Navy had to be ready to deal with any enemy schemes.

Western military observers have noted that the Russians seem increasingly inclined to use their formidable fleet as a demonstration in faraway places of their political muscle—an updated version of the old gun-boat diplomacy.

There have been reliable reports that Soviet ships have been present in force off the coast of Ethiopia, where the Russians are now heavily engaged. Soviet vessels are also said to have bombarded the positions of Eritrean separatists.

David Cross writes from Washington: As the war between Ethiopia and Somalia intensifies, the United States State Department has disclosed that the number of Cuban military advisers in Ethiopia has risen to some 3,000 men. Some of them may be flying combat missions for the Ethiopians.

The United States Navy has sent a frigate to the Red Sea to augment the warships—a destroyer and a guided missile frigate—from the Indian Ocean fleet, which increases America's military potential in the region, a State epartment spokesman has again affirmed the Washington view that any outside intervention in the dispute between Ethiopia and Somalia is likely to intensify the conflict and hamper efforts for a negotiated settlement.

The spokesman said today that this had been spelt out clearly to the Israeli Government, which is selling arms to Ethiopia, and the Egyptians, who are already providing military assistance to Somalia and may now send in some troops.

The State Department has also disclosed that the Soviet Union now has some 1,000 military advisers in Ethiopia.

Kenya stays friends with Ethiopia despite its military Marxist regime

Ogaden war revives fears of Somali aims

From a Special Correspondent
Nairobi, Feb 7

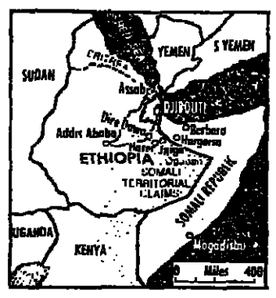
The war in the Ogaden has revived fears of Somali aggression against Kenya. Despite somewhat qualified assurances from its leaders, the Mogadishu Government is strongly suspected of wishing to see northern Kenya, with its predominantly ethnic Somali population, become a part of the Somali Republic.

The Kenya Government supports Addis Ababa's stand that with the occupation of the Ogaden, Ethiopian territory has been violated from Somalia. It supports the Ethiopian view that the western Somalia Liberation Front is not a separate Ogaden movement but one fully controlled from Mogadishu.

Privately, Kenyan leaders are known to be concerned about the excesses of the Addis Ababa regime. In other circumstances, the firm friendship which Kenya developed with Ethiopia under Emperor Haile Selassie would not have survived the takeover by a military Marxist regime.

It distrusts Somalia's intentions, however. Although Kenya dislikes both military regimes and Marxism it needs friendly neighbours on at least some of its frontiers and so the friendship with Ethiopia survives.

Kenya's determination to assist Ethiopia is believed to be behind the cancellation of a series of articles planned to start in the *Sunday Nation* in Nairobi last weekend on life with the Eritrean rebels. The newspaper carried a brief



announcement saying it could not publish the articles "due to circumstances beyond our control". The feature section containing the first article had already been printed when the decision was taken to scrap it, presumably on Government advice.

The Government in Nairobi will not even consider a suggestion of a change in Kenya's boundaries. A commission composed of a Nigerian QC and a Canadian general inquired into the Somali claims to northern Kenya in 1962, a year before Kenya became independent. The comission reported that the vast majority of members of the Somali tribe in northern Kenya favoured unity with the Somali Republic, but no action was taken on the report.

There is no possibility of anyone undertaking in northern Kenya today the type of opinion poll carried out in 1962. The widespread Kenyan suspicion of many of the Somali inhabitants of northern Kenya was reported frankly in the *Nairobi Times* last Sunday. A front-page article headed "Kenya cracks down on *shifta* menace" spoke of measures being taken against "Somali insurgents and elements sympathetic to secession ideas harboured by *shifta* bandits in north-eastern areas".

Although the area was officially considered under control, it said, "reports last week indicated there have been frequent clashes between security forces and Somalis armed with sophisticated weaponry".

In the past two months, Kenya has detained 20 people, including a local chief and businessmen, whose activities were considered a security risk. The Government, the newspaper declared, was maintaining strict surveillance over "persons engaged in subversive activities".

Kenya's attitude is that the Somalis of northern Kenya are just as much Kenyans as the other tribes in the republic. The Somalis are certainly not trusted to the extent of the others, however. They frequently complain of being harassed by the police, or of being subjected to tight security measures in areas where they predominate.

It is difficult to distinguish between a Kenyan Somali and a native of the Somali republic, and this is the explanation for many of the security measures.

As part of the exercise to tighten security in north-east Kenya, plans have been drawn up for the registration and documentation of all Kenyans. While this exercise is stated to be intended to cover the whole of Kenya, it is to start in the North-Eastern Province.

Efforts have been made to rally the loyalty of Kenya's Somalis by pointing to the stark differences between prosperous Kenya and impoverished Somalia. Loyalty rallies have been organized widely, and Somali-speaking MPs and other prominent Somalis have repeatedly declared their loyalty to President Kenyatta.

The Provincial Commissioner for the North-Eastern Province has called a leaders' meeting at Garissa next weekend to draw up a new approach to "matters affecting residents and the *shifta* menace". Administrative officers, civic officials and leaders of the ruling party, the Kenya African National Union, will attend.

The *Nairobi Times* says: "The Administration is interested in sorting out those that are faithful and who will use their local language to explain to the masses that they should not pay attention to Somali intruders who have been promising them better life and wealth if they revolt against Kenya.

"Restrictions have already been imposed on transportation of merchandise either by vehicles or on camels in areas leading into Somalia. Traders have been warned they will be punished heavily if found to be smuggling food supplies and other commodities into Somalia."

50 Nkomo men died in Rhodesian raid

From a Correspondent
Lusaka, Feb 7

More than 50 guerrillas of Mr Joshua Nkomo's wing of the Patriotic Front were killed late last month when Rhodesian commandos attacked their Zambian base on the shores of Lake Kariba, according to well-placed sources here.

The Rhodesians crossed the lake in six helicopters and several boats, and secured an area several miles deep into Zambian territory near the town of Sinazongwe, the sources said.

The attack on the guerrilla base at Siampondo, at the mouth of the Mwolola river in the Gwembe valley, lasted several hours. The commandos withdrew the same day.

The camp had been an important staging area for guerrillas entering Rhodesia.

The single road into the region was heavily landmined by the commandos before they withdrew and eight members of the Zambian security forces were killed last week when they tried to enter the area to investigate what had happened.

A Zambian Defence Ministry spokesman was unavailable for comment on the raid. At least 20 villages in the region were occupied during the raid. It was the largest attack on a Patriotic Front camp since the Rhodesian assault last autumn on a Mozambique base run by Mr Robert Mugabe's wing of the Front.

Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, gave a warning in May that he would order his forces to carry out incursions into Zambia if guerrilla bases here were used to launch attacks against his country.

In view of the attack on the base, observers here now believe that Mr Nkomo's claim on Monday that there were some 11,200 foreign mercenaries "concentrated" on he Zambian border—a claim rejected by diplomatic sources here—might well have been an attempt to lay the groundwork for explaining away last month's raid.

Our Salisbury Correspondent writes: The internal settlement talks resumed here today after a break of four days but apparently made little or no progress. The two and a half hour meeting was mainly devoted to sharp disagreement between the two African nationalist groups, the United African National Council (UANC) of Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the ANC (Sithole) led by the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole.

The bishop today presented his compromise paper in an attempt to break the deadlock which has arisen over the question of the number and election of whites to a future majority rule parliament. The UANC proposal is that there should be 20 reserved seats for whites elected on a separate roll and eight seats elected on a common roll.

As this proposal, if accepted, could compromise the legislative blocking mechanism for whites—as previously agreed to by all parties—it suggests that the blocking mechanism be adjusted numerically. The Sithole group, whose own compromise paper was offered last week, has rejected the scheme out of hand.



port criticizes Britain's atment of refugees

ifford Longley
ous Affairs Correspondent
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The greatest concentration is in Zaire where there are more than 500,000 Angolan refugees, many of whom are beginning to return home. In the Sudan there are 135,000 from Ethiopia and Eritrea.

The report points out that many of the countries receiving refugees are themselves impoverished.

The colonial era in Africa left behind national boundaries that often cut across tribal and racial divisions, the report states, and the resulting instability often causes refugee problems. There is therefore a special responsibility on former colonial powers such as Britain to help alleviate them.

Arguing that the United Nations is more concerned with emergency aid, the agency is seeking more money so that it can step up its long-term refugee work without cutting into its development aid budget.

Public opinion, the report maintains, has become brutalized by the constant reporting of disasters. "Our concern is buried beneath the scars of the endless assault of the media's account of man's inhumanity to man."

Refugees: Africa's challenge (Christian Aid, PO Box 1, London SW9; £1).

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Three killed in Ghanaian political clashes

Accra, Feb 7.—Three people were killed and several injured when Ghanaian political groups clashed at a meeting called by a new group at the Ashanti capital, Kumasi, 169 miles north of here, reports said today.

Police broke up the opposing factions with baton charges and tear gas, the reports added.

The fighting broke out when rival crowds met at a press conference called by the newly-formed People's movement for Freedom and Justice, which is opposed to a form of government proposed by the ruling Supreme Military Council when Ghana returns to constitutional rule in July next year.—Agence France-Presse.

l in sight to end national mining strike in US

Own Correspondent
Feb 7
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He said the agreement also includes a wage increase over the next three years of $2.35 (£1.17) an hour, bringing the average wage to over $10 an hour. He did not mention the main point of contention—the employers' demand that penalties be imposed on wildcat strikers.

Leaks from the Washington negotiations suggest that the union has compromised with the employers on this. It is an emotive issue in the coalfields and, if the miners think the concessions have been too great, it is not unthinkable that they would reject the contract.

Mr Miller, who has been criticized by some militant members for allegedly weak leadership, has called the agreement the best negotiated in any industry during the past two years.

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Inter-City

Have a good trip!

OVERSEAS

1,750 officials lose their positions in big Pakistan purge

From Hasan Akhtar
Islamabad, Feb 7

The Pakistan Government has dismissed four senior officials, including the Secretary to the Government, and 1,746 provincial officials have been removed from their posts.

Shah Nawaz Khan, the Central Communication Secretary, who was associated as senior engineer with the construction of the giant dams at Mangla and Tarbela, was dismissed yesterday by presidential order in what was said to be the public interest.

The Government has also ended the appointments of Amirzada Khan, Government Secretary, Dr Amir Ali Shah, Director-General of Health, and Shafiullah Khan, chairman Police Foundation. No reasons were given for the removal of these three officials.

The martial law administrator of Karachi and Sind has removed from the provincial administration 1,746 officials belonging to various government departments. They include 24 public prosecutors, 22 deputy superintendents of police, 16 doctors, and 13 college lecturers.

An official statement said that these people had been appointed improperly, mainly on the basis of political affiliation with Mr Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party. Police officers were given the chance to sit for qualifying examinations, but they all failed and have been replaced by the officers who were removed by the former Bhutto regime.

The Government has denied a report in the Sindhi language press that the martial law administration is seeking to remove 50,000 Sindhi public officials.

Delhi gives no ground on Kashmir issue

From Richard Wigg
Islamabad, Feb 7

Mr A. B. Vajpayee, the Indian External Affairs Minister, winding up two days of talks in Pakistan, appealed for a speed-up in the normalization of relations and for the extension of bilateral trade cooperation "on the basis of equality and mutual benefit".

He gave no ground on Kashmir, the biggest problem still separating the two countries and the subject of wars between them.

Mr Vajpayee said tonight that his visit had been well worthwhile, but he faced highly critical Pakistani journalists at a concluding press conference.

They tackled him not only on Kashmir but also on his own past as a Hindu Nationalist whose Jan Sangh party had wanted India to make its own nuclear bomb.

Officials on both sides have made clear that these talks, intended to prepare for a visit to Delhi later in the spring by General Zia ul-Haq, Pakistan's military ruler, have had to proceed with great caution because of suspicious public opinion and domestic politics.

Mr Vajpayee emphasized that much remained to be done under the 1972 Simla Agreement to achieve fully normal relations between the two nations, although he reaffirmed India's commitment to work towards a solution of the Kashmir dispute. No one should have expected the problem to be solved during his good-will visit.

When asked whether a good-will visit should not bring some understanding to resume discussions on Kashmir if Pakistanis were to feel satisfied, he replied: "Satisfaction is a subjective thing. I am satisfied." He added that the Simla Agreement set no timetables.

Mr Vajpayee replied to General Zia's appeal yesterday for future relations based on respect for equality by saying: "India happens to be, it is true, a big country, but its approach is not that of a big brother."

He agreed that he once led a procession in Delhi to protest against the Simla Agreement, "but that I did as a member of Jan Sangh, which no longer exists". Admitting a change of viewpoint on this and on Indian possession of a nuclear bomb, he pleaded: "Let us look to the future".

Besides yesterday's agreement that teams of Indian and Pakistani experts would look at ways to achieve more balanced trade, the talks have brought a determination to liberalize and speed up the issuing of visas between the two countries. There is to be an exchange of journalists, newspapers, professional people, scientists, and of sporting events.

Talks are also to resume on differences which have arisen over the Salal dam on the Chenab river, which the Indians are building in Kashmir. Pakistan argues that the dam could damage its irrigation works.

After a day's sight-seeing in Lahore, Mr Vajpayee returns to Delhi tomorrow night.

Thousands to stand in six Indian elections

From Kuldip Nayar
Delhi, Feb 7

As many as 5,770 candidates are contesting 1,020 seats in the coming assembly elections in five states and one union territory.

In Maharashtra, 1,715 candidates are fighting for 288 assembly seats, in Karnataka 1,162 for 224 seats, in Andhra Pradesh 1,530 candidates for 294 seats, in Assam, 1,006 for 126 seats, and in Meghalaya 271 for 60 seats.

Unlike the last assembly elections in nine northern states, in which most contests were between the Janata Party and the Congress, the forthcoming elections will include a third group, Mrs Indira Gandhi's Congress faction.

In Maharashtra, most of the contests are likely to have several candidates because of the growing rift between the Janata Party and the Peasant Workers' Party, until recently Janata's ally.

Of the total of 1,530 candidates in Andhra Pradesh, 260 belong to the Congress, 290 to Mrs Gandhi's Congress, 268 to Janata, 30 to the Communist Party of India and 23 to the Communist Party Marxist.

In Karnataka the figure of 1,162 candidates for the 224 assembly seats is a record. Of the 2,400 nominations filed 1,238 applicants have either withdrawn or had their nominations rejected. The previous record for candidates left in the field after withdrawals was set in the last assembly elections in 1972 with 820 people running for 216 seats.

Journalist is arrested in Indonesia

Jakarta, Feb 7.—A leading Indonesian journalist and Muslim scholar has been arrested for alleged involvement in student agitation against the uncontested reelection of President Suharto next month.

Mr Mahbub Djunaedi, aged 45, was arrested in Bandung, West Java. He is a former chairman of the Indonesian Journalists' Association and was chief editor of the Muslim daily *Duta Masjarakat*.

The West Java military command today announced the banning of three student publications in Bandung. A total of 223 students and 17 other people have been arrested there and in Jakarta during the past two weeks.—Reuter.

Polanski judge planned only brief jail term

Los Angeles, Feb 7.—The French-born film director Roman Polanski would probably have been sentenced to only three months' jail and expelled from the United States for having sexual relations with a girl of 13, if he had not fled the country.

The judge who was due to pass sentence on February 14 said here today that he had told this to Mr Polanski's lawyer.

Mr Polanski fled to France late last month but could be tried again there, as a crime committed abroad is punishable in France.—Agence France Presse.

Hanoi seeks UN support for border peace plan

Bangkok, Feb 7.—Cambodia urged its people today to defend the country against the Vietnamese after new reports of fighting on the borders between the two communist neighbours.

Cambodia does not appear to have replied to Vietnam's latest peace proposals, although Indo-China analysts here expected that it would, in time, reject them. In the meantime, Hanoi radio announced today that Vietnam intended to appeal for United Nations approval of its peace plan.

On Sunday Vietnam suggested a cease-fire, negotiations, creation of a six-mile demilitarized zone on the border, and an unspecified form of international guarantee and supervision of the peace package.

Both countries reported fighting at the weekend on both sides of the border about 50 miles south of Phnom Penh.

Cambodia said its troops knocked out eight Vietnamese tanks which penetrated areas along the Bassac River, while Vietnam claimed to have routed four Cambodian battalions in the same region.

The Vietnam news agency, monitored in Hongkong, said the Vietnamese had "put out of action" more than 1,000 Cambodians in the fighting in An Giang province. This appeared to refer to the same battle in which Cambodia says several dozen Vietnamese troops were killed as Cambodian forces drove back an aircraft-backed Vietnamese ground assault.—Reuter and UPI.

Times Interview

Dr Spock's message for babies



The lobby of the Savoy Hotel at five o'clock in the afternoon is full of Americans returning from a day in the shops. Dr Benjamin Spock, author of *Baby and Child Care*, is not hard to pick out among the Burberrys and bright-checked trousers. Not only is the face familiar from the days when he was America's most famous protester against the war in Vietnam, but he looks the part of baby doctor: immensely tall, and thus rather imposing, fit, slightly gangling, with an expression of mild and courteous benevolence. His second wife, Mary, at least a foot shorter, and some 35 years younger, herds him affectionately about, like a spry sheepdog worrying a flock of particularly silly sheep.

Dr Spock has been retired 10 years from his university post at Western Reserve, in Cleveland, Ohio, but he is no less active today than he was at the peak of his professorial life. A prolific writer of articles, and, until recently, an energetic political campaigner, he is much in demand as a speaker, and much used as an example by other speakers as the man singlehandedly responsible for the moral decay of American youth. His statements about babies, no less than his pronouncements about nuclear disarmament, come in for praise, analysis, ridicule and distortion, which may account for why, having said in an article in *Redbook* magazine in 1974 that it would be no bad thing to return to some of the parental values of his childhood, he was widely considered to have "recanted".

He says that he became controversial very gradually, step by step. In 1946, a child doctor unusual in that his training had taken in not only paediatrics, but also psychology and psychiatry, he was asked to write a book for parents about babies. The result, *Baby and Child Care*, sold three quarters of a million copies in its first year. It was the first time in an age of dogma and rigidity that mothers were reassured, not hectored. In America the book has been outsold only by the Bible. "Twenty-five, 28 million copies? I really don't know", Dr Spock says with understandable relish. Almost immediately after its publication he gave up general practice for the university career in child development he pursued until his retirement. But his developing views, and the changing society round him have caused him to rewrite the book four times since then. The rewrites are all the more interesting in that they reflect not medical progress, but the evolution of Dr Spock.

The first revision in 1957 was to introduce the notion that parents should provide some leadership for their children. "Babies", he says, "were fast learning that all they needed to do was to glare at their mothers to be allowed to stay up until midnight."

The second rewrite came in 1968, at the height of Dr Spock's political activities, and very much as a mirror of them. Dr Spock was a latecomer to socialism. He was in his late fifties by the time he became director of Sane (the national committee for a sane nuclear policy). As the war in Vietnam escalated so he led ever larger marches of parents and children to the United Nations, to Chicago and New York. "I spoke to six universities a week. I got standing ovations. It was heady stuff for a professor."

In 1968, in Boston, he was arrested on a charge of helping young men to evade the draft; he was sentenced to two years in prison (but never had to serve them). "The whole experience radicalized me", he says. "I realized that the United States had always been as imperialist as it dared to be." He helped to form the People's Party, for which he ran as President in 1972.

Sales of *Baby and Child Care*, which had been revised to include a spirit of "service to fellow men", plunged. Dr Spock was reviled from platforms all over America. The Rev Norman Vincent Peel, Jun, told his congregation from the pulpit it was Dr Spock's fault that young Americans lacked guts; Mr Spiro Agnew referred to hippies as the work of Spock". Mayor Daley of Chicago blamed the city's ills to the doctor's corrupting influence.

A by now familiar figure at the anti-Vietnam meetings and on the campuses of America, grey haired, conservatively dressed, Dr Spock suddenly found himself a target for protest. "I hope you realize that you are a major oppressor of women, in the company of Sigmund Freud", Gloria Steinham thundered. Dr Spock was gratified by the company he found himself in, but he took the criticism seriously. "I supose I was a sexist" he says contritely.

The 1976 *Baby and Child Care*, is scrupulously free of all sexism. Babies are "they" (though, he says with regret, "it makes them sound a bit like a crowd"). Mothers have became "parents". And there are sections on the sharing of chores (leaf-raking and garage-cleaning) and the desirability of getting boys to play with dolls and girls to face up to becoming engineers and executives.

Dr Spock is a gentle and unassuming man to have attracted such opprobium. He says of himself that he comes from a fiercely moralistic family and that he has never succeeded beyond his clothes (and they seem conservative enough) in being very debonaire.

Critics have tried to read an oppressed childhood into the sane and reasonable approach of *Baby and Child Care*. It is an error, says Dr Spock, just as it is quite wrong to say, as many have, that he has altered his views over the years. Version one and version four are in fact noticeably constant in attitude.

Dr Spock blames the confusion on the fact that conservatives who never read his book but assumed it was permissive only heard of him when he started talking about the need for providing children with leadership, and on a sensation seeking press release put out by *Redbook* magazine (where he published the article that caused all the fuss in 1974). "I am not a permissive sort of person", he explains.

The much quoted first words of *Baby and Child Care* are "You know more than you think you do. . ." That is still Dr Spock's message today, tempered by the fear that child specialists may have undermined anxious parents and brainwashed them into believing that all firmness inhibits spontaneity, and causes children to harbour resentments against them. Dr Spock has moved many steps forward; but his point of departure has not altered.

Today Dr Spock divides his life between a solar house he has built on the edge of a lake in Arkansas (to be near to Mary's daughter, Ginger) and a 35ft yacht he sails in Maine or in the Caribbean. He answers an enormous correspondence, and tries to resist being turned into an instant expert on everything from whether a lesbian teacher could corrupt her pupils, to the stereotyping of children into boys and girls. He also speaks publicly when asked to on child development, but not as often now as he would like to on politics.

"Since I am convinced that the root of our troubles is the materialist, intensive capitalist society," he says. "I feel it would be better to meet it head on, and not tinker with it by saying we need more nursery schools, but that the whole damn political and economic system must be changed." It is a statement of faith, but it no longer attracts the audiences it once did. The Vietnam war over, Dr Spock is baby doctor extraordinary once again.

Caroline Moorehead

Children's Books

Never mind the quality, feel the depth

The forging, brazing and welding of Children's Rights that goes on in the Workshop founded for that purpose is never more assiduous than when Social Commitment is at the bellows. Last year the Workshop edited a pamphlet by Robert Leeson called *Children's Books and Class Society* (published by the Writers and Readers Publishing Cooperative, £0.65) and gave us a glimpse of the whole mighty engine. Their author's commitment, they said, was "to more and richer literary experiences for children, a commitment to truth and social change" and, once we have read his essay, "it will no longer be possible to claim literary, or aesthetic privilege in the face of commitment to children, to literature and to children's literature. Commitment is in us all."

Well, these are imposing words, even though—bereft of "literary and aesthetic privilege"—you can make them mean just about anything you like. It is only fair to add, therefore, that once you move beyond them into Mr Leeson's friendly and tolerant account of how he sees his job as a writer and critic of children's books the argument takes on a greater degree of precision.

Commitment to that unhappy abstract, "truth", for instance, comes to mean, for those concerned with children's books, a rejection of many of the unconscious assumptions that support a largely "middle-class" art form (public-school ethics, white male supremacy etc.). And commitment to social change means facing up to the new social revolution, which does not seek "to create a new dominant group, but to replace competition with co-operation" and "to achieve a common interest among workers by 'hand and brain' in an undivided society".

Mr Leeson is too experienced a veteran at the barricades to leave it at that, though. Unlike his sponsors in the Workshop he knows well enough that throwing out one set of assumptions may merely lead to their replacement by another set, and "truth" will be as elusive as ever. ("Why should one want to exchange mediocre pony books for mediocre football books, made more mediocre by second or third hand experience of the subject matter?") And furthermore, commitment of itself does not produce that fragile commodity "literature". Convinced though he be of the need to "change by an act of will the relations of human beings across the divides of society", he acknowledges that this may not automatically lead to *the story* that will "draw the kids from play and the old folk from the chimney corner".

Indeed as you may guess, and as Mr Leeson could have shown if he had looked less partially at the classics of our bourgeois past, or more resolutely at the children's fiction of, say, Russia or Albania, where the millenium has arrived—the New Order does not make it any easier to write readable books.

This uncomfortable fact is clearly to be seen at the moment in a clutch of stories where School plays a decisive part. Now Mr Leeson is very specific about the modern school story which he sees as "coming to grips with the life of working-class children" and as offering a great chance to escape from the formula stories of "the old boarding-school set-up". But the presence or absence of such children does not bear any discernible relationship to the quality of an author's work.

Consider Bernard Ashley's *All My Men*, for instance (Oxford UP £2.95)—bearing in mind that Mr Ashley once won the Children's Rights Workshop's "Other Award" for children's literature. He tells here the dim tale of a child, newly arrived on a housing estate at the outer edge of London, seeking to ingratiate himself with the tough guy of his primary school. He steals from the corner-shop that his parents have just bought; he neglects the very tentative overtures of the school's intellectual (who almost manages to answer three simple assignment questions in a whole school day); and he is only saved from the downward path of a latterday Eric by the calf-love of Lorraine, who at one stage gives him "a slow, serious, private wink" which brings on "a strange new breathless sensation deep down inside". The triviality of Mr Ashley's story is not much helped by such regular intrusions upon his hero's thoughts and feelings, even though it does enable him to feed his juvenile readers a moral commentary as they go along.

A less gauche attempt at contemporary realism is made in two new novels set in comprehensive schools. Much the more serious of these is Kenneth Wood's *A Period of Violence* (Dobson, £2.95), an account of the disasters which overtake a large urban school when it comes under the authoritarian rule of its deputy headmaster. Mr Wood is here preoccupied with questions: how can one reconcile the need to teach with the pupil's refusal to learn? How can rudderless youth steer towards some kind of moral stability? Although the brevity of his book requires him to manipulate his story to give sharpness to these, at least he has the grace to show that there are no easy answers. And, by giving the narration to his bewildered (but unaccountably literate) heroine he manages to keep himself from interfering too obviously in the progress of the drama.

The other novel, *The Forbidden Teachers* by Richard Hayes (Macmillan £3.50), is also told in the first person and is also about a row at a comprehensive, but there the resemblance stops. This is partly because the contest is between consenting adults—embattled staff against an aggressive and reactionary parent teacher association—and partly because it is treated as broad farce. Mr Hayes, who has just apparently completed his "O" levels at a school not unlike his fictional Friary Comprehensive in Notting Hill, has no truck with gloomy realities. "My first priority in writing is to entertain", he says, and despite an understandable callowness in his technique, he brings a verve to the job which will be nothing but beneficial to the devotees of commitment.

Mr Hayes's relish for stylized characters and set-piece incidents and conversations, has something very slightly in common with another "prentice author", whose early school stories have just been issued by Puffins in what must surely be the most daring children's paperback of the year. P. G. Wodehouse's *Tales of St Austin's* (60p) were chiefly written for *The Captain* in the first decade of this century and they are examples on the one hand of Mr Leeson's "old boarding-school set-up" and, on the other, of a master-stylist learning his craft. Here indeed is class society at its most confident. Young blades assert their sporting personalities within the favoured walls of St Austin's, before going on to 'Varsity ("which means games and yellow waistcoats and Proctors, and that sort of thing") while outside the world consists of "middle-aged bounders in loud checks", or Rural Hooligans and bargees.

It is true that these stories are trivial—but they are not laboriously so like *All My Men*. It is also true that they have no commitment except to that unfashionable virtue, a sure command of English prose. Even so, the author does seem to have some insight as to where wider commitments might lead, and the Children's Rights Workshop may do well to note in the last story of the book his revelations about the Secret Society For Putting Wholesome Literature Within The Reach Of Every Boy, And Seeing That He Gets It.

Brian Alderson

ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area

OPERA AND BALLET

COVENT GARDEN C.C. 240 1066 (Gardencharge credit cards 836 6903) THE ROYAL BALLET Tonight 7.30 p.m. The Dream, Monotones, The Four Seasons. Tomor. 7.30 p.m. La Bayadère, A Month in the Country, Elite Syncopations. Sat. 2 p.m. & 7.30 p.m. La Fille mal gardée. Tues. 7.30 p.m. Mayerling. THE ROYAL OPERA Fri. & Mon. 7.30 p.m. Ariadne auf Naxos. 65 Amphi seats for all perfs. on sale from 10 a.m. on day of perf.

COLISEUM. Credit cards 01-240 5258 Reservations 01-836 3161 ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA Tonight 7.00 Duke Bluebeard's Castle/Gianni Schicchi new prodn. Tomor. Sat. & Tues. next 7.00 Carmen; Fri 7.30 Rigoletto; Wed. next 7.30 Tosca. 104 balcony seats always available day of performance.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, Rosebery Ave., E.C.1. 837 1672. Last 2 weeks D'OYLY CARTE OPERA in Gilbert & Sullivan. Evs. 7.30. Mat Wed. & Sat. 2.30. Today HMS PINAFORE. Tomorrow to Feb. 15: THE GONDOLIERS.

CONCERTS

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL. Tonight 8 LONDON MOZART PLAYERS. Harry Blech. Paul Tortelier. Mozart: Symphony No 36 (Linz); Haydn: Cello Concerto; Symphony No. 104 (London); Dvorak: Rondo in G minor for cello and orch.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL THURSDAY, 16 FEBRUARY 7.30 London Symphony Orchestra STAR WARS conducted by John Williams 75p-£3.50 (01-589 8212)

THEATRES

ADELPHI THEATRE. 01-836 7611 Evs. 7.30. Mats. Thurs. 3.0. Sats. 4.0 "LONDON'S BEST NIGHT OUT" IRENE THE MUSICAL MUSICAL "SPECTACLE, CAPTIVATING TUNES AND RACY COMEDY."—Sun. People. CREDIT CARD BOOKINGS 01-836 7611.

ALBERY. 836 3878. Credit card bkgs. 836 1071 (ex. Sat.). Mon.-Fri. 7.45. Thurs. mat. 4.30. Sats. 4.30 & 8. A THOUSAND TIMES WELCOME IS LIONEL BART'S MIRACULOUS MUSICAL.—Fin. Times. OLIVER! "ROY HUDD'S splendid performance" S. Tel. "Talented JOAN TURNER." D. Mail. "Capital fun . . . the show is a delight." D. Tel. OLIVER: RETURNS TRIUMPHANTLY . . . CONSIDER YOURSELF LUCKY TO BE ABLE TO SEE IT AGAIN—D. Mir. NOW BOOKING THROUGH 1978

ALDWYCH. 836 6404 Info. 836 5332. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY in repertoire. Today 2.00 & 7.30 Jonson's THE ALCHEMIST "masterpiece of rampant knavery" D. Telegraph. With: A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM (tomor. Fri.), Congreve's THE WAY OF THE WORLD (Sat. 2.00 & 7.30). RSC also at THE WAREHOUSE (see under W) and at Piccadilly and Savoy Theatres.

AMBASSADORS 836 1171 Evgs. 8.0. Mats. Tues. 3. Sat. 5 SIOBHAN McKENNA as Sarah Bernhardt in MEMOIR with NIALL BUGGY "Perfect. A song of triumph." E News Student tickets £1. LIMITED SEASON. LAST WEEKS.

APOLLO. 01-437 2663. Evgs. at 8.0 Mat. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.0 DONALD SINDEN (Actor of The Year, E. Std.) "IS SUPERB" N.o.W. SHUT YOUR EYES AND THINK OF ENGLAND "WICKEDLY FUNNY." The Times

ARTS THEATRE 836 2132 "Hilarious. See it!"—S.T. TOM STOPPARD'S DIRTY LINEN Evs. 8.30. Fri., Sat. 7 & 9.15

ASTORIA THEATRE, Charing X Rd. 01-734 4291. Nearest Tube: Tottenham Ct. Rd. Mon.-Thurs. 8.0 p.m., Fri. & Sat. 6.0 & 8.45. ELVIS BEST MUSICAL OF THE YEAR EVENING STANDARD AWARD Tickets £1.50-£5.50. Instant Credit Card Res. Eat in our fully licensed Restaurant or Buffet Bar lunchtime and before or after show—bookable in advance. Combined dinner and top price ticket, £8.50. ELVIS "Infectious, appealing, foot-stamping and heart-thumping."—Observer. ELVIS "I was absolutely caught up in it, carried along by it, reinvigorated by the sheer verve and spectacle of it"—Sun. Tel. ELVIS "Staggeringly effective"—Times. ELVIS "Performed with a verve rare in British musicals. The show literally had the audience dancing in the aisles. This Elvis is marvellous"—S. Express. ELVIS BEST MUSICAL OF THE YEAR EVENING STANDARD AWARD Half hour before Show any available top price tickets £2.50. Mon.-Thurs. & Fri 6.0 p.m. perf only.

BROADWAY THEATRE 248 3856 FUNNY RELATIONS "did you hear the one about the Cockney, the IRA man and the National Front enthusiast . . ." NEW MUSICAL. Opens 7th Feb. 8 p.m. nightly.

CAMBRIDGE. 836 6056. Mon. to Thur. 8.00. Fri., Sat. at 5.45 & 8.30. IPI-TOMBI "PULSATING MUSICAL"—E. News. THIRD GREAT YEAR Seat prices £2.00 to £5.00 Dinner and top price seat £8.25 inc.

CHURCHILL. 460 6677/5838 7.45. Sats 5 & 8. Thurs. 3.0. MOIRA LISTER, TONY BRITTON, MARGARET COURTENAY, DERMONT WALSH, in a comedy thriller: MURDER AMONG FRIENDS.

COMEDY. 01-930 2578. Opening February 21 MOIRA LISTER, TONY BRITTON, MARGARET COURTENAY, DERMOT WALSH MURDER AMONG FRIENDS A NEW COMEDY THRILLER

CRITERION. 930 3216 (Credit Cards). Evgs. 8. Sats. 5.30 & 8.30. Thurs. 3. LESLIE PHILLIPS "Impeccable . . . a master" S. Tms. in SEXTET "HILARIOUSLY FUNNY"—N.o.W.

DRURY LANE. 01-836 8108. Every night 8.0 SHARP. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 3.0. A CHORUS LINE VOTED BEST MUSICAL 1976 "A rare devastating joyous astonishing stunner". S. Times.

DUCHESS. 836 8243. Mon.-Thur. evgs. 8.00. Fri. & Sat. 6.15 & 9. OH! CALCUTTA! "The nudity is stunning."—D. Tel. 8TH SENSATIONAL YEAR

DUKE OF YORK'S. 01-836 5122. Evgs 8.00. Mat. Wed. 3.00 QUENTIN CRISP. Tickets £2.50 inc. glass of wine. "This is without doubt the most extraordinary entertainment in London."—Evng. News. Limited season ends 25th Feb.

DUKE OF YORKS. 01-836 5122. Limited season from 2 March (prevs. 28 Feb. 1 March). John Gielgud in Julian Mitchell's HALF-LIFE, a National Theatre Production. "A dazzle of high comedy" (J. C. Trewin). Instant Credit card reservations. Dinner and top price seat £7.00.

FORTUNE. 836 2238. Evgs. 8. Thur. 3. Sats. 5 & 8. Muriel Pavlow as MISS MARPLE in AGATHA CHRISTIE'S MURDER AT THE VICARAGE Third Great Year

GARRICK THEATRE. 01-836 4601 Evgs. 8.0. Wed. Mat. 3.0. Sats. 5.15 & 8.30. JILL MARTIN, JULIA SUTTON, ERIC FLYNN and ROBIN RAY in the BRILLIANT MUSIC ENTERTAINMENT SIDE BY SIDE BY SONDHEIM "Go TWICE"—E. Morley, Punch. "Go 3 times"—C. Barnes, N.Y.T.

GLOBE. 01-437 1592. Evenings 8.15. Sats. 6.0 & 8.40. Mat. Wed. 3.0. AMANDA BARRIE JOHN QUENTIN in the SECOND YEAR of DONKEYS YEARS by MICHAEL FRAYN BEST COMEDY OF THE YEAR Last 2 weeks. Ends Feb. 18.

GLOBE. 01-437 1592. Opens Feb. 22 at 7.0. BARRY FOSTER, CLIVE FRANCIS, DONALD GEE, JEREMY IRONS and SIMON WARD in THE REAR COLUMN A new play by SIMON GRAY. Directed by HAROLD PINTER.

GREENWICH THEATRE. 858 7755. Evgs. 7.30. Mat. Sats. 2.30 AN IDEAL HUSBAND, by Oscar Wilde. "We applaud an entertaining evening."—D. Tel.

HAMPSTEAD. 722 9301 Prevs. from tomor. at 8 David Burke, Dinsdale Landen, Anne Stallybrass, Gwen Watford in BODIES by James Saunders

HAYMARKET. 930 9832 Evgs 8.0. Mat. Weds. 2.30 Sats. 5.0 & 8.15 Times of Sat. perfs. from Feb. 13 4.30 & 8.00 INGRID BERGMAN WENDY HILLER DEREK GODFREY DORIS HARE FRANCES CUKA in WATERS OF THE MOON by N. C. Hunter "Ingrid Bergman makes the stage radiate—unassailable charisma." D. Mail. "Wendy Hiller is superb". S. Mirror.

HER MAJESTY'S. 01-930 6606 Evgs. 8.0. Weds. & Sats. 3.00 & 8.00 GLYNIS JOHNS LEE MONTAGUE HELEN LINDSAY in TERENCE RATTIGAN'S CAUSE CELEBRE "RATTIGAN REVEALS HIS MASTERY." S.T. "A powerful drama."—E.N. "GLYNIS JOHNS PLAYS BRILLIANTLY."—D. Telegraph

KING'S HEAD. 226 1916 Evenings 8.0 Dinner 7.0 "KINGDOM COME" A Caribbean-Irish Musical Comedy by Stewart Parker & Shaun Davey

HER MAJESTY'S. 01-930 6606 OPENING MARCH 28 BRUCE FORSYTH in Leslie Bricusse & Anthony Newley's TRAVELLING MUSIC SHOW with DEREK GRIFFITHS. Directed by BURT SHEVELOVE Previews from March 16.

KING'S ROAD THEATRE. 352 7488. Mon.-Thur. 9.0. Fri., Sat. 7.30, 9.30 THE ROCKY HORROR SHOW NOW IN ITS 5TH ROCKING YEAR "The Great Rock 'n Roll Musical.

LYRIC THEATRE. 01-437 3686. Evgns. 8.0. Mats. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.30 JOAN PLOWRIGHT COLIN BLAKELY and Patricia Hayes in FILUMENA by Edward de Filippo Directed by FRANCO ZEFFIRELLI "TOTAL TRIUMPH." E. News. "AN EVENT TO TREASURE." D. Mirror. "MAY IT FILL THE LYRIC FOR A HUNDRED YEARS." S.T.

MAYFAIR. 629 3036 Mon. to Fri. at 8.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.45. GORDON CHATER in THE ELOCUTION OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN by Steve J. Spears "Outrageously funny . . . Profoundly moving."—Variety.

MERMAID. 248 7656. Restaurant 248 2835 Mon.-Sat. 8.15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 3.50. DAVY JONES, MICKY DOLENZ IN HARRY NILSSON'S THE POINT "A WINNER . . ." D. Mirror. Stall Tkts. £1.25-£3.50. Combined Dinner-Theatre tkt. £5.95. RUN EXTENDED to FEB. 25th.

NEW END HAMPSTEAD. 794 0258 STICKS AND BONES, by David Rabe. "A remarkable play." Gdn. "No one seriously interested in contemporary theatre can afford to miss seeing it." F. Times. Evgs. at 7.30.

NATIONAL THEATRE. 928 2252 OLIVIER (open stage): Ton't. 7.30, Tomor. 2.45 & 7.30 (red. pr. prevs.) THE CHERRY ORCHARD by Chekhov trans. by Michael Frayn. LYTTELTON (proscenium stage): Ton't 7.45 BEDROOM FARCE by Alan Ayckbourn. Tomor. 7.45 The Guardsman. COTTESLOE (small auditorium): Sat. & Mon. 8 LOVE LETTERS ON BLUE PAPER (prevs.) by Arnold Wesker. Many excellent cheap seats all 3 theatres day of perf. Car park. Restaurant 928 2033. Credit card bkgs. 928 3052.

OLD VIC 928 7616 PROSPECT AT THE OLD VIC Spring season Jan. 16-March 25 In rep: HAMLET returns Feb. 13. ALL FOR LOVE returns March 6. ANTONY & CLEOPATRA opens Feb 21 SAINT JOAN tonight, Thurs., Friday 7.30, Saturday 2.30 & 7.30, Sunday Feb. 12 at 7.30 THE MONSTROUS REGIMENT with Judi Dench, Michael Williams

OPEN SPACE. 387 6969. Tues.-Sun. 8.0. A DAY FOREVER, by Michael Sharp.

PALACE. 01-437 6834 Evgs. 8.0. Fri. & Sat. 6.0 & 8.40 JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR

PALLADIUM. 01-437 7373 LAST 3 WEEKS: ENDS FEB 25 Evgs. 7.30. Mats. Wed. & Sats. 2.45. TOMMY STEELE SALLY ANN HOWES ANTHONY VALENTINE in HANS ANDERSEN "DAZZLING SUCCESS—RICH COLOURFUL MUSICAL. REAL FAMILY ENTERTAINMENT."—Evening News. Good seats available now at Theatre & Agents. (Also at Doors ex Sat.) CREDIT CARD BOOKINGS 734 8961

PALLADIUM. 01-437 7373 THE TWO RONNIES FROM MAY 25 TO AUG. 19

PHOENIX. 01-836 8611 Opening March 1 FRANK FINLAY in The Leslie Bricusse Musical KINGS AND CLOWNS Directed by Mel Shapiro Red. price prevs. from Feb. 17

PICCADILLY. 437 4506. Credit card bkgs. 836 1071 Ton't at 7. Subs. evgs 8. Sat. 4.45 & 8.15. BEST COMEDY OF THE YEAR Ev. Std. Award & SWET Award Royal Shakespeare Company in PRIVATES ON PARADE (Perhaps not suitable for children) by Peter Nichols "HUGELY ENTERTAINING EXTRAVAGANZA" S. TIMES.

PRINCE OF WALES. 01-930 8681 Monday to Friday at 8 p.m. Sat. 5.30 & 8.45. Mats. Thurs. 3.0 "THE STAGE IS AGLOW" Daily Telegraph RICHARD BECKINSALE in I LOVE MY WIFE "LAUGHTER BECOMES HAPPILY INESCAPABLE."—The Observer. CREDIT CARD BOOKINGS 930 0846

QUEEN'S THEATRE. 01-734 1166. Evgs. 8.0. Sat. 5 & 8.30. Mat. Wed. 3. ALEC GUINNESS BEST ACTOR OF THE YEAR Variety Club of G.B. Award in THE OLD COUNTRY A New Play by ALAN BENNETT Directed by CLIFFORD WILLIAMS BEST PLAY OF THE YEAR Plays & Players London critics award.

ROUNDHOUSE. 267 2564 WORDSWORTH HERITAGE WEEK 13-18 February. Ring Box Office for details.

ROYAL COURT. 730 1745. Last week. Evenings 8. Sat. 5 & 8.30 World premiere of LAUGHTER! by Peter Barnes See also Theatre Upstairs

ROYALTY. 405 8004 Monday-Thursday Evgs. 8.0 Fri. 5.30 and 8.45. Sat. 3 and 8. London's critics vote BUBBLING BROWN SUGAR Best musical of 1977. Tel. bookings accepted. Major credit cards.

SAVOY. 01-836 8888. C.C. Evgs. 8.0. Mats. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.30. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY Richard PASCO Susan HAMPSHIRE James COSSINS in Bernard Shaw's MAN AND SUPERMAN Directed by Clifford Williams "I SAT IN A CLOUD OF JOY FROM BEGINNING TO END."—S. TIMES. RSC ALSO AT ALDWYCH AND PICCADILLY THEATRES Credit card bookings accepted Last week. Season ends Saturday.

SAVOY. 01-836 8888 Previews from 15th Feb. at 8.00 p.m. Sat. 5.00 & 8.00. Opens 23rd Feb. 7.00 p.m. then nightly at 8.00. Mat. Wed. 2.30. Sat. 5.00 & 8.00. JOHN FRASER in LADY HARRY An unusual play by Norman Krasna Previews & Wed.: Mats. £3-£1 Regular prices £4-£1. Credit booking accepted.

ST. MARTIN'S. 836 1443. Evs. 8. Mat. Tues. 2.45. Sats. & Good Fri. 5 & 8. AGATHA CHRISTIE'S THE MOUSETRAP WORLD'S LONGEST-EVER RUN 26TH YEAR

SHAW. 01-388 1394 Evgs. 7.30 (No Perf. Mon.) Mats. Tues. Thurs., Fri. 2.30. AN INSPECTOR CALLS by J. B. Priestley "Highly Entertaining." D. Tel.

STRAND. 01-836 2660. Evgs. 8.0. Mats Thurs 3.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30 NO SEX, PLEASE WE'RE BRITISH THE WORLD'S GREATEST LAUGHTER-MAKER

TH. ROYAL STRATFORD, E.15. 534 0310. Prev. tonight. Opens tomor 7.30 "THE HOTTEST BET IN TOWN". An Irish Comedy.

THEATRE UPSTAIRS. 730 2554 Prevs. from Tomor. at 7.30 p.m. IN THE BLOOD by Lenka Janiurek.

VAUDEVILLE. 836 9988. Evgs 8 Mats Tues. 2.45. Sats 5 & 8 Dinah Sheridan, Dulcie Gray, Eleanor Summerfield, James Grout AGATHA CHRISTIE'S NEWEST Whodunnit A MURDER IS ANNOUNCED

VICTORIA PALACE. 834 1317. Ton't. at 7.0. Subs. Evgs. 7.0. Wed 4.45 & 7.30. Sats. 2.30 & 7.0. TONY BLACKBURN in CINDERELLA Until Feb. 18

WAREHOUSE. Donmar Theatre 836 6808. Royal Shakespeare Company. Ton't 8.00 Edward Bond's THE BUNDLE. (Sold out). Adv. Bkgs. Aldwych.

WEMBLEY EMPIRE POOL. Last 3 weeks LAVISH ICE PANTOMIME HUMPTY DUMPTY Nightly 7.45. Sats. 2. 5 & 8. Special HALF TERM MATINEES Mon. to Thur. at 3. Cldn. & Senior Cits. half price except Sats. at 2 & 5. Pay at doors. Spacious car park. Enquiries 902 1234.

WESTMINSTER THEATRE. 01-834 0283 Evngs 8.00. Mat Thurs 3.00. Sat 5.00 & 8.00 Tickets £1.50 to £4.00 PAUL JONES in DRAKE'S DREAM England's Greatest Musical Adventure. "Exciting"—Fin. "Many Merry Refrains."—E. News. "Bouncing Vigour"—E. Standard. Instant Credit Card Reservations.

WYNDHAM'S. 836 3028. Credit Card Bookings 836 1071 (ex. Sats.) Mon.-Thurs. 8. Fri. & Sat. 5.15 & 8.30 "ENORMOUSLY RICH VERY FUNNY."—E. News. Mary O'Malley's Smash-Hit Comedy ONCE A CATHOLIC "Sure-fire comedy on sex and religion."—Daily Telegraph "MAKES YOU SHAKE WITH LAUGHTER."—Guardian

YOUNG VIC (near Old Vic). 928 6363. Evs. 7.45. Sat. mats. 3. Ton't Stoppard's ROSENCRANTZ & GUILDENSTERN ARE DEAD. Tomor., Sat. & Mon. next THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST. Fri. & Tues. next Bloopard's THE REAL INSPECTOR HOUND with Terence Frisby's SEASIDE POSTCARD.

YOUNG VIC STUDIO 928 6363 Dannie Abse's GONE IN JANUARY. Tonight at 8.

TALK OF THE TOWN. 734 5051. From 8 p.m. Dine/Dance. 9.30: Revue RAZZLE DAZZLE and at 11 p.m. VINCE HILL.

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CINEMAS

1 & 2 Shaftesbury Ave. 836 8861. ... Perfs. ALL SEATS BKBLE.
THE CHOIRBOYS (X). Shut Down ... Wk. & Sun. 1.15, 4.30, 7.50, ... 9.00, 11.00.
DEMY ONE, 437 2981. Carte ... Pleyers DROLE DE DRAME ... Progs. 2.40, 4.40, 6.40, 8.40.
DEMY TWO, 437 2981. Claude ... THE LACE-MAKER (AA). ... progs. 1.50, 3.50, 6.15, 8.40.
DEMY THREE, 437 2981. Harold ... THE CARETAKER (A). ... progs 4.30, 6.40, 8.45.
DEN PLAZA, opp. Camden Town ... 485 2443. Fellini's PADRE ... DRONE (X). Grand Prize Cannes ... last end 15 Feb. 4.05, 6.25, ...
ODEON, Shaftesbury Ave. (734 ... 141). GOODBYE EMMANUELLE ... (French film. English sub ... tles). Cont. progs. 1.55. (Not ... Sun.) 3.10, 5.10, 7.10, 9.10.
ODEON, Curzon St., W.1 499 3737. ... ARDON MON AFFAIRE (X). ... (English sub titles). A Sparkling ... w French Comedy. Directed with ... ssie by Yves Robert. Sunday ... Prog. at 2.0 (not Sun.). ... 5.15, 8.30.
ODEON, Holt Grt Rd. (580 9562). ... AR WARS (U). Sep. progs. div. ... 30, 5.15, 8.35. Seats bkble for ... 15 & 8.55 progs. wks. and all ... Sat & Sun. SEATS STILL ... AILABLE FOR MANY PERFS. ... RHY.
ODEON, Leicester Square, 437 1212 ... its bookable for last eve. perf. ... n-Fri and all perfs Sat. & Sun. ... cept late night shows) at the ... box office (11 am-7 pm Mon-Sat) ... by post. ROLLERCOASTER (A). ... Sensurround. Progs. div. 2.30, ... 8, 8.50.
ODEON CINEMA, Nott. Hill, 221 0220. ... IME HALL (AA). Seats Bookable ... Perfs. 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, ... 9.00. Last day. SIDDHARTA (X). ... FFERTY AND THE GOLD DUST ... INS (X), 11.15.
ODEON SQUARE THEATRE (930 ... 2). STAR WARS (U). Sep progs. ... 10, 2.15, 5.15, 8.15. Seats bkble. ... 5.15 & 8.55 progs. wks. & all ... s. Sat. & Sun. SEATS STILL ... AILABLE FOR MANY PERFS. ... RHY.
ODEON, LEICESTER SQUARE (930 ... 1). THE DEEP (A). Sep. progs. ... ily. Seats may be booked. ... rs open all 1.30, 4.30, 7.35.
ODEON, MARBLE ARCH (723 2011 2). ... DREY ROSE (AA). Sep. progs. ... 2.50, 5.30, 8.30.
ODEON, ST. MARTIN'S LANE—Home ... Disney Movies THE RESCUERS ... For info 240 0071. Box Office ... Open). Sep. progs. Dly. 2.30, ... 5, 8.10. Last day.
ODEON PULLMAN, Sth Ken. 373 5898. ... ppa's STROSZEK (AA). Must end ... Feb. Progs 4.10, 6.15, 8.25.
ODEON, NIX, E. Finchley. 883 2525. ... nan's THREE WOMEN (A). ... ts Feb 8th. Progs 4.05, 6.05, ... 8.
ODEON 1, 2, 3, 4, off Piccadilly Cir. ... 437 1234. Seats bookable (Plaza ... 2 only) for last eve perf Mon- ... and dly perfs. Sat & Sun ... cept late night shows) at the ... office (11 am-7 pm Mon-Sat) ... by post.
ODEON CHOIRBOYS (X). SHUTDOWN ... Progs. Daily 1.30, 3.40, 5.50, ... 7.55, 10.00.
ODEON DUELLISTS (A). Progs daily ... 3.40, 5.50, 8.05.
ODEON LAST REMAKE OF BEAU ... STE (A). Progs daily 1.15, 3.35, ... 5.50, 8.10.
ODEON GLEN MILLER STORY (U). ... gs daily 1.30, 3.35, 5.50, 8.05.
ODEON CHARLES, Leic Sq. (437 ... 1). SALON KITTY (X). Sep ... ls Dly (inc Sun) 2.35, 6.15, ... 9. Late show Fri & Sat 11.55. ... ls Bkble. Lic'd Bar.
ODEON 1 & 2, Leic Sq. (Wardour St). ... 4470.
ODEON 1. A BRIDGE TOO FAR (A). ... 12.50, 4.10, 7.40. Late Show ... Sat 11.00.
ODEON 2. THE PINK PANTHER ... IKES AGAIN (U). Sun-Thur. ... 5.30, 9.35. Fri & Sat. 12.40, ... 3.45, 12.45. THE RETURN ... THE PINK PANTHER (U). Sun. ... 5.35, 7.30. Fri & Sat. 2.35, ... 10.40.
SCREEN ON THE HILL (opp ... Isize Park Tube). 435 3566 ... Viscont ... HE INNOCENT (X) subtitled ... 2.05, 4.25, 6.45, 9.05 ... ats bookable on same day, no ... telephone bookings. ... SHOW TONIGHT AT 11.15 P.M. ... Brian De Palma's ... TOM OF THE PARADISE (X) ... George Harrison's ... CERT FOR BANGLADESH (X)

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THE ARTS

The making of Mayerling

Kenneth MacMillan telephoned me late one night just over eighteen months ago. That evening I'd been to the Royal Opera House to see one of his ballets, and when he said, "I've been wondering if you'd collaborate with me". I agreed even before I'd asked the theme. When he told me that he planned a full-length work based on the tragic double death of Crown Prince Rudolf and his 17-year-old mistress, Mary Vetsera, at the hunting lodge at Mayerling in 1889, I was both excited and apprehensive at the challenge. For a writer to embark on a work that is intended to be neither read nor spoken might seem an odd exercise, not even analogous to scripting a silent film (there are, after all, no subtitles at the ballet) but the prospect of providing a structure for a choreographer whose work has always satisfied me emotionally as well as aesthetically ignited every creative spark.

I knew the Mayerling story only through Charles Boyer and Danielle Darrieux, Omar Sharif and Catherine Deneuve, film versions which had suggested that Rudolf and Mary died because their love had been thwarted by the rigid protocol of Franz Josef's Court. The revelation that only two weeks previously Rudolf had asked another of his mistresses to join him in suicide turned romance on its head. Mary probably saw herself as Juliet, but the Prince was no Romeo, being thirty-one and riddled with syphilis, an unlikely hero for a ballet.

Having chosen *Mayerling* as his fourth major work, Kenneth MacMillan decided, for the first time, that he did not want to write his own scenario. He felt strongly that over-familiarity with the grand ballets of the nineteenth century would constrict his invention. He wanted, he said, "a modern approach" and the release from the responsibility of dramatic selection, allowing him to work in total creative freedom with his dancers. In inviting a novelist to work with him he had the precedent of Marius Petipa who, in 1898 in St Petersburg, collaborated with the society novelist, Lydia Pashkova, to produce *Raymonda*.

A few years ago MacMillan, an insatiable reader of fiction, bought my novel, *The Alabaster Egg*, in which I used a number of real characters, including King Ludwig of Bavaria, cousin to the Empress Elisabeth, Rudolf's mother. This "fictionalizing" of reality within a tight framework was in line with his own approach to *Mayerling*. He also knew that I had dramatized historical events in other media, including films, and in a way the Prologue to the ballet, set in a graveyard at dawn, is almost a film device. (The Epilogue, which takes the story full circle, would probably be played under the final credits.) While fully aware of the structural limitations and needs, I wanted to try to make the story move with the camera's freedom, with no direct cuts between episodes, although the time I intended to cover was nine years. I suppose I had in mind a narrative more in keeping with the flowing impetus of Grigorovitch's *Spartacus* for the Bolshoi, than in the classical formula.

Without wishing to be categorical, MacMillan seems to be drawn to characters manipulated by events beyond their own volition, outsiders whose lives are damaged or even ended by external forces, by social climate or a political movement. It is not difficult to trace the progression from the lonely girl in *Solitaire* to the woman who believes she is Anastasia, from the boy in the partly autobiographical *Triad* to Crown Prince Rudolf, who had the misfortune to be born with a Wittelsbach soul in a Habsburg Court.

It was an early MacMillan work, *The Burrow*, based on *The Diary of Anne Frank*, which made me aware that ballet could interpret actual events, and it moved me in a way that the predicament of a thwarted fairy or a swan princess never could. *Anastasia* developed the process, this time with MacMillan making an historical assessment. Mayerling would give me the same opportunity. The truth had never been properly established, there had been an instant court cover-up, false bulletins were issued and all evidence destroyed.

Kenneth MacMillan lent me G. R. Merrick's *The Eagles Die*, which was my launch-pad for many varied accounts, from Barbara Cartland's *The Private Life of Elisabeth, Empress of Austria*, to the memoirs of the Empress's lady-in-waiting, Countess Marie Larisch, one-time lover of Rudolf who became his procuress and go-between with Mary Vetsera. Dismissed by the Empress and socially despised even by her son, she tried to exonerate herself in *My Past*. Everyone concerned, it seems, had an axe to grind or something to hide, and the picture that evolved from the plethora of carefully trimmed revelations is of a Court so corrupt and complex that it is no wonder that Rudolf found himself in a personal and political impasse.

Certain episodes, and characters presented themselves immediately as ballet material, while others, fascinating in themselves, would not have moved the action forward. As soon as I read that Mary's body had been driven from Mayerling, propped up as if alive, I knew this was the starting point, and indeed, the conclusion of the ballet. While Rudolf's wounds were being concealed by applications of wax and paint, Mary's corpse was retrieved from the linen basket into which it had been hastily disposed, and dressed in fashionable clothes for the macabre night journey to Heiligenkreuz.

The short and mysterious Prologue needed, I felt, to be followed by a big set-piece for the entire cast. Rudolf's marriage to 16-year-old Princess Stephanie of Belgium (the wedding actually *was* celebrated by a ball) gave the opportunity to establish not only their loveless marriage, but to introduce several other relationships between the main characters. It seemed particularly fitting to use the formalities of an official occasion as cover for feuds and *affaires* and political intrigue, symptomatic of a factional Court, each clique with its own fifth column, spies prying upon spies.

I wanted all the major characters to have existed, and actual events woven into the dramatic narrative, even if they were not always in their exact context. Mary Vetsera had visited a fortune teller at the beginning of her liaison with Rudolf. In the ballet, it is the scheming Countess Larisch who turns up the cards and presages danger and romance. I knew that Mary had been presented to Rudolf when she was a child, and so I have had her introduced to him at the Wedding. Rudolf *did* flirt outrageously with his bride's sister on the real occasion; he *did* terrify Stephanie with a revolver on their wedding night (he kept guns in his room and his obsession with shooting and death provides a motif of explosions—fireworks as well as firearms—throughout the ballet); he *did* make her accompany him, incognito, to taverns, generally driven by Bratfisch, the driver of his "unnumbered cab" who was also a popular entertainer. He was especially renowned for whistling, and I suggested acrobatics as the balletic substitute. MacMillan had a better idea, and sent Graham Fletcher, who dances the role, to a circus where he learnt some dexterous tricks with a top hat.

A private party at the Hofburg for Franz Josef's birthday is the *mise-en-scene* for a distillation of the various pressures that drew Rudolf towards suicide. The Archduchess Sophie, his grandmother, could not have been there, but her personality and power had devastated his childhood and her ideas still pervaded the conduct of the Court. His mother's *affaire* with an English Colonel, practical joker "Bay" (nicknamed after a horse) Middleton, and his father's tacitly accepted relationship with an actress, Kathrina Schratt, made his own unhappy marital situation more poignant. The scene ends when Countess Larisch gives him Mary's first importuning letter.

Since this was primarily a story of private intrigue, a main problem was to counterbalance the stuffy Victorian interiors of the Hofburg (Stephanie recorded cooking and commode smells in the drawing room) with more "open" scenes. This, in turn, would create difficulties with scene changes. In my notes to the scenario I suggested skeletal sets might facilitate the transitions from small apartments to large interiors to the outdoors. The designs by Nicholas Georgiadis achieve the decorative brilliance of the period through the costumes, furnishings and props, and an ingenious use of gauzes within a simple box framework replaces the solid baroque interiors which audiences might automatically expect with an Imperial setting. The basic sepia of the set is the direct influence of old photographs of the time.



Photograph by Anthony Crickmay

David Wall (Rudolf) in rehearsal

The final act begins with an episode during the shoot, when Rudolf fires unpredictably, killing an attendant and just missing his father. At the time there were rumours and fears that he had tried to murder Franz Josef. On the orders of the Prime Minister, Count Taafe, Rudolf was already under surveillance for his sympathetic involvement with the Hungarian Separatists, and he was finding life almost unbearable. His request for a divorce had been denied; advanced venereal disease, kept at bay by morphine (Count Monts recalls in his memoirs that Rudolf administered it by syringe, which is used in the ballet, although pharmaceutical records show he was prescribed theatrically impossible suppositories) meant that he could not father a male heir. It was unlikely that he would ascend the throne until well advanced in years; like Edward VII the apprenticeship was frustratingly long. His *affaire* with the passionate, dramatic Baroness Vetsera who, on one occasion turned up at the Hofburg wearing only a nightdress and a fur coat, was the catalyst that precipitated their violent conclusion.

It has been a rewarding experience, not only watching Kenneth MacMillan's inventive choreography create character out of movement, but to see the dancers themselves—the real flesh and blood of the ballet—adding their own three-dimensional interpretations.

The final scene, with its denouement known since 1889, gruesome climax though it is, also presented both practical and aesthetic problems which MacMillan has solved with something of a *coup de théâtre*. The Epilogue, I hope, because it is not so well known, gives a final twist to the tragedy which did not end with the two shots at Mayerling.

Gillian Freeman

Sean O'Casey's train to revolution

The Star Turns Red
Abbey, Dublin

Ned Chaillet

Producing *The Star Turns Red* in Dublin is said to be like waving the Red Flag in front of a papal bull. Sean O'Casey was never more direct in his criticism of the Church as a servant of fascism, nor more explicit in his support of revolutionary communism. It is for such reasons as these that the play has never appeared before at the Abbey Theatre nor, indeed, appeared for many years in the English-speaking world.

Written at the beginning of the Second World War, when conflicts between good and evil seemed clear for a time, the play fell back on the Irish past to present the struggle between fascism and socialism. Although there was never such an actual conflict, no Christian Front of Saffron Shirts led by a Purple Priest on a holy mission to exterminate Irish socialist workers, there is no mistaking Red Jim, the leader of the workers, for anyone but Jim Larkin.

At the base of the play there are recognizable realities, including, apart from Larkin's inspirational role in the lock-out of 1913, scenes of Dublin realism every bit as comic and carefully observed as those O'Casey wrote for *Juno and the Paycock*. By borrowing deftly from the German Expressionists, O'Casey expanded the styles he had earlier mastered into a panorama of propaganda. The scenes of naturalism rise to poetry and choral speech, conversation is punctuated by song and the ritual role of the church is countered by a pageantry of conflict between left and right.

It is a masterwork of theatricality, remarkable in its ability to sustain surprise and impressive in its effective use of symbolism. When the play begins it is Christmas-time and a new star has appeared in the east. In a Dublin house, Jack, a communist, and his brother, Kian, a Saffron Shirt stormtrooper, sneer at each other's political persuasions. On hand are the elderly parents of the brothers, Julia, the daughter of a trade union leader, a foolish Lord Mayor and Joybell, a chartering acolyte of the Christian Front.

Although there is much individual incident involving the sharply drawn characters, they are not fully developed but mere passengers on O'Casey's train to revolution. There are moments of Hollywood heroics, a conclusion at once unsatisfactory and moving, and a basic simplification that permits Kian, the murderer of Julia's father, to be converted to socialism when his brother dies on the barricades.

But the sense of history compacted into the revolutionary moment is real. Tomás MacAnna's production ranges the opposing factions as effectively as the small Abbey stage will permit, and though there is a tendency to use tableaux instead of movement, it is O'Casey's ideas which dominate. Even domestic scenes open out to a vista of spires lit by the silver star, and the Saffron Shirts, with their silly name, prove distinctly ominous while singing their songs or ranging against the red banners and red clothes of the workers, amid frequent theatrical pictures of great force.

A rougher edge to the performance, and costumes that appear to have been lived in during the scenes of battle would perhaps make a greater impact. There is conviction, however, in many of the performances, with Edward Golden's Red Jim given strength and the elderly parents, Desmond Perry and May Cluskey, given a stabilizing reality.

The Star Turns Red is romantic and agitational, a theatrical work that is strengthened by its sense of conviction and refusal to give voice to the opposition. Respect for its art has spared the play the attacks one might have expected in Dublin, and confirmed the Abbey's decision to present all O'Casey's plays.

Even James Agate once fell to praising the play, and a major production in London would surprise many critics. There is bathos at the last, but there is something considerably more powerful. Amid smoke, death and the barricades in a burning city, the star finally turns red. O'Casey has tapped the power of religion for his politics.

Hazell
Thames Television

Stanley Reynolds

Nicholas Ball as Hazell, the private eye, on Thames on Monday, is a man to go down a mean street. But inside the outer wrapper of Chandler's Philip Marlowe there is a much more familiar and English character. Hazell is Bill Naughton's now legendary Cockney scapegrace, Alfie, made famous by Michael Caine.

Hazell comes out with the same sort of world-weary Cockney asides. On Monday when faced with a brace of heavies he quipped: "If that's Happy Families I'd rather have bot Bovril with the Borgias." Written by Gordon Williams and Tony Hoare, *Hazell* has been going for several weeks now and is one of those series which gradually hooks you. It has those lines which once were such a cliché of detective stories that they went out of fashion but now seem quite bright once more. Speaking of the nightclub owner who had hired him to find out how the takings were being fiddled, Hazell said: "He had only one rule, the customer is always right—a right mug."

It did seem rather a shame to bring a genuine article like Freddie Jones into the script only to have him deliver the line: "The trouble is, my wife doesn't understand me", before he collapsed drunk in the night club. Surely Mr Jones should have rated a twisting of the cliché. "The trouble is, my wife does understand me". That would have been much closer to the truth, anyway. The *TV Times* made something of Pamela Stephenson, lounging across one full page in a black lace blurb, saying she was sick and tired of being nothing but a love goddess and wanted to be known for something more than her "wiggly bits". Many viewers might have tuned in to see them. Alas, they would have been disappointed. But Miss Stephenson, playing an Australian hooker, had a couple of good bits. Asked if she had been married she said: "Twice. The first was into cold Foster's, the second one was into sheep dip and I was into boredom."

Mr Ball's Hazell is always poking fun at other private eyes and cinema tough guys. At one point on Monday he raised his glass to Miss Stephenson and said, *à la* Bogart: "Here's looking at you, kid." There was also much London underworld violence, but not too much. The heavies had a certain humour to them—one was played by Alan Lake—and Roddy McMillan played the disapproving but still friendly policeman who works with Hazell.

Best of all was the mystery of how the club was being fiddled. After an elaborate sub-plot, just at the very end Gloria (Miss Stephenson) absentmindedly told Hazell that the barman had been watering the drinks. There was *something marvellously* true to life about that, and Hazell's last line seemed almost classic. "Another triumph for scientific detection", he said. After the earnestness of most modern television detectives Hazell is like being curled up with a good read. I rather think, however, that Miss Stephenson is wrong about underselling her wiggly bits; if the truth were known they are lines as rare as "Here's looking at you, kid."

David Pountney's operatic Czech-mate

John Higgins

David Pountney first caught the eye of the critics at the Wexford Festival. His staging of *Katya Kabanova* there was considered a model of unity and concision. Since that time he has gone on mining the seam of Slavonic music: his new production of Smetana's *The Bartered Bride* joins the repertory of Scottish Opera this week and in the autumn he goes back to Wexford to put on *The Two Widows*. There are plans to bring the *Widows* across the sea to Glasgow so that it can form part of a cycle of East European operas for Scottish Opera which Mr Pountney hopes to complete by 1981.

The Theatre Royal might not seem the obvious place to probe the works of Smetana, Janacek, Dvorak and the Russians, but David Pountney hopes, with a self-dismissive grin, that the patrons will share some of his enthusiasm for the music of Czechoslovakia and beyond. He has been director of productions for Scottish Opera for nearly two years now, and a personal stamp on the repertory is reasonable enough.

"My championship of Smetana goes back to my Cambridge days when I directed *The Kiss* for the University Opera with Mark Elder conducting. That *Katya*, like so many other first engagements, came almost by chance. Of course I was not first choice as producer, but somebody fell out and someone else thought of me and naturally I said 'yes please' when offered the job. The real good fortune came in having experienced Czech singers, such as Ivo Jidek, in the cast, who taught me how Janacek should be performed.

"The production was, as I recall, unobtrusive and therefore probably was quite decent. There are two types of opera: some, like *Katya*, need little obvious direction and you simply let them flow with the minimum of interference; others, such as *The Magic Flute*, you have to work at. The lesson learnt at Wexford, I suppose, was not to get in Janacek's way but simply accept his grasp of human behaviour."

Was there a danger that after this success with a Czech cast Pountney would absorb the Prague and Brno style? "I think not. I didn't visit either city until after *Katya*, and when I did go there I was pretty appalled by some of the work I saw. There were productions which still retained their magic—*Rusalka*, an opera which we are considering for Glasgow, was one of them. But I remember *Jenufa* being totally flaccid, and the *Bride*, despite the quality of the musicianship, was almost amateur in production terms."

Scottish Opera's first attempt at Smetana is going to sidestep the folksy look. The corkscrew set spirals through a fairground, with Test Your Strength machines; one of the villagers arrives on a bicycle much in the manner of the messenger in Visconti's *Traviata* for Covent Garden.

"The danger with *The Bride* is that the familiarity of the music will turn it into an operetta rather than an opera; this is one of the reasons we are using recitatives. I want the emotional level to be as elevated as possible. The centre of the work deals with the efforts of two young spirits to shape their own future rather than submit to the whim of others—this theme is distinctly close to the heart of a country which has always been under the rule of another. Of course there is no avoiding the nationalism of Smetana, who was out to prove that the traditions of the country lived on in the dances and attitudes of the villagers. But I also want to demonstrate that the humanity of Smetana leads on to Janacek.

"It's there even more strongly in *The Two Widows*, which has considerably more sophistication, because for once Smetana was writing about the middle classes. I want to set that opera in Wexford on a bright green lawn, a little like a Chekhov play."

The moment David Pountney has finished *The Bride* he moves into Mozart's *Il seraglio*, which opens in Glasgow for a single performance at the beginning of next month before going out on tour. He admits that until a couple of years ago he had little time for the piece.

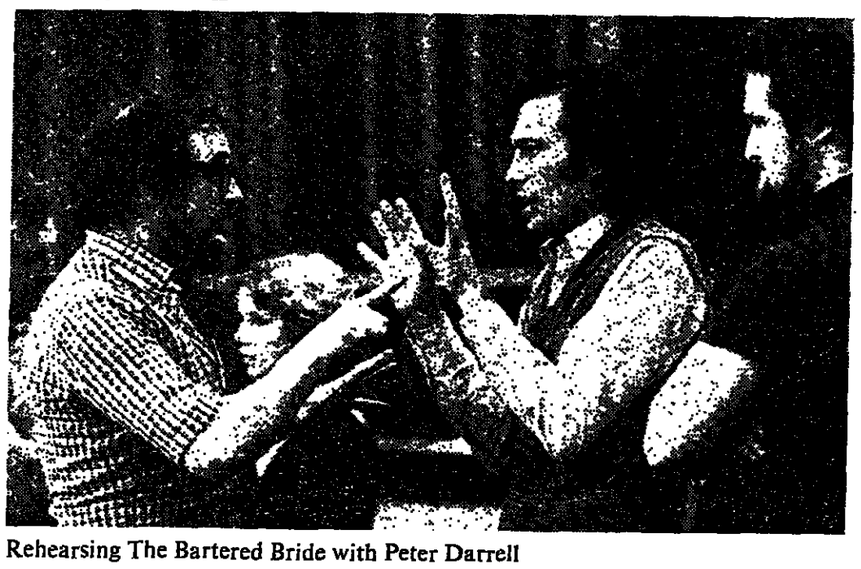
"I had never found it funny. I disliked those endless productions with toy-town sets, and even though that Constanze took a very long time to say what she had to say, even though she said it very beautifully. The change came when I was attending a terrible dress rehearsal of the opera—not in this country, I hasten to say—and suddenly began to fall in love with the music. I realized that it could be staged, given a soprano who could chart Constanze's changes of emotion, which is why we have cast Catharine Malfitano in the role. But it would have to be totally realistic from Belmonte's opening aria, which is not a song for a tenor with a trim ankle but the wounded cry of a man who has been travelling the cesspits of the Eastern Mediterranean in search of his lover."

So he is going to de-Rossinify *Seraglio*. "Your expression. But that just about sums it up."

Probably the major influence on David Pountney, and on several producers of his generation, is the music theatre of the late Walter Felsenstein in East Berlin's Komische Oper.

"I cannot claim to have worked with Felsenstein, but I spent some time at the theatre as an observer when directors such as Herz and Friedrich were still working there. Simply seeing those performances was an eye-opener, and there is no doubt that they represent the standard I want to achieve. They are why I go for a vivid, theatrical approach—I don't regard my productions as being very intellectual. I think that a certain vulgarity is part of opera and that it should not be avoided. I want to be lively and colourful; I strive to be amusing without descending to frivolity."

David Pountney's next major assignment, which truly puts those words to the test, is to give Australia its first taste of *The Ring* when *Rheingold* opens under his direction at the Sydney Opera in precisely a year from now.



Rehearsing The Bartered Bride with Peter Darrell

BBC SO/Howarth
Round House/Radio 3

William Mann

James Joyce was among the most musical writers in the English language. He knew a great quantity of the music current in his time, and alluded copiously to it; he was himself a singer. His writings must seem to warn composers away, as if to "Keep off the grass". Yet composers remain drawn to his poetry, his prose also, because there is more implied music behind it than any reader can infer.

One of many composers who have not been frightened away by Joyce's musicality is John Buller, who showed his affinity with Joyce in *Finnegan's Floras*, and has followed it with *The Mime of Mick, Nick and The Maggies*, given in full for the first time on Monday in a BBC concert at the Round House.

The Mime comes from the second part of *Finnegan's Wake* and is a ritual for two rival twin brothers and their sister, witnessed by her friends. As such it has broader, non-incestuous sexual overtones, and its cruel games may also be interpreted in purely sociable terms, such as rivalry between gangs, a phenomenon recognizable everywhere, not only in Ireland.

The musical idiom of Buller's *Mime* is at once popular and intricate, much like Joyce's diction in *Finnegan's Wake*, except that Buller seemingly regards his musical role as that of an enthusiastic supporting act, not warming up the audience before the arrival of the star, but helping the star to shine more brightly. He shoulders a modest role, content to realize the choral public implications of the rite, emphasize the three main characters in the games, and give the whole episode a suitably Joycean musical background.

The BBC performance was splendidly clear in verbal enunciation, with moderately persuasive Irish accents coming from Jane Manning, Philip Langridge and Michael Rippon. Buller's music is pleasant but not a major illumination of the text, any more than that of other talented composers who have set Joyce's prose.

David and Jonathan
Upstream

Irving Wardle

The priorities of this show are clearly established in the opening scene. A truck driver arrives in London and turns his hitch-hiking companion out into the midnight rain. The situation is mildly interesting; but what really holds the attention is the girl squatting in front of them playing a windscreen wiper.

The obscurely named Blind Summit company state their policy in a challenge: "If your mind wanders, we have failed." On those terms, I think they win. If you spend an evening at this friendly little theatre in Short Street you will not be bored. On the other hand, given the company's style, they are making a pretty safe claim. Acting exercises generally do hold the attention, and there is simply no time to get bored when the company are changing character from minute to minute. You have to keep awake just to follow who they are supposed to be this time. Tart, landlady, Italian waiter, taxi driver, beggar; as usual, the minor figures are mainly grotesques, and the plot seems to have been assembled as a means of stringing together a series of Lecoq routines showing three actors in jeans on an empty floor descending a creaking staircase, elbowing into a crowded pub, scaling a mountain.

It is all done with snap and proficiency, and only leaves you wishing that so much skill had been allied to a story that made rudimentary sense. Text and direction are by Paul Schoolman, who also plays the hero, David, who takes a taxi to a National Assistance office to demand a university grant. If he is as thick as that, why does the piece go on to build him up as a fast-thinker; and why is he destitute anyway?

Why is his mate (Bruce Lidington) characterized as a loud-mouthed fantasist, whose lies then all turn out to be true? Why do they both have to stay broke (the period is the 1960s) and why are they forever hitching up and down to Scotland?

The only thing that definitely emerges from the fuzzy picture is that they are a pair of cheats, who sponge on their room-mate for beer money and strike out adventurously for the Highlands without paying the landlady. I think you are supposed to sympathize with them; but much the most appealing character is Ginnette Clarke's sketch of their lonely guitar-strumming companion, stringing along gracefully in their wake: a very believable boy.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

SPORT

Football

Blyth living in a land of dreams; Stoke in a state of emergency

By Stuart Jones

As darkness fell on Tuesday it brought with it a dream for Blyth Spartans and a nightmare for Stoke City. The two crossed each other on Wembley's path in the fourth round of the FA Cup, a setting made even more romantic by Blyth's 3—2 victory. Part-timers of the Northern league, they were not frightened by the prospect of wearing the mantle of giant-killers and, in doing so, they found revenge.

The couple met before on January 13, 1923, when Stoke, then the visitors, won 3—0. Now, at home, they seemed embarrassed and nervous about meeting Blyth again. They wanted to end the affair as quickly and as quietly as possible but, like a shy youngster, the ycould find no way to say it.

It was not that Stoke lacked Cup experience. In Lindsay, Kendall and Busby they were armed with three men who have travelled the long journey to the final with Liverpool, Preston and Fulham respectively. It was not that they lacked experience against non-League sides either, for they dismissed Tilbury comfortably in the previous round. But, on the night, the part-timers, in three easy lessons, taught them how to compete with purpose, how to defend without compromise and, most deadly of all, how to shoot when within range.

Johnson, himself a striker of experience with Newcastle United, Southend United and Brentford, put the Spartans ahead in the 11th minute after Jones had dropped Robert Carney's curling centre. It was not until three-quarters of an hour later that Stoke displayed a similar sense of urgency and, even then, it lasted but briefly. Their two goals came, as did all five, from set pieces. Busby scored with his right foot, after a richochet, from a free kick and Crooks scored with his forehead from a corner.

As the giant awoke, the potential killers reared in alarm and, for a fleeting moment, despondency washed across their faces. But with the determination of an assassin carrying only three bullets, they came back to finish the task through Stephen Carney and Johnson. It was no less than a fitting reward for the Spartans, who had emulated the ancient Greek qualities of courage, simplicity and endurance.

The final scene was memorable for its rarity. Instead of spectators running onto the pitch to embrace their heroes, Blyth ran off the pitch to share their hour of glory with a green and white wave that had descended from high up in the stand to ground level. Even more remarkably, Stoke's supporters generously joined in with a standing ovation. Blyth, in turn, responded by seeing off on a lap of honour.

Even before Stoke's bemused team had found refuge in the safety of their dressing room, the directors were engaged in an emergency meeting. For Alan A'Court, who took over as caretaker-manager after George Eastham was dismissed last month, it was his first appearance at home. He witnessed something that has not been seen at the Victoria Ground for 12 years—a home defeat in the FA Cup.

Only two other clubs hold such a record. One is Liverpool. The other, by a peculiar twist of fate, is Wrexham, who receive Blyth in the next round on February 18. For the Spartans, a richer dividend would have been a contest against Newcastle, their senior neighbours who were knocked out by Wrexham, also on Tuesday. But, perhaps, the gods felt that they had done enough for one night's work.

Monday's football results

FA CUP: Fourth round: Bolton Wanderers 1, Mansfield Town 0 (winners away to Middlesbrough); Stoke City 2, Blyth Spartans 3 (winners away to Wrexham). Fourth round replay: Wrexham 4, Newcastle United 1 (winners home to Blyth Spartans).

SCOTTISH CUP: Third round: Aberdeen 2, Ayr United 0 (winners home to Brechin or St Johnstone); Arbroath 3, Heart of Midlothian 3 (winners away to Dumbarton); Celtic 7, Dundee 1 (winners home to Kilmarnock); St Mirren 1, Kilmarnock 2 (winners away to Celtic). Third round replays: Dumbarton 3 Alloa Athletic 1 (winners home to Hearts); Montrose 1, Queen of the South 3 (winners away to Dundee United).

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Cup: Fourth round replay: Hillingdon 3, Watford 3 (after extra time); League (Premier division): Bath 5, Wealdstone 1.

FA TROPHY: Dagenham 4, Crook Town 2; Bedford 1, Rednesford 1.

FA CASE: Fourth round replay: Hartlepool Borough 1, Buckingham Town 0.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Mossley 3, Buxton 2; Wigan Athletic 0, Netherfield 0.

RUGBY UNION: Pontypridd 13; Maesteg 17; Bridgend 11, Newport 8; Northampton 31, Club Universitario Buenos Aires 4.

Rugby Union



Kay, a Bart's flanker, clears the ball from a maul at Richmond yesterday.

Obsession with kicking spoils Cup semi-final

St Bartholomew's 3, London 3

Each side kicked a penalty goal in the first half of this Hospitals' Cup semi-final round match at Richmond yesterday, Frame for St Bartholomew's and Lammiman for the London. Otherwise, such chances as there were went begging, and a replay will be necessary, probably on February 21. The final is on March 8, against the winners of the match between St Mary's and Westminster, which is being played tomorrow.

There was little good constuctive rugby. There was a ton of forward effort, to and fro along the touchlines, and a similar amount of picking by the half backs. By the end this kicking seemed to have become an obsession. Better directed, it might have produced results. For most of the time it either presented the ball to the opposition or ended in yet another lineout.

St Bartholomew's, who have won the cup for the past two years, began with promising urgency. Frame kicked their penalty during the first 10 minutes, for an offence at a scrummage near the London line. The London absorbed all this pressure, and Lammiman who had already missed a penalty, kicked one shortly before half time when St Bartholomew's, having just lost Gough with a back injury, transgressed at a scrummage in front of the posts. Powell missed three long range penalties for St Bartholomew's in this half.

St Bartholomew's should have won the game in the second half. Chances came and went. A cross kick by Milford caused consternation in the London defence and at a scrummage five metres out the London fell offside, but Frame sent the ball past the near post. Lammiman did likewise for the London when Condon was obstructed.

After almost the only fluent passing movement of the match, Bonn crosskicked and forced a five-metre scrummage, only for Cousins to heel against the head for the London. A little later Bonn had a clear view of the line, but Milford's pass was ankle high. Then Williams broke away for St Bartholomew's but held on too long, with Miller waiting outside him, and the London closed ranks. The replay is bound to be better.

ST BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL: J. Powell; S. Bonn, S. Boyle, S. Williams, R. Miller; J. Frame, G. Milford; J. Bowron, D. Court, A. Bridges, A. Fitzpatrick, A. Icell, S. Kay, P. Gough (sub, I. Wright, J. Kaye.

LONDON HOSPITAL: S. Allen; A. Williams, C. Lammiman, R. Holman, G. Whitmill, H. Condon, M. Williams, S. Young, D. Cousins, D. Chidwick, P. Sayers, R. Kerr, T. Lewis, S. Daniels, J. O'Brien.

Referee: A. Trigg (London).

Moseley leave Cusworth out in the cold again

By a Staff Reporter

Moseley have chosen Martin Cooper at stand-off half against Northampton at Franklin's Gardens on Saturday. He again displaces the unfortunate Les Cusworth.

Six Moseley players were rested against Birkenhead Park last week, but they are back to full strength except in the centre. Barrie Corless, an England international, has asked for a break and Watson-Jones again deputizes. In the pack Trevor Corless is dropped as prop, Kevin Astley being preferred, and Brain keeps his place as hooker, although Gary Cox, an England under-23 player, is fit again after injury.

Malcolm Moir (Ampleforth and Lincoln), who scored Oxford University's first try for four years against Cambridge University at Twickenham last December, has been sent down for two terms for not doing enough work. Moir, a No 8, played for Middlesbrough before coming to Oxford and made a big impression in his first season in first class rugby. He will return to Oxford in October.

John Scott, England's new No 8, is being denied the chance to gain much-needed experience in the job. His club, Rosslyn Park, have selected him at lock for their attractive game against Sale at Roehampton on Saturday. Ripley, one of Scott's predecessors as an England No 8, is preferred again in the position by Park, who field eight internationals, including a former Australian flanker, Bruce Bannishall—he is to England for a four-month holiday.

Mordell returns to complete an all-international back five and Park are likely to need this skill.

Cricket

Botham's swashbuckling century offsets injuries to key players

Christchurch, New Zealand, Feb 7.—England came away from their last match here today before the first Test with a draw, a century by Ian Botham and injuries to two key players. This mixed bag is certain to occupy the England selectors over the next two days as they ponder the side for Friday's Test against New Zealand in Wellington.

Their main worries are Geoffrey Boycott's badly bruised left elbow and Michael Hendrick's dislocated finger. Both players were injured in the drawn match with a top New eZaland side, Canterbury, which was the touring team's curtain-raiser for the Test.

The match must rate as one of the most injury-charged of recent first-class games because two Canterbury players were also hurt over the three days. It fizzled out into a tame draw despite a swashbuckling 126 not out earlier in the day by Somerset's all-rounder Botham, whose three-hour innings almost certainly won him a place in the Test side.

Boycott, who was able to field but is still troubled by the elbow he injured when batting on Sunday, declared England's second innings half an hour before lunch with the touring side 230 for four, thanks to Botham's hard hitting. The 22-year-old all-rounder hit 18 fours and one six in a match-saving innings that took England from 46 for three to their commanding position. Canterbury had made 144 in reply to England's first innings total of 173.

Botham's century came up with a powerful six over midwicket which summed up his dominance over the likely New Zealand Test attack comprising the brothers Richard and Dayle Hadlee, a left-arm spin bowler Bock and a medium fast bowler Congdon. Botham's power was also responsible for a nasty injury to Canterbury's opening batsman Coman.

Coman attempted to catch a Botham drive on the long-on boundary only to have the ball rebound from his hands into his face, catching him on the jaw and knocking his unconscious. Coman was carried from the field on a stretcher and woke up 20 minutes later in hospital where he was kept for observation. The England declaration left Canterbury to score 260 runs in 210 minutes and they were immediately in trouble when Old had the local side reeling at 12 for two.

Old opened the bowling instead of Hendrick who dislocated the little finger of his left hand yesterday when attempting to tame a hard driven caught and bowled chance from Coman. Hendrick is still in considerable pain and the selectors have to worry about aggravating the injury by making use of his ideally suited swing for New Zealand conditions or saving him for the next two Tests. Old's fast bowling partner Willis was responsible for the next mishap when he struck McEwan on the head with a bumper when McEwan was helping to pull Canterbury out of trouble.

McEwan was helped from the field with the top of his head bleeding but he later returned to see out the Canterbury innings. However Canterbury's saviours were the Test players Richard Hadlee and Congdon who shared an 82 run fifth wicket partnership which assured a draw.

Hadlee, who took five for 50 in England's first innings, was the last man out for 56, caught by Randall in the covers off the off-spin bowling of Miller. Canterbury ended the day at 142 for five. England's selectors are unlikely to start seriously considering the England Test side until they know how Hendrick's injury has healed. His fitness is likely to decide if both Old and Botham play or only Botham.

ENGLAND: First Innings 173 (C. M. Old 51; R. J. Hadlee 5 for 50).

Second Innings

B. W. Randall, l-b-w Bcock	23
G. Miller, c Parker, b Congdon	22
C. T. Radley, b Sleed	1
M. W. Gatting, st Ryan, b Boock	1
I. T. Botham, not out	156
†R. W. Taylor not out	51
Extras (b 4, l-b 2)	6
Total (4 wkts dec)	230

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—45, 2—45, 3—46, 4—119.

BOWLING: R. Hadlee, 9—0—56—0; D. Hadlee, 8—0—35—0; Boock, 19—5—50—2; Congdon, 12—1—56—1; Sleed, 7—0—37—1.

CANTERBURY: First Innings 142 (P. G. Conlan 51; R. G. D. Willis 4 for 46, I. T. Botham 3 for 28).

Second Innings

D. R. Hadlee, c Radley, b Old	3
D. W. Sleed, c-b-w Old	3
M. P. Ryan, c Edmonds, b Willis	12
P. E. McEwan, not out	35
R. E. Congdon, not out	32
N. J. Ryan, c Radley, b Willis	2
R. J. Hadlee, c Randall, b Miller	56
Extras (b 2, l-b 2, n-b 7)	11
Total (5 wkts)	142

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—3, 2—12, 3—38, 4—43, 5—125.

BOWLING: Willis, 10—7—8—2; Old, 12—11—12—1; Botham, 7—1—15—0; Edmonds, 5—2—8—0; Miller, 6—1—11—1.—Reuter.

Greig denies role in peacemaking

Sydney, Feb 7.—Tony Greig, a former England captain, today denied that he was involved in official dealings with a Sydney sporting promoter in an attempt to heal the rift in world cricket. Greig issued a statement following a report in the Sydney Daily Telegraph which said he was involved in a plan involving David Lord, a promoter, for a compromise between Kerry Packer's World Series Cricket and the establishment.

He said he had long talks in Adelaide last December about the issue, but not in any official capacity. "I received a telephone call from David Lord around Christmas time. He wanted to meet me to discuss the possibility of trying to bring the two sides of cricket together", Greig said in the statement.

"I found this very interesting in view of the fact that he had been so opposed to the concept of world series cricket", Greig went on. "However, having established that he shared my views that a compromise would be in the best interests of the game of cricket, I agreed to meet with him on the strict understanding that my views didn't necessarily represent those of WSC in the same way that his obviously didn't represent those of the Australian Board.

"David Lord later drew up a document based on the minutes of our meeting which he forwarded to me. Because I didn't wholly agree that they were a perfectly true expression of my views stated at the meeting. I didn't sign the document" Greig said.

In Melbourne, Bob Parish, the Australian Cricket Board chairman, said that any moves towards a compromise between World Series Cricket and the establishment would have first to go through the International Cricket Conference.

Mr Parish said it was Board and ICC policy that if World Series Cricket wanted talks on a compromise it would first have to approach the ICC. Talks between Mr Packer and the ICC aimed at a compromise broke down in London last June.

Vivian Richards looks likely to head the batting line-up when the World XI team is named tomorrow for the sixth and final World Series Cricket match against an Australian XI starting in Melbourne on Thursday.

Richards passed 1,000 runs for the season with his magnificent 177 in the fifth World Series match in Perth last month, although he surprisingly failed in two one-day games in Sydney last weekend. But he has collected 674 runs, including three centuries and three half-centuries, in World Series innings this season and will be determined to finish on a high note.

Roberts, a West Indian fast bowler, the most successful bowler in the series, has taken 25 wickets from 140 overs. The Australian bowlers have been less successful, with Lillee near the bottom of the averages. Lillee's 14 wickets so far have cost 542 runs and he will be intent on proving here that he is still among the world's top fast bowlers.

Walker is Australia's leading World Series wicket-taker with 19 at an average of 26.7 runs. He and Bright would be playing in front of a partisan crowd.

Ian Chappell, the captain, could also be in the Australian XI despite a broken finger. A World Series spokesman said today that Chappell, due to arrive in Melbourne tonight from Canberra, planned to take the plaster off his hand and practise with the team tomorrow.

Hookes is also expected to be in the Australian XI. The young South Australian's jaw was damaged by a delivery from Roberts—who also had a hand in Chappell's injury in Perth 10 days ago. Hookes, batting in a crash helmet, showed scant respect for Roberts in Sydney at the weekend, however, hitting him for consecutive sixes.—Reuter.

McQueen and wife turn down Tottenham offer

Gordon McQueen, the Leeds United centre half, has turned down Tottenham Hotspur, who had agreed to meet Leeds United's asking price for the player of £450,000 and also to pay the £45,000 levy. The Scottish international said: "I was interested and flattered that they came in. But my wife did not want to move to London and she must come first."

Pat Welton, the Spurs assistant manager, said: "We have been in contact with the player twice today. The ball is in his court and unless there is a change of heart that looks like the end of it."

Manchester United have made three attempts to sign McQueen, but so far have not met Leed's price.

Jimmy Armfield, the Leeds United manager, said: "McQueen will not be going to Spurs. I don't know what has passed between him and Mr Burkinshaw but all along he has said he wants to join Manchester United. To be truthful I have enough on my mind with the Football League Cup semi-final coming up. I am more concerned with that and I am not going to pressure McQueen. That matter can wait."

Brian Clough has a double personal reason for wanting victory for Nottingham Forest in the League Cup semi-final first leg at Leeds tonight. His 44-day stay at Elland Road in 1974 remains a far from happy memory, and it was against Leeds that Derby lost in the same stage of the 1967-68 competition.

"That was my first season at Derby. We were not having a good time in the second division and I really wanted to get to the final. This time I am even more hopeful of making that trip to Wembley", Clough said. Ironically, Clough's brief reign at Leeds included a Charity Shield visit to Wembley.

Four members of the team which beat Derby in 1968 could be facing Forest today—Reaney, Madeley, Lorimer and Eddie Gray. Reaney and Madeley are making good progress after injury and Jimmy Armfield, the manager, will make a late decision on who wears the No 2 shirt. McQueen is again left out and Flynn is cup-tied.

Forest have three players cup-tied—Shilton, Needham and Gemmill. Woods continues to deputise for Shilton in goal, Bowyer replaces Gemmill in midfield, but Clough delays announcing whether Lloyd or Clark comes into the defence for Needham.

Lloyd, unsettled following the signing of Needham, has not played a senior game since breaking a bone in his foot in December, and Clark struggled when recalled for emergency duty against Bury in the previous round.

Points decision not in Hazell's favour

Bob Hazell, the Wolverhampton Wanderers defender who was sent off in the closing minutes of the FA Cup tie against Arsenal at Highbury 10 days ago, has been suspended from Saturday's local derby with West Bromwich Albion. It is the result of a further one-match suspension which was conferred at an FA disciplinary commission held in Birmingham yesterday.

The dismissal automatically meant that Hazell missed last Saturday's match against Nottingham Forest but it also brought his total of penalty points to 24, which caused the second suspension. After the hearing the Wolves manager, Sammy Chung, was full of praise for the way he and Hazell were able to give their point of view and he also cleared Rix, of Arsenal, of having made any racial comments during the incident.

"It was a good hearing and they listened to every side of it and at the end of the day I think their judgment was right. I thought they took into account the fact that I had already fined Bob at club level. He has got to learn from this. I am sure he will and prove to be a better player for it", Mr Chung said.

Arthur Albiston has recovered from a twisted ankle and is in the Manchester United side to meet Bristol City in a rearranged League match at Old Trafford tonight. Albiston was ruled out of Saturday's postponed match with neighbours, City.

David Sexton, the manager, said: "He played half a game yesterday in a practice match and came through with no reaction."

Michael Thomas, who helped Wrexham knock Newcastle United out of the FA Cup will lead the Welsh under-21 side against Scotland at Chester tonight.

"Micky is a stroug lad and he got the lift of being on the winning side on Monday night so I have no worries about playing him", the Welsh team manager, Michael Smith, said. "He has a lot to play for personally and as captain it was important for him to show the others how keen he is. In fact, he even did light training this morning." Mr Smith will make a late decision between the goalkeepers, Tony Norman, of Burnley, and Mark Kendall, of Tottenham Hotspur.

TEAM: A. Norman (Burnley) or M. Kendall (Tottenham Hotspur); F. Nicholas (Crystal Palace), K. Pontin (Cardiff City), W. Hughes (West Bromwich Albion), B. Stevenson (Leeds United), D. Giles (Cardiff City), R. Jones (Swansea City), M. Thomas (Wrexham), D. Tydeiolo (Coventry), J. Clarke (Manchester United), I. Edwards (Chester).

Today's fixtures

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated.

LEAGUE CUP: Semi-final round (first leg): Leeds United v Nottingham Forest.

UEFA YOUTH TOURNAMENT: England v France (National Sports Centre, Crystal Palace (3.30).

INTERNATIONAL MATCH (Under-21): Wales v Scotland (Chester).

FIRST DIVISION: Manchester United v Bristol City.

SECOND DIVISION: Luton Town v Bristol Rovers.

THIRD DIVISION: Port Vale v Exeter City.

FOURTH DIVISION: Reading v Torquay United.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE: Premier division: Dundee United v Motherwell.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE: Second division: Queen's Park v East Stirling.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: First division: South: Addlestone v Dorchester.

FA TROPHY: Nuneaton v Bangor.

RUGBY UNION: Cambridge University v Trinity College, Dublin (2.30); Cardiff v Llanelli (7.15); Ebbw Vale v Aberavon (7.0); Oxford University v Royal Navy (3.30); Plymouth Albion v Aray (7.15); Pontypridd v Lydney (7.0).

HOCKEY: London League: Guildford v Oxford University; Old Kingstonians v Cambridge University.

Blackpool board accused of being dictatorial

Blackpool's players yesterday accused the club directors of "dictatorial methods" after the dismissal of Allan Brown as manager. The players held a meeting before training and, later, Peter Suddaby, the captain, issued a statement.

"The players of Blackpool Football Club acknowledge that the directors have the power to employ managerial and coaching staff of their own choice, but they are concerned about the dictatorial methods being used in making decisions at board room level. They also feel that directors are becoming involved with matters not entirely relevant to their realm of knowledge."

Suddaby would not enlarge on the statement. As Mr Brown cleared his office yesterday; he said that he was considering taking action against the club.

Mr Brown added that he had been one of the lowest paid managers in the four divisions. "It was sentiment which brought me back to Blackpool", he said. Bill Cartwell, Blackpool's chairman, whose row with Mr Brown led to the decision, confirmed that the dismissal was for "misconduct".

Italian stars miss World Cup dress rehearsal

Naples, Feb 7.—Italy and France meet here tomorrow in an international that is a dress rehearsal of their World Cup encounter. Drawn against each other in group one, they will meet again in earnest in Argentina on June 2. Both countries will be eager to probe each other's strengths and weaknesses.

"The game is more than a simple friendly," Michel Hidalgo, the manager of France, said. "It's an important game and the result will matter, especially as we haven't beaten Italy for a long time." Indeed, Italy have won 16 and drawn five of the 24 previous games between the two. Their last meeting in Italy was in 1962 when Mr Hidalgo, himself, played for France, who lost 2—1.

The game could turn into a battle of skills between two of the world's best midfield players—Platini, of France, and Antognoni, of Italy. Both are 23. Platini, to be marked by the tenacious Tardelli, will also be responsible for creating goals, if not scoring them, as Mr Hidalgo has left two regular strikers, Rocheteau and Six, at home.

For Italy, the game ends a series of three matches in which their manager, Enzo Bearzot, has been experimenting with his side. After the promise shown by a young team in beating Belgium 1—0 and the disappointment of a 2—1 defeat in Spain last month, Mr Bearzot has brought back most of the established stars. But their captain Facchetti is still missing. Zaccarelli is injured and Causio is doubtful after taking a knock in a League match last Sunday.

The Italian players needed police protection at their hotel here to keep away angry supporters protesting about the exclusion of Savoldi from the team.

Supporters also centred their attention on Benetti of Juventus, who was involved in a tackle with Bruscolotti, of Naples, in a League game at the weekend. Benetti will take Zaccarelli's place in midfield.



To the captain the spoils: Phil Bennett, who led Wales at Twickenham on Saturday and the British Lions in New Zealand, displays his OBE outside Buckingham Palace on Saturday.

Chappell alone has enough patience to face the World

Canberra, Feb 7.—Tony Greig needed only five balls in his first over after lunch to clinch SA7,000 and victory for the World XI in the World Series Cricket Country Cup final against an Australian XI at Manuka Oval here today. Greig bowled Pascoe for 10 and the Australians were dismissed for 168, 85 runs short of the World XI's total of 253.

The only batsman to offer any resistance when the Australians resumed at 58 for five this morning was Greg Chappell, the captain, whose dogged 57 took 154 minutes. Chappell has now scored 950 runs during the WSC season and seemed destined to be the first Australian to reach 1,000 until he attempted to drive Snow. The ball flew from the outside edge of his bat to Greig who took the catch at ankle height.

Chappell and Robinson, the wicketkeeper, played intelligently to add 46 before Robinson was dismissed and the Australians were in dire trouble at 98 for six. Robinson made 23 before he played a forward defensive shot to Underwood and the ball popped waist high to Greig at silly mid-off.

Greig, who made only seven in the World XI innings, took four catches and finished with three wickets for 33 off 10.5 overs. But Snow finished with the best figures of three for 30 in 11 overs. Malone and Pascoe delayed the inevitable result for 24 minutes and added 29 runs before Greig claimed his third wicket and the Australians batting had failed yet again.

SCORES: World XI, 253 (Asif Iqbal 69, J. Snow 42; L. Pascoe 3 for 99); Australian XI, 168 (G. Chappell 57; J. Snow 3 for 30, A. Greig 3 for 33).—Reuter.

Hampshire retain all three Packer players

Barry Richards, Gordon Greenidge and Andy Roberts, now playing in World Series Cricket in Australia, will be back with Hampshire this summer. Charles Knott, the chairman of the Hampshire Cricket Committee, said yesterday: "All three have been in contact with the club and they will be returning to play in the coming season. They will continue their three-year contracts, which commenced in 1977."

Richards and Greenidge will be available for Hampshire's first match, against the Combined Universities in the Benson and Hedges Cup on April 22. Roberts is to return after the Test series between West Indies and Australia, which ends on May 3.

Greenidge has already told the West Indian selectors that he does not want to be considered for the series.

Radio's coverage to continue on BBC until 1980

There will be ball-by-ball coverage of Test cricket on BBC radio next summer after all. The Test and County Cricket Board have agreed terms with the BBC on a new contract, giving the BBC exclusive "live" radio coverage of cricket for the next three years.

The new contract provides for ball-by-ball coverage on Radio Three of England's Test series this summer against Pakistan and New Zealand, the series against India and the World Cup in 1979, and the series against West Indies in 1980. The deal also includes coverage of the championship, the Gillette and Benson and Hedges Cups and the John Player League.

Keith Stevenson, a medium fast bowler, has left Derbyshire and signed a three-year contract with Hampshire.

Gurbal Singh may have a part in Yorkshire's future

Steven Gurbal Singh, a 16-year-old left-arm spin bowler, whose parents are Indian but who was born at Ilkley, has become the first coloured player ever to figure in Yorkshire's plans. He took part in the first pre-season practice in the winter shed at Headingley yesterday under the supervision of the chief coach, Doug Padgett.

Yorkshire are the only one of the 17 first-class counties to restrict themselves to players born in the county. The club secretary, Joe Lister, said: "The Yorkshire committee has always made it clear that whenever a coloured youngest shows promise, providing he is Yorkshire-born, he will be given the same opportunities as anyone else."

Singh, a student at Pudsey Grammar School, last year represented Bradford Schoolboys and the Yorkshire under-15 team and also played with Undercliffe's second eleven in the Bradford League.

Pre-season matches arranged by Yorkshire are against Lancashire at Headingley, on April 18, Nottingham at Trent Bridge on April 19 and Surrey at the Oval on April 21.

Fate of exchange

Geoffrey Arnold, a Surrey fast bowler, and Roger Knight, a Sussex all-rounder, will know on Thursday, February 16 whether they can be exchanged. Their counties are willing, and the registration committee of the Test and County Cricket Board will decide at their meeting on that date.

Hockey

England drawn in same pool as Scotland

By Sydney Friskin

All four home countries have qualified for the European Cup hockey championship to be played at Hanover from September 2 to 9. It means that England and Ireland will have to stay in training after their return from the World Cup tournament in Buenos Aires from March 18 to April 2.

For the Hanover event, England and Scotland are drawn in the same pool, which seems an easier one from which to qualify for the semi-final round. The greatest danger is West Germany. Spain, who won the title in Madrid four years ago, are in the other pool with Wales and Ireland. The Netherlands are also there and there could be a strong challenge from the Soviet Union.

The draw announced by the European Hockey Federation is: Pool A: England, France, West Germany, Gibraltar, Poland, Scotland. Pool B: Czechoslovakia, Ireland, Netherlands, Spain, Soviet Union, Wales. In the Madrid event England finished fourth, Scotland seventh, Wales eighth and Ireland 11th in a total pool of 18 teams. The number of teams has been cut to 12 for Hanover.

Squash rackets

Astonishing feats by the amazing Awad

By Rex Bellamy
Squash Rackets Correspondent

Gamal Awad (Egypt) beat Maqsood Ahmed (Pakistan), 3—9, 9—2, 4—9, 9—3, 9—5, in 74 minutes to win the British amateur squash rackets championship, sponsored by Sun Life Assurance, at Wembley. Awad is the first Egyptian winner since Ibrahim Amin in 1960. In achieving that distinction he reminded us of what we had been missing. This was one of the most exhilarating matches to grace a British court since the peak years of Abou Taleb, the last Egyptian open champion, and the gifted Egyptian amateurs of the same era.

After the match Maqsood signed a three-year professional contract. Before deserting the amateur ranks he came tantalizingly close to adding the British championship to the world title he already held. He led 3—0 in the fourth game, but made an error on a backhand shot. In the fifth he bounced back from 3—7 to 5—7 before making an equally unusual error with a backhand angle.

From 0—3 down in the fourth game Awad won 11 consecutive points and 16 out of 19. During this phase the speed and agility of his retrieving were astonishing. The man was all over the place. He played one shot while falling and attempted another with a desperate lunge while on his knees. At 6—3 in the fifth game both men went sprawling in midcourt. The remarkable thing was that two hours earlier Awad had emerged from the physiotherapist's clinic with both feet bandaged because they were so badly blistered. At his fittest he presumably travels fast enough to make a cheetah apprehensive.

Not that Maqsood was hanging about. It is simply that, whereas the Pakistani's quickness was merely exceptional, Awad's was unreasonable. Between them they picked up enough half-nicks to induce ordinary mortals to give up the game and check the price of wheelchairs. But let it not be thought that this was just a case of adventurous youth being let off the leash and dashing about like demented greyhounds. The court was ablaze with audacious shots—every one in the book, and most of them played with a degree of precision that we had no right to expect in view of the haste with which such splendour had to be improvised.

The spectacle was enhanced by the basic contrast between Maqsood's crisp, deft efficiency and Awad's joyously explosive inspiration. The efficiency expert was in charge for one game. Then Awad's legs and squash suddenly went into overdrive. He moved faster, took the ball earlier, hit it harder, and struck a better length.

Awad's volleyed drops, especially from the backhand, seemed to be drawn to the nick by magnetism. He took so many risks that he was always flirting with the frontier between the possible and the ridiculous. But fortune favoured the brave, as it should. The only pity was that Maqsood, obviously destined for a distinguished career as a professional, had to lose such a close and totally delightful match. He could have dealt with a magician, even an acrobat. But he could not deal with both.

Britain and New Zealand will be represented by unchanged teams in their women's amateur squash rackets match at Wembley this evening. Britain won 2—1 at Plymouth last Wednesday in the first of three matches in the international series. This evening's pairings (British names first) are Miss S. Cogswell v Mrs J. Webster, Miss T. Lawes v Mrs P. Buckingham and Mrs B. Diggens v Miss R. Davis.

Swimming

E Germany and Sweden out of international

East Germany, whose women swimmers were outstanding at the Montreal Olympics, and Sweden have withdrawn from the Champion Pools' Three-Nations international event at Crystal Palace in April because of their financial commitments to the world championships this summer. But the Amateur Swimming Association has softened the blow by arranging Britain's match, on April 21 and 22, against Italy and the Netherlands instead.

The Italian team includes Marcello Guardicci, the men's European 100 metres free-style record holder and Georgio Lalle, a breaststroke silver medal winner in the European championships last year. Annelies Maas, the free-style swimmer who won three silver medals and a bronze in the European championships, and Ineke Ran, a silver and bronze medal winner at the same event, are likely to lead the Dutch women's team.

Australia's new world 800-metre record holder, Michelle Ford, may compete in Europe next month. She and a compatriot, Linda Hanel, are among leading contenders for the Australian team to compete in an international swimming meeting in Bremen, West Germany, from March 17 to 19 before flying to England for the international sponsored by Coca Cola at Leeds. Although Miss Ford has been concentrating on the 400 metres and 800 metres world free-style marks, her times in the 200 metres back stroke have been rapidly improving.

Miss Hanel, who recently clocked 2min 13.02sec to capture the Commonwealth 200 metres backstroke record, is the current Australasian champion over the distance, but Miss Ford is right on her heels with a personal best time of 2min 13.24sec. The girls have a dress rehearsal for the international tour when they compete in the Australian swimming championships at Brisbane later this month.

Australia's team for West Germany and England will be chosen at the completion of the national titles. Last year all six members of the Australian team won gold medals at the Coca Cola international in London.

Snooker

Miles fights back to beat Davis

A break of 47 enabled Fred Davis, the oldest man in the field, to take the first frame against Graham Miles in their first-round match of the Masters snooker tournament sponsored by Benson and Hedges at the New London Theatre yesterday.

After a long spell of safety play, Davis, a former world champion, made his sparkling break to take the frame 72-27. The winner of this best-of-seven frames faces the favourite, Ray Reardon, in the quarter-final round.

But Miles rallied to win the match 4—3.

Alex Higgins beat Dennis Taylor 4-3 in the quarter-final round on Monday night. But for an unlucky blow in the first frame Taylor might have been three frames up. After potting the red he saw the brown go down as well and this let in Higgins.

FIRST ROUND: G. Miles (Birmingham) beat F. Davis (Stourport), 4—3. Scores (Miles first): 27—72, 15—88, 58—20, 47—68, 66—53, 62—31, 74—39.

QUARTER-FINAL ROUND: A. Higgins beat D. Taylor, 4-3. Scores (Higgins first): 64-43, 41-68, 10-90, 90-20, 69-30, 8-78, 77-25.

For the record

Tennis

MISSISSAUGA, Ontario: First round: Miss S. Tolleson beat Miss L. Montrami, 7—5, 4—6, 6—0; Miss D. Dupont beat Miss M. Struthers, 6—2, 6—4, 6—3; Miss R. Giscafre beat Miss S. Pridham, 6—2, 6—3; Miss I. Riedel beat Miss P. Whytecross, 6—0, 6—3; Miss J. Stratton beat Miss B. Potter, 6—3, 7—5; Miss M. Hamm beat Miss N. Ormstein, 6—2, 6—1; Miss H. Stachonova beat Miss L. Allen, 6—3, 7—6.

SPRINGFIELD (Massachusetts): B. Bertram (SA) beat M. Fishbach, 6—3, 7—5; T. Smid (Czechoslovakia) beat J. Hrebec (Czechoslovakia), 6—3, 6—3; J. Kodes (Czechoslovakia) beat A. Pattison (Rhodesia), 6—1, 6—1; R. Gunthardt (Switzerland) beat E. Dillon, 6—3, 6—3, 7—6; B. Milton (SA) beat T. Wilkinson, 6—2, 6—4; B. Teacher beat A. Richardson, 6—3, 6—4.

SEATTLE, Washington: Mrs K. Hise beat Miss M. Simonsecz, 6—3, 6—4; Miss R. Casyers beat Miss K. Harter, 7—6, 7—5; Mrs M. Tyler beat Mrs R. Kruger, 6—3, 7—6, 6—1; Mrs V. Vermaak beat Miss C. Moyer, 6—0; Miss R. Geronilla beat Miss J. Carlin, 6—4, 6—0; Mrs W. Turnbull beat Miss I. Antonopolis, 7—6, 6—3; Miss W. Richey beat Miss M. Jausovec, 6—3, 6—4; Miss G. Mangin, 7—5, 6—4; Miss R. Tomanova beat Mrs T. Hostton, 6—3, 6—2.

ST LOUIS, Missouri: M. Orantes beat G. Drysdale, 7—6, 6—3; R. T. Nastase beat C. Dibley, 7—6, 6—2; M. Cox beat T. Moore, 4—6, 6—4, 6—1; P. Fleming beat R. Crealy (Australia), 6—1, 6—4; J. Alexander beat D. Stanfield (Italy), 7—6, 7—5; W. Scanlon beat T. Okker, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4.

Cycling

ANTWERP: Six-day race: Placings after fourth day: 1, R. Pyneel/D. Allan (Netherlands), 156 pts; 2, M. Meyer/R. Hermans (Belgium), 96; 3, Van Linden, 316; 4, P. Masseron/D. Clark (Belgium—Holland), 208; one lap behind.

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...PORT

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...hifting Gold may not ...asily brush ...side Rambling Artist

...lichael Seely

...l Rum and Shifting Gold, ...nd second favourites for the ...l National will have a pre...ry clash in the Malcolm ...: National Trial Stakes at ...ck Park this afternoon. Red ... who is trying for an incred...ourth triumph at Aintree is ...onger a serious contender ...park courses. But Shifting ...is at the peak of his form, ...undefeated in his last three ...s. Kim Bailey's nine-year-old ...e nheavily penalised for his ...av victory from Evander and ...Writer at Sandown Park and ...nd it no easy task to give ...to such as Tamalin, Tregar...d Rambling Artist.

...stopher Mordaunt is a bold ...imaginative handicapper ...ln has been dropped con...bly in the weights since his ...cent inept showings at New... behind Rambling Jack and ...'s Pawn. Alan Metcalfe's ...-old would be something of ...ng certainty if recapturing ...bility that sa whim thrash ...ast Licht by five lengths at ...th Park at the beginning of ...ber. The redoubtable Jeff ...will be Tamalin's new part...is afternoon.

...arron's recent defeat of ...H on this course was given ...t when Master H ran out ...sive winner of the valuable ...e Caravan Parks Handicap ...down Park last Friday. That ...p class form by Master H ...th John Neill in the saddle ...today, Tregarron is sure to ...bold attempt to repeat his ...course victory for Ken

...bling Artist is a progressive ...steeplechaser trained by ...y Gillam. The eight-year...s won two of his last three ...onvincingly at Teesside Park ...etherby. In between these ...s Rambling Artist was a ...horse when he hit the ...ce at Teesside Park before ...g third to Cantabet. ...ng Artist had not run for ...a month on that occasion ...y have been short of peak fitness. Despite the small size of the field this is a wide open affair. Rambling Artist and David Goulding may represent the chief threat to Michael Dickinson and Shifting Gold.

The Lancashire jockey could well complete a double by capturing the Ribble Novices' Handicap Steeplechase on Funny Baby. This seven-year-old mare has been well schooled by Dickinson at George Fairbairn's Northumberland stable and has jumped brilliantly in her two victories at Doncaster. Despite her 10lb penalty for her most recent success, Funny Baby can establish her claims to be considered a candidate for a Arkle Challenge Trophy at Cheltenham by defeating Bobbie Gordon today.

The men in form, Peter Easterby and O'Neill, may strike with Nunstar in the Beeches Farm Handicap Hurdle. After winning two novice races in good style, the five-year-old ran with great credit when third to Claudio Nicolai and Majetta Crescent at Ayr. The improving Upper Echelon may well need his *first run* of the season and Nunstar may record his *first success in* handicap company at the expense of that gallant old mare, Emma J, and Et Tu.

Last season's champion amateur, Peter Greenall, may make a successful return to the saddle on Timmie's Battle in the Lancashire Hunters' Steeplechase. Now hard at work in London, Greenall will be having only his second ride of the present campaign. Last year Timmie's Battle provided the champion with six of his successes before being sold to Giles Deverell.

Still with Arthur Stephenson, Timmie's Battle has his sites firmly fixed on the National. Greenall will ride him in all his races. Two miles is basically too short a distance for the seven-year-old, but the hunter-chaser is reported to be well forward in condition.

STATE OF GOING (official): Haydock Park: Steeplechase course, good to soft; hurdles, soft. Fontwell Park: Heavy. Huntingdon (tomorrow): Soft (inspection 10 am today).

Wildenstein horses cleared for England

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

At a meeting with Customs and Excise on Monday the valuation of the 25 horses that Daniel Wildenstein has said he wants to have in training in England this year was finally agreed. This means tha tthey are now all due to arrive in this country on February 17.

The actual amount of VAT that Mr Wildenstein will have to pay has not been disclosed, but Gavin Hunter, who will be in charge of 11 of his horses—the remaining 14 are being entrusted to Peter Walwyn—told me yesterday that Customs and Excise had been extremely helpful and that he regarded their sympathetic handling of the affair as something of a breakthrough for the foreign owner-breeder, who wishes to have his horses trained in this country.

Hunter stressed that although Customs and Excise had not made a special case of Mr Wildenstein, who has been treated the same as anyone else, he hoped that the result of the recent lengthy negotiations would encourage other owner-breeders living abroad to keep thei rhorses in training here. Hunter went on to say that earlier this winter he knew of at least 60 horses which were not coming to this country because of the way that our Customs and Excise were handling the situation.

The valuation of Mr Wildenstein's horses cannot have ben easy because fourteen of the 25 have never even raced. Crow, Buckskin, Catus, Peleid, Palco and Monsanto are the better known of those who have run. Crow and Buckskin are very good horses on their day. Crow won the St Leger in 1976 and Buckskin the Prix du Cadran (French Gold Cup) last year.

Their impending arrival—the travel arrangements have been finalized by Pedens—means that Walwyn and Hunter will both start the season with more horses i ntheir care than ever before. In all Walwyn will have 118 at Lambourn and Hunter will have 64 at East Ilsley, another village that lies in the lee of the famous Berkshire downs.

At a time when Mr Wildenstein could have simply kept his horses in France or even sent them to be trained in Ireland where no VAT is charged, his decisio nto bring them to this country and pay 8 per cent on their valuation can only be an indication of what he feels about racing here and the esteem in which he holds his two new trainers.

It looks as though the size of the field for Saturday's Schweppes Gold Trophy at Newbury will be about the same as it has been in recent years. Twelve months ago there were 27 runners and there were 29, 28 and 26 in the three previous years. Yesterday 28 hopefuls stood their ground at the four-day forfeit stage. With Decent Fellow dropping out, the weights have predictably risen 3 lb and that means that Dramatist now has 12 st. Hills make Fulke Walwyn's horse joint favourite with Kybo at 6-1 even though no horse has ever won the race with such a big weight.



Daniel Wildenstein : showing his regard for British racing.

O'Neill one from record

John O'Neill is now only one away from the fastest century of winners in National Hunt history. The champion-elect landed yet another treble at Sedgefield yesterday to take his score to 99. He still has five weeks to beat Fred Winter's 1953 record.

O'Neill's winners were Golden Express, Ingham and Jason. Punters let Golden Express start at the amazing odds of 12-1 in the Horden Handicap Steeplechase.

Golden Express had one and a half lengths to spare over Cromwell Road. He gave Peter Dodds, who trains at Alnwick, his first winner at the course.

Law Report February 7 1978 — Court of Appeal

Claim for £1 damages no bar to county court jurisdiction

Hatt & Co (Bath) Ltd v Pearce
Before Lord Justice Megaw and Lord Justice Roskill

The fact that plaintiffs limited their claim for damages to £1 did not deprive the county court of jurisdiction to grant them an injunction. The Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal by Miss Vivien Mary Pearce, of Cannons Close, Bath, from the grant by Judge Russell at Bath County Court in November, 1977, of an interlocutory injunction against her at the suit of Hatt & Co (Bath) Ltd.

Mr James Wigmore for Miss Pearce; Mr Harold Burnett for Hatt & Co.

LORD JUSTICE MEGAW said that Hatt & Co were an old-established firm of hairdressers carrying on business in Bath. Miss Pearce had entered into a contract of employment with them as an apprentice. She worked under the contract for some time until October, 1977, when she left their employment.

The contract of employment contained a term restricting Miss Pearce's future employment for a year after leaving Hatt & Co's service in relation to work in a hairdressing establishment within a specified distance of their business. It was in issue whether that provision was valid in accordance with the principles applied by the courts under the doctrine of restraint of trade.

Hatt & Co issued a plaint in the county court, followed by particulars of claim, and gave notice that they would seek to obtain an interlocutory injunction to restrain Miss Pearce from undertaking other employment which she had taken or was about to take pending the determination of the county court hearing.

On their application for an interlocutory injunction, Miss Pearce's counsel had submitted that the judge had no jurisdiction to entertain the application. The basis of that submission was that Hatt & Co in their particulars of claim were claiming an injunction to restrain Miss Pearce from carrying on employment with another firm and £1 for damaees. The particulars of claim alleged breach of contract and asserted that "by reason of the premises the plaintiff has suffered damage. It has lost goodwill for which it demands the sum of £1 damages".

In an affidavit on behalf of Hatt & Co it was stated: "Although [a claim] for damages in this action has been limited to £1 this in no way represents the likely damage to the plaintiff company but only the realization that if a substantial award of damages was allowed the defendant would not be able to pay them."

Miss Pearce submitted that it was a principle of law to be deduced from cases decided in the Court of Appeal that a county court had no jurisdiction to entertain an application for an injunction, whether interlocutory or final, unless the claim for an injunction was ancillary to some other claim which would be properly before the court in its specific jurisdiction.

Section 39 of the County Courts Act, 1959, provided for the county court's jurisdiction in actions in contract and tort. Then section 74 provided: "(1) Every county court, as regards any cause of action . . . within its jurisdiction, shall in any proceedings before it —(a) grant such relief, redress or remedy . . . as ought to be granted or given in the like case by the High Court and in as full and ample a manner." For what it might matter, the marginal note to that section was "General ancillary jurisdiction."

Miss Pearce's submission, therefore, was that in the present case the claim for an injunction was the primary or effective or main claim: the essence of the relief claimed. Although there was a claim for damages, it was limited to £1, and both because of its smallness and because of the general nature of the action the claim for damages was ancillary to the claim for an injunction and not vice versa. Therefore, the county court had no jurisdiction: any claim presented like that would have to be heard in the High Court.

The submission was really based on a decision of the Court of Appeal in *Arnbridge (Reading) Ltd v Hedges* (*The Times*, March 17, 1972). Lord Denning said: "Looking at the particulars of claim which were before the judge his Lordship thought it plain that the essence of the claim and the proceedings before the judge were for an injunction. True, there was a sentence at the end of the particulars saying that 'The plaintiffs have suffered and will suffer loss and damage', but his Lordship doubted whether the county court judge had jurisdiction to deal with the case at all. It had been settled for years that in the county court a claim for an injunction was only permissible when it was ancillary to a claim for damages. In the present case the essential substantial claim was for an injunction, and the ancillary claim only was for damages."

In the following paragraph the Master of the Rolls made it clear that, apart from the matter referred to, the case was one in which an injunction ought not to be granted. "The claim for an injunction was as full of holes as a colander."

In *Kenny v Preen* ([1963] 1 QB 499) the Court of Appeal had altered the judgment of a county court judge who had awarded damages of £100, holding that only nominal damages of 40s were recoverable. It was clear, however, from the judgment of Lord Justice Pearson that the court saw no reason why that deprived the county court judge of jurisdiction to grant an injunction. The same applied to *Wong v Beaumont Property Trust Ltd* ([1965] 1 QB 173). That would appear to be a complete answer to Miss Pearce's contention, but she replied that what was relevant for the present purpose was not what the court ultimately decided was the appropriate sum of damages but the amount which the plaintiff claimed in the proceedings. The court had to balance the claim for damages and the claim for an injunction to see whether the damages were ancillary to the injunction or vice versa. If the primary thing that the plaintiff was seeking was an injunction, the county court judge had no jurisdiction.

His Lordship was unable to accept that, and in any event it did not entitle Miss Pearce to succeed. He did not think that the Master of the Rolls or the other members of the court in *Arnbridge* were expressing or intending to express the view that if the claim for damages in any particular cases was small in amount that produced the result that the county court had no jurisdiction.

Mr Burnett's submission was right: he was content for the purposes of the appeal to assume that the law was indeed that the county court judge's jurisdiction to grant an *injunction* was properly regarded as applying where the grant of an injunction was ancillary to some other relief claimed as specific relief within the jurisdiction of the county court, but that did not mean that one looked at the size of the claim for damages or made any weighing or balancing to decide the question of jurisdiction.

It would be most unsatisfactory if that sort of exercise had to be performed. It would also be lamentable if the parties in a case such as the present one had to come to the High Court because of the making of some assessment of the weight of the claim for damages as compared with the injunction. Nothing in *Arnbridge* properly led to that conclusion.

No doubt it was right and proper that the jurisdiction of the county court in relation to the granting of injunctions should be treated with care; in cases such as *Arnbridge* it would appear to have been wholly inappropriate that the county court judge had accepted jurisdiction and granted an injunction.

LORD JUSTICE ROSKILL, concurring, said that the principle was that one had to look to see whether there was a claim which was within the jurisdiction of the court. Here there was a perfectly good claim for damages, and the jurisdiction to grant an injunction did not cease to exist because it had been limited to £1. The meaning of what the Master of the Rolls had said in *Arnbridge* was that it was based on the fact that in that case there had been no bona fide claim for damages.

Solicitors: Cartwright, Bath; Stone, King & Wardle, Bath.

Chancery Division

Gift for 'working men's hostel' charitable

In re Niyazi will trusts
Before Sir Robert Megarry, Vice-Chancellor

[Judgment delivered February 2]

His Lordship held that a gift in a will to be used towards the cost of constructing a "working men's hostel" in Famagusta, Cyprus, was a charitable gift. His Lordship was giving judgment on a summons by the executors of Mr Peter Mehmet Niyazi, to which the Attorney General, Fikret Dervish and other relatives of the deceased, and the Turkish and Greek mayors of Famagusta were parties.

Mr H. A. P. Picarda for the executors, Mr Christopher Frere-Smith and Mr William Charles Barrell; Mr John Mummery for the Attorney General; Mr Peter St J. H. Langan for the relatives; Mr John Knox for the Greek mayor. The Turkish mayor was not present or represented.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the testator made his will six weeks before his death in 1967. Though of Turkish origin, he had lived for many years in the United Kingdom, and was probably domiciled in England.

By clause 4(c) of his will he gave the residue of his estate, a little under £15,000, to the mayor or other appropriate officer of the local authority or corporation of Famagusta, on condition that the same should be used for the purposes only of the construction, or as a contribution towards the cost of the construction, of a working men's hostel. It was common ground that the words "on condition" were apt for creating a trust.

The question which of the claimants to be the mayor of Famagusta was entitled under the will was not yet before the court. The only issue was between the Attorney General, supported vocally by the Greek claimant and silently by the Turkish claimant, on one hand, and the next of kin, on the other. The issue was whether there was a valid charitable trust or whether the gift failed for uncertainty, and passed to the next of kin, as on intestacy. It was not contended that there was any general charitable intent.

Mr Mummery's main argument was that the gift was a valid charitable gift for the relief of poverty. There was enough in the language of the clause to import a limitation to poverty, though there was no explicit reference in it to poverty. Mr Knox adopted that contention, adding to it evidence as to the surrounding conditions in Famagusta which supported such an implied limitation. Mr Langan, however, contended that the gift authorized the provision of a hostel which would serve both the affluent and the poor.

Certain points seemed reasonably plain. Poverty was not confined to destitution, but extended to those who had small means, and so had to go short. In *In re Lucas* ([1922] 1 Ch 52) Mr Justice Russell held that a gift of 5s a week to the oldest respectable inhabitants of a village indicated that only those to whom such a gift would be of importance were to take and was therefore charitable as being for the relief of poverty. His Lordship thought that anything in the terms of a gift which prevented it going outside the limits of charity would suffice.

Mr Langan relied strongly on *In re Sanders' Will Trusts* ([1954] Ch 265), where Mr Justice Harman rejected the contention that a trust to provide "dwellings for the working classes and their families", living within five miles of Pembroke Dock, was charitable since "working classes" was not a phrase which connoted poverty.

Mr Mummery pointed to *Guinness Trust (London Fund) Founded 1890, Registered 1902 v Green* ([1955] 1WLR 872), where, in a Rent Acts case, the Court of Appeal treated "working classes" as a phrase indicating people in the lower income range. He further relied on the word "hostel" as indicating a place of temporary accommodation or refuge, such as Salvation Army or youth hostels, or those for students, battered wives or unmarried mothers. Mr Langan pointed to YMCA or YWCA hostels as instances where there was little or no circumstances of need, and little limitation to merely temporary accommodation, and suggested that a "hostel" in the present case could be lawfully executed which admitted men in well-paid jobs who could easily find other accommodation, but who preferred a hostel life.

Affidavit evidence relied on by Mr Knox showed that housing conditions in Famagusta were difficult, building sites expensive, building materials increasingly costly and rents high. It was also stated that those likely to be attracted by the hostel would not be skilled craftsmen and artisans, but manual workers with modest wages.

His Lordship thought that "working men's" plainly had some flavour of "lower income", just as "upper class" had some flavour of affluence and "middle class" some flavour of comfortable means. Of course there were impoverished members of the upper and middle classes, just as some "working men" were of comfortable if not affluent means; one could not ignore the impact of such things as football pools. But in construing the will his Lordship was concerned with the ordinary, not with exceptional cases. In 1967 the words had not lost their general meaning of "lower income". "Hostel" had a strong flavour of a building providing somewhat modest accommodation for those who had some temporary need for it and were willing to accept it to meet that need.

Had the expression "working men's hostel" a sufficient connotation of poverty? On any footing it was desperately near the border line, but on the whole, taken with other surrounding circumstances, his Lordship concluded that the gift was a valid charitable gift. Where there was a great housing shortage, it was plain that the poor were likely to suffer more than the prosperous and the provision of a "working men's hostel" was likely to help the poor and not the rich.

Solicitors: Christopher Frere-Smith; Treasury Solicitor; Bower, Cotton & Bower, Gasters.

Paying arbitrators' fees no waiver

Rokopoulas v Esperia Spa

Mr Justice Brandon, in the Commercial Court, held that it was reasonable for a party to pay arbitrators' fees and take up the award himself to see whether the decision was adverse to him, but by doing so he could not be held to have waived any right of remission.

HIS LORDSHIP said that charterers submitted that an award made by arbitrators in favour of the shipowner should be remitted on the ground that it had been arrived at unjustly. The shipowner objected, inter alia, that the charterers had by their conduct waived any right to remission which they might otherwise have had.

It was contended for the shipowner that if, as the charterers now complained, they were unjustly deprived of the opportunity of putting before the arbitrators all the evidence and the submissions that they wished, they were fully aware of those grounds of complaint before they took up the award. By voluntarily paying the arbitrators' fees and taking up the award, they had impliedly waived any objection to the award on those grounds.

The shipowner had relied on observations of Mr Justice Pearson in *Lewis Emanuel & Sons v Sammut* ([1959] 2 Lloyd's Rep 629, 636), but those observations were obiter.

The mere fact that there had been an error in the conduct of arbitration proceedings did not mean that an award had to be remitted. An applicant for remission must go farther and show that the error had or might well have resulted in the award being unjust to him.

A party to an arbitration who believed that an error in the conduct of proceedings which could, but need not necessarily, have led to a decision unjustly adverse to him, was placed in a difficult position when he knew that an award had been made but did not know the contents. Unless the decision was in fact adverse to him, he had neither interest in, nor ground for applying for remission. Yet he could only discover whether the award was adverse by finding out what it was, and he could do that only by taking it himself or by leaving it to the other party to do so. The other party, however, was not bound to take up the award, and it seemed to his Lordship reasonable for the first party to take up the award himself in order to see whether the decision was adverse or not, and his doing so could not be a waiver of any right of recission which, if the decision turned out to be adverse, he would otherwise have had.

If the arbitrators had had before them the further material relied upon by the charterers it was unlikely that they would have made any different finding.

His Lordship refused to set aside the arbitrators' award.

Age factor in sentencing for sexual offences

Regina v O'Grady

A 19-year-old youth of previous good character should not have received a custodial sentence for having sexual intercourse with a sexually mature girl under the age of 14, the Court of Appeal said. The court allowed an appeal by John O'Grady, an apprentice mason, against a sentence of three months at a detention centre imposed at Manchester Crown Court (Judge Wickham) after his conviction of unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl, contrary to section 6 of the Sexual Offences Act, 1956.

MR JUSTICE PETER PAIN, who was sitting with Lord Justice Shaw and Mr Justice Mais, said that only one act of sexual intercourse with the girl had taken place and, on any showing, the girl had been making all the running. A letter written by her to the appellant was passionate and importunate and extremely earthy in language.

The appellant, who was of very good character not merely in the formal sense of not having a criminal record but being well spoken of by his employers, could only be criticized for not readily admitting the offence and pleading guilty.

Both the appellant and the girl were of the same age group. In general, where the parties to an act of sexual intercourse were willing participants and of the same age group, moderate penalty only should be imposed. The court should have regard to current standards of sexual behaviour.

It was certainly wrong to impose a penalty involving loss of liberty. Because the appellant had been in a detention centre since December 19, 1977, the sentence would be quashed and an absolute discharge substituted.

...ydock Park programme

...GOLBORNE HURDLE (Div I : novices : £707 : 2m)

...-21u0 Killora, T. Barron, 6-12-1 .... K. Gray
44010 Four Pals (D), D. McCain, 5-12-0 .... J. O'Neill
01 Royal Pursuit (D), M. W. Easterby, 5-12-0 .... C. Tinkler
40413 The Hand (D), F. Rimell, 5-12-0 .... Mr E. Woods 7
22214 The Tista (D), S. Mellor, 5-12-0 .... P. Blacker
0- Batty, P. Ransom, 6-11-8 .... —
0- Clear Beat, R. Chugg, 8-11-8 .... —
...-0020 Doctor Dench, G. Richards, 5-11-8 .... D. Goulding
f0 Great Ball, S. Holland, 6-11-8 .... S. Holland
0- High Blaze, K. Morgan, 6-11-8 .... A. Webb 5
00 Dawn Fox, M. Scudamore, 5-11-7 .... P. Duggins 5
Holy Rad, S. Wright, 5-11-7 .... R. R. Evans
Matey, T. Brookshaw, 5-11-7 .... E. Brooks 7
Mossberry, J. Bissill, 5-11-7 .... R. F. Davies
of Niagara Rhythm, J. Webber, 5-11-7 .... A. Webber
00 Reasonable Choice, E. Jones, 5-11-7 .... J. Walkinson
...-0000 Sturdy Lad, W. J. Smith, 5-11-7 .... M. Murphy 7
Lasting Friendship, A. Rumsey, 4-10-7 .... M. Charlesworth 7
44 Sweet Shop, J. Haine, 4-10-7 .... R. Mangan

...he Tista, 7-2 The Hand, 6-1 Sweet Shop, 7-1 Royal Pursuit, 8-1 Four ...-1 Doctor Dench, 12-1 Killora, Mossberry, 20-1 others.

...IBBLE STEEPLECHASE (Novices handicap : £819 : 2m)

-0011 Funny Baby, G. Fairbairn, 7-12-7 .... M. Dickinson
00102 Star of the Arctic (D), D. Morley, 7-11-13 .... R. Barry
-0301 Prince of Normandy (D), H. Gittins, 6-11-6 .. Mr A. Wilson
10322 Bobbie Gordon, G. Richards, 8-11-4 .... D. Goulding
3-300 Comedy Time, C. Bewicke, 7-11-2 .... J. King
03013 Bird of Prey (D), J. Webber, 8-10-12 .... A. Webber
f24f0 Zonta, R. Clay, 10-10-10 .... P. Barton
12233 Wilirae, S. Mellor, 7-10-9 .... P. Blacker
00f00 Rock'n Call, M. Scudamore, 8-10-0 .... Mr P. Scudamore 7

...bbie Gordon, 11-4 Funny Baby, 9-2 Wilirae, 6-1 Bird of Prey, 8-1 ...e Arctic, 10-1 Prince of Normandy, 12-1 Comedy Time, 20-1 others.

...DNES HURDLE (£602 : 2¾m)

...3000 Foxy Fanny (C), J. Bissill, 5-11-10 .... R. F. Davies
1030 Sweet Millie, C. Dingwall, 5-11-10 .... J. O'Neill
0-00 Forty Thieves, P. Felgate, 5-11-5 .... J. Pearce 5
0200 Lesann Lad, R. Clay, 5-11-5 .... P. Barton
03p0 Mace The Ace, S. Holland, 5-11-5 .... S. Holland
000- Money Belt, L. Foster, 5-11-5 .... Mr R. Foster 7
0444 Plunket Street, G. Richards, 5-11-5 .... D. Goulding
0003 Veno Star, W. J. Smith, 5-11-5 .... M. Murphy 7
0300 Beau Star, D. Jermy, 4-10-5 .... J. Suthern
000 Lavenham Lady, R. Murphy, 4-10-5 .... R. R. Evans
0003 Priestcroft Star, K. Morgan, 4-10-5 .... A. Webb 5
200 Salsa, P. Bevan, 4-10-5 .... —
0430 Tread Softly, W. Clay, 4-10-5 .... N. Clay

...xy Fanny, 3-1 Priestcroft Star, 4-1 Veno Star, 6-1 Plunket Street, ...t Millie, 10-1 Tread Softly, 12-1 Salsa, 20-1 others.

...ECHES FARM HURDLE (Handicap : £784 : 2m)

0210 Roman Deen (D), K. Hogg, 6-11-7 .... R. Barry
0340 Benevolence (D), W. Clay, 5-11-7 .... N. Clay
0201 Friendly Boy (D), G. Richards, 6-11-6 .... D. Goulding
012- Top-N-Tale, G. Richards, 5-11-5 .... C. Brownless 3
:13- Upper Echelon (D), M. Camacho, 6-11-5 .... Mr D. Oldham 7
0113 Nunstar (D), M. H. Easterby, 5-11-2 .... J. O'Neill
0043 Emma J (C-D), W. Whiston, 10-11-1 .... P. Barry 5
044p Windmill Boy, S. Wright, 6-11-1 .... R. R. Evans
-442 Tommys Hope (D), C. Thornton, 5-10-13 .... D. Munro
31u0 Airy Fairy (D), C. O'Neill, 10-10-13 .... A. Webb 5
0021 Estate Agent, M. W. Easterby, 5-10-12 .... C. Tinkler
0304 Mr Resistor (D), T. Barron, 5-10-12 .... K. Gray
1344 Maygo (D), A. Sutton, 6-10-12 .... Mr D. Robinson 7
3-3 Wha-A-Prince, R. Morris, 5-10-11 .... F. Morris 7
1202 Et Tu (D), Mrs Z. Cundall, 6-10-8 .... Mr C. Cundell 7
1020 Lennox (D), F. Roberts, 6-10-6 .... Mr M. Brisbourne 5
-000 Regal Jester (D), S. Mellor, 5-10-1 .... J. Rowe 7
1024 Saintly Sorrel (D), W. A. Stephenson, 4-10-0 .... R. Collins
1000 Nonoon, D. Richards, 5-10-0 .... R. F. Davies

...nstar, 4-1 Friendly Boy, 9-2 Tommys Hope, 6-1 Et Tu, 8-1 Saintly ...-1 Upper Echelon, 12-1 Benevolence, Roman Deen, 20-1 others.

2.45 MALCOLM FUDGE NATIONAL TRIAL STEEPLECHASE (Handicap : £3,007 : 3½m)

501 04-0111 Shifting Gold (C), K. Bailey, 9-12-0 .... M. Dickinson
502 010-2?4 Red Rum (C-D), D. McCain, 13-11-13 .... R. Barry
503 120??3 Tamalin (D), G. Richards, 11-11-8 .... J. King
504 210221 Tregarron (C-D), K. Oliver, 11-10-7 .... J. O'Neill
505 03-0131 Rambling Artist, T. Gillam, 8-10-6 .... D. Goulding

15-8 Shifting Gold, 5-2 Tamalin, 7-2 Rambling Artist, 6-1 Red Rum, 8-1 Tregarron.

3.15 LANCASHIRE STEEPLECHASE (Hunters : £630 : 2m)

601 140030- Drumbo (D), R. Jackson, 10-12-0 .... Mr A. Ewbank
603 0111f-u Spartan Missile, M. Thorne, 6-12-0 .... Mr N. Henderson
604 3111-24 Timmie's Battle, W. A. Stephenson, 7-12-0 .. Mr P. Greenall
605 0p20- Air General, M. Thorne, 9-11-7 .... Mr M. Thorne
606 p Beau Slaney, J. FitzGerald, 7-11-7 .... Mr P. Barry
607 00p- Ben Ruler, M. Thorne, 11-11-7 .... Miss D. Thorne 7
608 p0400- Blueberry Hill VI, Mrs H-Bradburn, 10-11-7 Mr J. Bradburne 7
609 04f2- Border Patrol, J. Heler, 8-11-7 .... —
610 p00-0p2 Collins, J. W. Evans, 9-11-7 .... —
611 0-p Duforge (D), J. S. Turner, 11-11-7 .... Mr P. Quinn 7
613 041p- Frigid Fox, G. Richards, 10-11-7 .... Mr R. Page 5
614 Hopeful Curtis, Mrs R. Newton, 8-11-7 .... Mr J. Newton
616 40- Mickley Seabright, F. Rimell, 10-11-7 Mr P. Brookshaw 7
617 p00u40- My Sunshine (D), D. Probin, 8-11-7 .... Mr R. Greenway 5
618 4040fp- Near and Far (D), Mrs P. Glein, 9-11-7 .... —
619 00bf- Pascuela, J. Webber, 9-11-7 .... Mr P. Webber 7
621 Straight Lemon, Mrs M. L-Brooke, 10-11-7 Mr R. Hillinshead 7
622 3000- Straight Vulgan, P. Ransom, 12-11-7 .... Mr F. Ransom 7
623 002p00- The Norseman (D), W. Jenks, 10-11-7 .... Mr J. Darlington 7

7-2 Timmie's Battle, 4-1 Mickley Seabright, 6-1 Spartan Missile, 8-1 Hopeful Curtis, Drumbo, 10-1 Air General, 12-1 Border Patrol, Near and Far, Collins, 20-1 others.

3.45 GOLBORNE HURDLE (Div II : novices : £736 : 2m)

1 01 Babbling Brook, D. Morley, 6-12-1 .... Mr J. Butchard
2 1 Red Sun (D), Lady Herries, 6-12-1 .... D. Munro
3 0001 Vulrory's Kid, F. Rimell, 7-12-1 .... C. Tinkler
5 Beau Lord, J. Edwards, 8-11-8 .... P. Blacker
8 p030 Caxton Hall, G. Richards, 7-11-8 .... C. Brownless 3
10 0-002p Tudor Raff, R. Murphy, 6-11-8 .... R. Barry
11 00u0 Varaigo, F. Rimell, 6-11-8 .... J. Burke
12 p0 Aristolle, W. Whiston, 5-11-7 .... Mr M. Brisbourne 5
17 0-00 Isabelle, D. McCain, 5-11-7 .... W. Beardwood 7
18 000-00 Karanos, Mrs H-Bradburne, 5-11-7 .... Mr J. Bradburne 7
20 40-0303 Lantern Boy, M. Salaman, 5-11-7 .... Mr M. Ley 7
22 p0-0004 Melody River, J. Edwards, 5-11-7 .... S. Morshead
23 0- Panda's Gambol, G. P-Gordon, 5-11-7 .... C. Peck 5
24 p-000 Troops Tale, W. D. Francis, 5-11-7 .... A. K. Taylor
25 00-00 Tunnel Master, R. E. Peacock, 5-11-7 .... R. F. Davies
26 Walter, M. H. Easterby, 5-11-7 .... J. O'Neill
27 142004 Before Eight (D), A. Rumsey, 4-11-0 .... R. R. Evans
29 p Cila, W. White, 4-10-7 .... —
31 0020 Red Clip, J. Gilbert, 4-10-7 .... T. Casey
32 00 Scotch Henry, W. A. Stephenson, 4-10-7 .... R. Collins
33 0 Sovereign Lane, E. Jones, 4-10-7 .... I. Watkinson
34 Welfort, G. Richards, 4-10-7 .... D. Goulding

2-1 Babbling Brook, 7-2 Vulrory's Kid, 5-1 Red Sun, 6-1 Walter, 8-1 Sovereign Lane, 10-1 Lantern Boy, 12-1 Panda's Gambol, 20-1 others.

Haydock Park selections

By Our Racing Staff
12.45 The Tista. 1.15 FUNNY BABY is specially recommended. 1.45 Foxy Fanny. 2.15 Nunstar. 2.45 Shifting Gold. 3.15 Timmie's Battle. 3.45 Babbling Brook.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
1.15 Star of the Arctic. 3.45 Babbling Brook.

...well Park programme

...MPING STEEPLECHASE (£1,420 : 2½m)

...03 Buffalo Bill, P. Dryden, 9-11-3 .... J. Smith
...42 Bredgar, Mrs D. Oughton, 8-11-0 .... N. Holman
...p0 Coolaru, Pat Mitchell, 12-11-0 .... P. Mitchell
...40 Barrein, T. M. Jones, 8-10-10 .... —
...30 Fezeyoi, Mrs R. Lomax, 9-10-10 .... —
...of Girton Girl, D. Jermy, 8-10-10 .... M. Barrett
...p Last Trick, E. Dowson, 10-10-10 .... D. Coomer
...43 Linsky, F. Winter, 6-10-10 .... M. Bastard 5
...22 Old Smokey, M. Bolton, 9-10-10 .... M. Goldstein 5
...02 Prosen, J. O'Donoghue, 9-10-10 .... B. McGarrigle 5
...10 Royal Romance, A. Moore, 7-10-10 .... G. Gracey
...24 Toureen, J. Gifford, 6-10-10 .... H. Davies

...sky, 4-1 Toureen, 6-1 Bredgar, 8-1 Fezeyoi, 10-1 Barrein, 12-1 ... 14-1 Prosen, 16-1 others

...HAM HURDLE (Handicap : £593 : 2m 1f)

...4p Thornproof, Miss P. Barnes, 6-11-11 .... P. Hobbs
...10 Lacrimally, S. Mathews, 6-11-8 .... W. Smith
...33 Otago Gold, A. Moore, 9-10-13 .... Mr G. Moore 7
...30 The Merrickstan, Pat Mitchell, 9-10-12 .... P. Mitchell 5
...0- Border Prince, C. Neafield, 9-10-11 .... R. Rowell
...34 Dragon Hill (C-D), N. Graham, 12-10-11 .... P. Burgoyne 7
...00 Service Charge, B. Shaw, 5-10-10 .... Mr A. J. Wilson
...30 Cawstons Prince, J. Joseph, 6-10-8 .... Joe Guest
...31 Le Diable, C. Benstead, 10-10-8 .... R. Atkins
...30 Fair Fool, Mrs R. Lomax, 6-10-7 .... —
...12 Leyburn Lady, Mrs R. Lomax, 4-10-6 .... I. Cox 7
...34 Purple Emperor, D. Grissell, 8-10-5 .... N. Holman 5
...30 Sould Music (C-D), J. Bridger, 8-10-4 .... P. Haynes
...30 Waterville, H. Willis, 8-10-4 .... C. Brown 3
...-0 Nagarale, I. Dudgeon, 10-10-3 .... R. Floyd
...-0 Fair Streak, W. Wildman, 7-10-0 .... R. Linley
...30 Om Shree, D. Jermy, 7-10-0 .... I. Garner 7
Tarradeen, M. Kilioran, 7-10-0 .... John Williams
...0 Chevin, Mrs N. Whitfield, 6-10-0 .... C. Smith

...Diable, 4-1 Lacrimally, 5-1 Leyburn Lady, 13-2 Otago Gold, 7-1 ...Prince, 8-1 Fair Fool, 10-1 Purple Emperor, 12-1 Dragon Hill, 16-1

...DON STEEPLECHASE (Handicap : £1,302 : 2½m)

3 Mister Know All (C-D), J. Gifford, 9-11-13 .... G. Sloan
0 Silver Delight (C), G. Balding, 9-11-11 .... J. Fox
1 Aho, S. Mellor, 10-11-8 .... S. Jobar
4 Flickity Prince, G. Bosley, 12-10-5 .... K. Bosley 5
1- Wild Pirate (C-D), E. Beeson, 11-10-0 .... R. Goldstein 7
4 Ringarose, R. Armytage, 9-10-0 .... S. Parkyn

6-4 Mister Know All, 8-1 Flickity Prince, 12-1 Silver Delight, 14-1 ... 16-1 Ringarose.

...HESTER HURDLE (4-y-o novices : £1,517 : 2m 1f)

Eltham, F. Winter, 11-0 .... P. O'Brien 5
3 Freight Forwarder (C-D), A. Pitt, 11-0 .... I. Cox 7
8 031411 French Saint, D. Morley, 11-0 .... B. R. Davies
9 0 Le Pretendant, C. Dingwall, 11-0 .... D. O'Donovan
11 004012 Nampara Cove (C-D), B. Wise, 11-0 .... J. Jenkins
12 2 Pardon, F. Winter, 11-0 .... J. Francome
13 3 Prince Lancing, J. S. Evans, 11-0 .... W. Smith
14 Promalta, A. Moore, 11-0 .... Mr G. Moore 7
16 000130 Rial, C. Dingwall, 11-0 .... H. Evans
18 Royal Idol, V. Cross, 11-0 .... F. McKenna
20 04031 Swallow Prince, J. Gifford, 11-0 .... R. Champion
23 0 Upton Bishop, Mrs N. Smith, 11-0 .... E. Waite 7

5-1 Freight Forwarder, 4-1 French Saint, 5-1 Pardon, 11-2 Swallow Prince, 7-1 Prince Lancing, 10-1 Nampara Cove, 12-1 Le Pretendant, 14-1 Rial, 20-1 others.

3.30 SELSEY STEEPLECHASE (Novices : £904 : 3¼m)

1 002011 Beige Prince, J. Gifford, 8-11-10 .... R. Champion
4 20-0403 Cherry Laurel, C. Harwood, 7-11-0 .... J. Francome
6 40-fp0f Court Shade, D. Greig, 8-11-0 .... —
7 p-0 Dinarise, T. Forster, 9-11-0 .... G. Thorner
8 220p30 Flying Prince, J. O'Donoghue, 9-11-0 .... M. Stanley
15 0d0-02 Scort, D. Morley, 8-11-0 .... B. R. Davies
16 0p Sporting Image, D. Grissell, 10-11-0 .... N. Holman 5
17 0-00300 Tiopin, Miss P. Barnes, 7-11-0 .... P. Hobbs
18 1-r003f William Penn, D. Pearman, 7-11-0 .... D. Sunderland

Evens Beige Prince, 4-1 William Penn, 11-2 Scort, 6-1 Cherry Laurel, 12-1 Flying Prince, 14-1 Court Shade, 20-1 others.

4.0 LYMINSTER HURDLE (Handicap : £1,065 : 2m 1f)

1 Happy Land, A. Sanders, 9-12-2 .... G. Mandrell 7
6 001000 Sandy Hill (D), J. Welch, 6-11-10 .... D. Coomer 7
7 21401 Princely (C-D), F. Winter, 5-11-8 .... J. Francome
9 102000 Karamist (C-D), C. Benstead, 6-11-6 .... R. Atkins
10 014-320 Gldi Pass, S. Mellor, 5-11-5 .... S. Jobar
13 000300 Master Butcher (C-D), B. Wise, 8-11-2 .... J. Jenkins
13 0-31010 Subaltern (C-D), B. Shaw, 6-10-13 .... Mr A. Wilson
14 0-00332 Selway (C-D), A. Moore, 9-10-11 .... G. Gracey 5
15 100 Sergeant Troy, D. Chesney, 8-10-10 .... Dr D. Chesney
16 00-p0 Master Skipper (D), F. Muggeridge, 6-10-9 .. R. Muggeridge 7
17 201000 Regal Bird, Mrs R. Lomax, 7-10-7 .... I. Cox 7
18 002441 North Two, T. Cross, 5-10-0 .... P. Carvill 7

11-4 Princely, 4-1 Selway, 11-2 Gldi Pass, 6-1 Karamist, 8-1 Subaltern, 9-1 Sandy Hill, 12-1 Sergeant Troy, 14-1 North Two, 20-1 others.

Fontwell Park selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
1.30 Linsky. 2.0 Le Diable. 2.30 Mister Know All. 3.0 French Saint. 3.30 Beige Prince. 4.0 Princely.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
3.0 French Saint. 3.30 Scort.

Yesterday's results at Sedgefield

1.45 (1.45) SEAHAM HARBOUR HURDLE (Handicap: £354: 3m)
Red Saint, b h, by St Alphage—Red Sails (T. Craig), 8-9-9 .... M. Ennis (10-1) 1
Likely Boy .... A. Brown (5-1) 2
French Bridge .. K. Gray (12-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 6-4 fav Seaton Sands, 5-1 Bell's Lad, Rolus (4th), 10-1 Abbey Style, 14-1 Madon. 8 ran.
TOTE: Win, £2.83; places, 49p, 47p, 28p; dual forecast, £1.96. T. Craig, at Dunbar. 1½l, 3l.

2.15 (2.18) RYHOPE HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £433: 2m)
Captain Poldark, br g, by Prevailing—Roxane (J. Wilshire), 10-8 .... Mr A. Fowler (33-1) 1
King Flush .... R. Barry (5-1) 2
Milk River .... R. Collins (4-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 9-4 fav Qualuz, 100-30 Ribec, 14-1 Henley Fair, Miss Ponti (4th), 33-1 Simon Deal, Warnspons Joy, Whistlers Princess. 10 ran.
TOTE: Win, £12.44; places, £3.68, 11p, 17p; dual forecast, £6.70. F. Dever, at Newark. 3l, 3l.

2.45 (2.47) HORDEN STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £821: 2½m)
Golden Express, ch g, by Golden Vision—Ark's Charge (F. White), 9-10-1 .... J. J. O'Neill (12-1) 1
Cromwell Road .... R. Barry (6-1) 2
Sparkle Again .... R. Lamb (9-2) 3
ALSO RAN: 11-8 fav Sharageen, 11-2 Supreme Sail, 9-1 Fine Talk (4th), 20-1 Motorologist (p), Luck (p). 8 ran.
TOTE: Win, 60p; places, 25p, 28p, 34p; dual forecast, £1.38. J. Dodds at Alnwick. 1½l, 15l.

3.15 (3.25) SOUTH SHIELDS STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £820: 3m 250yd)
Angel Clare, b g, by Commandeer—One Only (S. Hartley), 7-11-0 .... M. Dickinson (6-1) 1
Soutra .... D. Atkins (9-4 fav) 2
Scorton Boy .. A. Dickman (9-2) 3
ALSO RAN: 4-1 Slane Lady (f), 9-3 King Con (4th), 10-1 Forest Guard (p), Francophile, 20-1 Boitler's Neck (p). 8 ran.
TOTE: Win, 82p; places, 36p, 15p, 25p; dual forecast, £1.01. A. Dickinson, at Gisburn. 1l, 3l.

3.45 (3.49) MANDEN STEEPLECHASE (Novices: £693: 2m)
Ingham, ch g, by Silver Shark—Austrule (S. Nesbitt), 6-11-2 .... J. J. O'Neill (evens fav) 1
Doctor Win, Mr A. Fowler (16-1) 2
Buckvillo .... G. Faulkner (16-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 5-1 Illecanus (4th), 7-2 Village Dusky, 9-1 Choral Prince (f), 14-1 Happy Boy (f), 20-1 Old Policy, 33-1 Big Fred (f), Chaknock, Crichton Castle (u). 11 ran.
TOTE: Win, 35p; places, 16p, 36p, 19p; dual forecast, £1.65. S. Nesbitt, at Ripon. 10l, 1l.

4.15 (4.17) RYHOPE HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £436: 2m)
Jason, b g, by Mummy's Pet—Manzanilla (R. Spencer), 11-10 .... J. J. O'Neill (11-10 fav) 1
Bobby Kempinski, A. Flint (3-1) 2
Lez .... G. Faulkner (16-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 7-2 Merganser (4th), 7-1 Kit's Future, 33-1 Billy Ralan, Cheviot Star, Zagebo (p). 8 ran.
TOTE: Win, 23p; places, 11p, 12p, 19p; dual forecast, 30p. M. H. Easterby, at Malton. 6l, 15l.

TOTE DOUBLE: Golden Express and Ingham, £32.55. TREBLE: Captain Poldark, Angel Clare and Jason, £20.95.

Jackpot not won. Pool carried forward to Haydock Park, £15,476. PLACEPOT: £13.80.

Schweppes acceptors

Dramatist (W. Smith), Acquaint (Mr N. Henderson), Peterhof (K. Mooney), Narribinni (A. Webb), Winter Melody (J. King), Comedy of Errors (J. Burke), Kybo (R. Champion), Nougat (G. Enright), True Lad (A. Turnell), Three Visions (A. Collins), Pinchow (P. Haynes), The Boy (—), Atrivo (R. Forsyth), Stopped (G. Thorner), Monte Coco (—), Kilcoleman (—), Successor (S. C. Knight), Regent's Garden (R. R. Evans), Saragosa (S. Smith-Eccles), Dyscolo (P. Haynes), Battlement (A. Flint), Master Davenport (A. Webber), First Break (M. Blackshaw), Slaralgo (—), Mynfadiak (P. Carvill), Merry Kerry (J. Guest), Mount Irvine (J. Jenkins), Mark's Boy (P. Steel).

...s

...st-Brown mesmerized ...Prenn's service

...Rackets Correspondent

...Hue Williams, the hol... Prenn, William Boone ...d Angus, the four lead...nders, all won their ...the second round of ...ir rackets singles cham...t Queen's Club yester...n was the only one to ...trouble and that was ...is own making. Boone ...y in top gear to hold ...Milne.

...enn easily won the first ..., against Nigel Hurst...ooked a straightforward ...en he relaxed, did not ...ly concerned when he ...third game and then ...self struggling in the ...ore winning by 15—2, ...-18, 18—13. Hurst-...s in hand twice when ...-8 in the last game. ...verhead service (known ...s the American twist) ...further embarrassment. ...it only from the right ...three aces with it, as well as two others, took him to 14—13 in one hand and two more aces helped him to win the game in his next. Hurst-Brown later said: "The ball wavers in the air. You get mesmerized by its movement like a rabbit by the headlights of a car."

Hurst-Brown gave an excellent account of himself once Prenn had let him into the match early in the game. He moved quickly, anticipated correctly and blunted Prenn's pace with well-timed and well-placed strokes. Once given the chance, his game had enough class to play on level terms.

Boone beat Milne (both are left-handed) by 15—6, 15—3, 15—10. He could not afford to relax for a second and knew it. It was a fast game of hard hitting.

RESULTS: J. A. N. Prenn beat C. N. Hurst-Brown, 15—3, 15—2, 16—18, 18—13; H. R. Angus beat D. K. L. Ruck-Keene, 15—8, 15—11, 15—1; A. G. Milne beat R. L. O. Bridgeman, 15—7, 15—8, 15—11; W. R. Boone beat G. P. D. Milne, 15—16, 15—3, 15—10; C. J. Hue Williams beat B. R. Weatherill, 15—8, 15—5, 15—10.

Badminton

Pri a victim of Frost in semi-final round

Copenhagen, Feb 7.—Morten Frost, aged 19, caused the biggest surprise so far of the Danish national badminton championships here last night by eliminating Svend Pri, a former all-England champion, in the semi-final round. Playing in spite of an arm injury, Frost beat the formidable Pri in straight games, 15—5, 18—13.

Frost meets Flemming Delfs, the reigning world and national champion, in the final. Delfs has been off form this season and has lost repeatedly to Pri. In the women's singles Lene Koeppen, the world title holder and reigning Danish champion, meets Inge Borgstroem in the final.

Miss Koeppen and Steen Skovgaard, the current world mixed doubles champions, will play Miss Borgstroem and Jesper Helledie in the final. In the men's doubles, Miss Koeppen and Imre Rietveld Nielsen meet Miss Borgstroem and Pia Nielsen. The men's doubles final will be between Delfs and Skovgaard and Elo Hansen and Bo Kjaergaard.—Reuter.

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Piste	Conditions Off Piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Andermatt	165	300	Good	Powder	Good	Snowing	-5
Gemsstock top runs closed							
Arosa	140	140	Good	Powder	Good	Snowing	-4
Good skiing in heavy snow							
Flims	120	190	Good	Heavy	Good	Snowing	1
Heavy snow again							
Grindelwald	125	175	Good	Powder	Good	Snowing	-1
New snow on good base							
Isola 2000	190	245	Good	Heavy	Good	Fine	-8
Good all-round piste skiing							
St Anton	100	400	Good	Powder	Good	Cloud	-4
New snow, avalanche danger							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from other sources:

	Depth (cm) L	U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
GERMANY					
Berchtesgaden	20	80	Fair	—	-2
Garmisch	50	90	Good	Snow	-1
Hindelang	80	130	Good	—	-1
Kleinwalsertal	140	220	Good	—	-2
Mittenwald	35	110	Good	—	-1
Oberammergau	70	100	Good	—	-1
Oberstdorf	80	150	Good	Snow	-1
SWITZERLAND					
Braunwald	180	200	Good	Snow	-2
Champery	80	200	Good	Cloud	-3
Chateau d'Oex	80	200	Good	Cloud	-1
Crans	180	300	Good	Cloud	-1
Disentis	60	190	Good	Cloud	-3
Gstaad	100	150	Good	Snow	0
Kandersteg	60	80	Good	Cloud	0
Klosters	100	200	Good	Snow	-3
Lenk	80	140	Good	Snow	-1
Lenzerheide	100	120	Good	Cloud	-6
Les Diablerets	150	300	Good	Snow	-2
Leysin	150	300	Good	Snow	-2
Morgins	150	250	Good	Snow	-4
Pontresina	100	180	Good	Cloud	-11
Saanenmoeser	100	150	Good	Snow	-7
Wildhaus	100	180	Good	Snow	-3

PARLIAMENT, February 7, 1978

Mr David Ennals sets example by carrying kidney donor card

House of Commons

Mr David Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, said he carried a kidney donor card and hoped the same could be said for every other MP. He appealed to the Speaker, the House, its officers and the general public to join the scheme.

Mr Jack Ashley (Stoke-on-Trent, Lab) had asked what further steps the Secretary of State proposed to take to assist kidney patients who could benefit from machines and transplants.

Mr Ennals (Norwich, North, Lab)—I have this year made available development funds to assist regions in the development of paediatric dialysis facilities.

I am concerned about the continuing shortage of donor kidneys for transplantation and have decided to launch a kidney donor card publicity campaign within the next few months.

Mr Ashley—That is a warmly welcomed reply deserving congratulations. Two further steps which would improve the situation would be for the Government to accept an opting-out system for the kidney donor scheme rather than opting-in and for the attendance allowance to be made available for all kidney patients in the home dialysis scheme.

Mr Ennals—Opting out is a matter on which we need to assess public opinion. I propose shortly to introduce a discussion document to stimulate a widespread debate. There needs to be much more education among the public and acceptance by doctors of the importance of making available kidneys for transplanting.

Mr John Hannam (Exeter, C)—Does he carry one of the kidney donor cards himself? What will he do to ensure their distribution to all the population?

Mr Ennals—The answer to the first question is "Yes". (Cheers.) I hope the same can be said for every other MP. If not, I would take this opportunity of appealing to the Speaker, MPs, all officers of the House and the general public.

It is the absence of the knowledge that I and many millions of others are prepared for our kidneys to be made available that makes it difficult for kidney transplants to be carried out.

Mr Tam Dalyell (West Lothian, Lab)—Why should kidney donor cards be any more successful in producing kidneys in the future than they were in the past?

Mr Ennals—Over the past year the total number of patients maintained on dialysis has risen by 10 per cent and there has been a 14 per cent increase in the number of transplants. That was substantially because rather more kidneys were available. We still need more, but publicity is working.

Mr Anthony Newton (Braintree, C)—We welcome what he said about child dialysis facilities. What response has there been from regional authorities and will this enable the needs of all children who can benefit to be met? What further steps does he propose to bring about a proper national policy?

Mr Ennals—I hope the offer I have made to the regions will mean that almost all children will be able to have that form of treatment.

So far seven of the regional health authorities have indicated that they are considering making a bid for these funds and firm bids have been received from four of these regions.

PM thinks names of firms should be given

Mr James Callaghan, the Prime Minister, said during questions on the "blacklist" that he saw no reason why the Government should not publish the names of the firms concerned. There had never been any secret as between the Government and the firms.

Mr Ernest Fernyhough (Jarrow, Lab) referring to the debate that was to follow, had asked that since it was expected that the Government would have to list the names of firms to whom they had denied Government help, would Mr Callaghan see to it that during the debate MPs learnt the names of all the firms to whom they had given help? (Labour laughter and cheers.)

Mr Callaghan—He has hit, naturally, on the central issue; that is when the Government takes action although they inform the individuals about whom the action is taken, they do not publish it to the world, whether it be in relation to price restraint or in relation to subsidies.

I see no reason why the Government should not publish the names of these firms. There has never been any secret between the Government and the firms. (Conservative interruptions.)

Before we do so we ought perhaps to have discussions with the CPI—(Conservative shouts of "No")—as I would with any other interest, and with the chambers of commerce, and take other views on the matter before coming to a final conclusion.

When there were further Opposition protests, Mr Callaghan said—I understand that the right honourable gentleman would like me to behave as a dictator, but I do not intend to do so.

Mr David Price (Eastleigh, C)—Today is the quincentennial of the birth of Sir Thomas More. Will he reaffirm that he, like Sir Thomas, will put his duty to God and his conscience before that of his duty to his Government?

Mr Callaghan—I have recently read a number of tributes to Sir Thomas More and would like to think in some modest way I might emulate him, but I doubt it. (Laughter.)

I am quite clear that if Sir Thomas More had been alive today on such subjects as Northern Ireland, Scottish devolution, immigration, or the control of inflation, he would not have turned tail and run away like Mrs Thatcher. (Labour cheers.)

Mr Michael Neubert (Havering, Romford, C)—Will the Prime Minister be sending birthday greetings to his son-in-law in Washington who is 41 today? (Laughter.)

As this is Shrove Tuesday, will the Prime Minister take the opportunity of repudiating what he said about leading us to the promised land? When the CBI report two out of three manufacturers working under capacity, with redundancies rising, output sluggish and the pound weak, it is clear that we are as far from the promised land as ever.

Mr Callaghan did not reply.

Mr Tam Dalyell (West Lothian, Lab)—How would Sir Thomas More have solved the question of devolution? (Renewed laughter.)

Mr Callaghan—I do no know what the eminent saint would have said. But I do recall a conversation I had with the former member for Ayr Boroughs, who was also Sir Thomas Moore. I found he was a vivid Scotsman who wanted the maximum power in that country.

Replying to a further question, Mr Callaghan said—The important question for the Opposition to answer is how they are going to support the Government in overcoming inflation, ensuring that we have a competitive economic system so that we can get people back to full employment.

Mr Ian Wrigglesworth (Teesside, Thornaby, Lab)—Should the Prime Minister consult the CBI, would he remind the Director General, Sir John Methven, of what he said last year about Government pay policy?

He said that if the Government held the line the private sector in industry would do its damnedest to hold the line. Would he ask the Director General what the CBI were going to do about the people on the blacklist?

Mr Callaghan—My conversations with Sir John Methven lead me always to the conclusion that the CBI wish to hold the line and they are not encouraging their members in any way to exceed the 10 per cent guidelines. They give information about a large number of companies which are keeping within those guidelines.

I wonder who those, including many Conservative MPs, who are apparently glorifying in the breaking of the guidelines and conniving at secret agreements, think they are harming, and whether their dislike of the Government is so much greater than their wish to conquer inflation.

Government 'blackmail and threats' condemned

When he opened the debate on the misuse of Government discretionary powers, Mr John Nott, chief Opposition spokesman on trade (St Ives, C) was interrupted by a series of points of order, raised by Labour MPs, complaining that he had not declared his own business interests.

My declarable interest (he said) is that, together with millions of other citizens I have a greater respect for the rule of law than for the committee of public safety which sits on the Government Front Bench. (Conservative laughter and cheers.) And together with those millions I have my savings invested in a life insurance policy.

He happened to have an endowment policy with the Sun Alliance company. He did not know if there was anything reprehensible about that because many other people had similar policies with that company.

In saying that the case of the Sun Alliance would be a good test case for the courts he was not suggesting that the people of this country wanted to be governed by judges. They did not. Even less did they wish to be judged by administrators. (Conservative cheers.)

Instead of threatening action under Section 9 of the Counter-Inflation Act could the Government go forward with their threat? The Sun Alliance had said they would not change their pension scheme. Why was everybody still waiting for the Government to take action in the courts under Section 9? The threat had been made. Let it be brought forward into the courts.

I would (he said) have confidence in the legal outcome of such a case, fortified by the report that the Attorney General apparently takes the opposite view to myself. (Conservative laughter.)

The Opposition had made it clear for their part that at present they were against individual limits.

If the Government, as this one did, claimed to be in this business the proper question for debate today was whether they should operate by force of law or by blackmail and in both cases whether they should proceed by stealth or publication of the facts.

If a government operated by force of law their quarrels were often chosen for them. If they operated by blackmail, threat, intimidation or ministerial edict then the government were free to choose their own quarrels, pick off their own victims, make up their own rules and even cheat as they went along. (Loud Conservative cheers.)

If Ford wanted to build a plant with £70m of taxpayers' subsidy just outside the Prime Minister's constituency, then no sanctions were imposed. Yet sanctions were taken against miners in Cornwall for no reason anyone could understand.

Their charge against the Government was not that they did not possess wide-ranging discretionary powers under the Export Credit Guarantee Act or the Counter Inflation Act. They possessed these powers and it was for the courts to decide how these discretionary powers might be exercised in accordance with the rule of law.

Our contention (he said) is that the Government are abusing the law, political practice and our whole tradition by hinting, implying and threatening the use of these powers to uphold an upper limit of 10 per cent which has no statutory foundation whatever, and they are doing so in the most arbitrary way.

They are protecting their political friends, attacking their political enemies, favouring Labour-held constituencies, abusing Conservative ones, upholding the right of one side of industry to picket and force excessive settlements and then punishing other sides of industry for caving in.

At the centre of this exercise is one man—the Chancellor of the Exchequer—who, I think, thinks like a Marxist and behaves like a bully.

There was not the slightest doubt in anybody's mind that the 10 per cent guidelines were never intended in the July 1977 White Paper or in a letter from the Chancellor to Mr James Prior, to be applied to specific settlements.

To invoke the national interest was the most pernicious aspect. To imply that opponents of the blacklist were unpatriotic, were restricting the fight against inflation and did not care about prices, was a calumny characteristic not of Westminster but the Kremlin.

For ministers who had presided over record price rises, record unemployment and a record slump in industrial production and fall in living standards, to preach about success in the battle against inflation when they fought the last election on the basis that inflation was down to 8.4 per cent, and then leapt to 30 per cent, was the supreme use of double-speak.

This Government and its ministers had no real understanding or respect for the law. There were thousands of businessmen and hundreds of companies who were actually frightened and intimidated by the committee on public safety sitting on the Government Front Bench.

I want to say to the businessmen and workers whose jobs are at stake in these companies on the blacklist and not yet upon it (he said), that if they are incapable of seeing what will happen to this country, if they do not speak out, I am sorry because this is an interesting example of what this kind of socialism is all about. (Conservative cheers.)

New state contract clauses to make companies stick to pay policy

Mr Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection (Birmingham, Sparkbrook, Lab) said Mr Nott's "Reichstag fire" sort of speech was rather embarrassing—(Conservative interruptions)—not because it was remotely relevant, but because it was demeaning to the entire House. (Labour cheers.) The Leader of the Opposition did it far better than Mr Nott, and did so on Saturday afternoon. (Renewed Labour cheers.)

The first serious charge was that the Government had used their powers to place contracts and purchase goods and services, and provide and withhold discretionary financial assistance in respect of their counter-inflation policy. This allegation was correct. They had done so and would continue to do so whenever the law and constitutional propriety permitted. (Conservative interruptions.)

What they had done had been described in the White Paper *The Attack on Inflation* which was debated and approved by the House in the summer. It remained their policy to do what they could to encourage and induce companies to make wage settlements which were within the guidelines set out in that White Paper.

Other charges were that the use of their powers was not justified by the law; they were applied furtively or even secretly; they were used perniciously; and that the companies to whom they were applied had not been given the opportunity to complain or appeal. These accusations were wholly preposterous. (Conservative interruptions.)

He did not for a moment propose to argue that the ends justified the means. What the Government had done, they had done under the law and as part of their successful policy to contain inflation.

Today inflation in this country measured year-on-year by the retail price index was running at single figures. It was going to get better still. The retail price index for February, published in five weeks' time, would confirm that on the year-by-year RPI the country was at last dow nto single figures and that inflation was falling and would continue to fall faster.

The achievement of that great success, which ensured during the year there would be a real increase in the standard of living, was perhaps largely the result of a policy of wage restraint. It had ensured during the present pay round that while the standard of living did not fall, nevertheless inflation was contained in single figures.

The Government are determined (he said) that the great prize of a stabilized price level, from which prosperity and expansion can be built, shall be achieved and maintained.

What was clear was that in the whole area of inflation or wages policy the Opposition was hopelessly divided. (Conservative interruptions.) There were those who still advocated a statutory wages policy; there were those who still advocated a free-for-all, controlled only by the money supply; and there were those who flitted uncomfortably from one extreme to another.

The Government believed that a moderate wage round was in the interests of the country. They would do all they could within the law to achieve that wage round.

The placing of contracts for goods and services was in law a matter which was simple and unambiguous. The Government like anyone else might place their contracts with whoever they chose.

Yesterday in the Court of Appeal the Attorney General (Mr Samuel Silkin) made the Government's intention clear to do so in a manner which would best serve the national interest and hence take account of the White Paper guidelines for the purpose of controlling inflation.

He had reiterated the Government's determination to continue their wholly lawful policy. They wanted this point to be clear beyond issue.

I must tell the House (he went on) that we propose to add explicit clauses to all new Government contracts. The acceptance of these clauses, which is essential for the acceptance of the contracts, will mean that the contracting parties agree to observe the pay guidelines set out in the current White Paper.

Earlier today (he said) I told the Director General of the CBI of that intention and that a similar provision would in future be included in offers of industrial assistance. The TUC have also been informed.

Inclusion of these clauses in Government contracts considerably extends the application of our policy.

The second legal challenge with which the Government had been met concerned withholding discretionary assistance, which was said in some way to be unlawful.

On that point their legal advice was firm and absolute. By its nature, by definition (he said), discretionary assistance allows the Government to use their discretion to provide or to withhold.

Assistance is offered according to the general judgment the Government make about the national good and general economic wellbeing. It is both reasonable and right—and right under the law—that in making that judgment, the general interest the Government weighs should include their opinion about how the fight against inflation will best be encouraged or fostered.

It may be (he went on) that some decisions we have taken about statutory powers—(Conservative interruptions)—statutory discretionary powers, either, are eventually challenged in the courts. That may in the present atmosphere be inevitable, but I want to make clear that the Government believe that what we have done has been wholly lawful. That applies to the application of the 1973 Counter-Inflation Act in the case of Sun Alliance.

Even then, the Opposition and the newspapers which supported them would go on to argue that even if it were lawful, the Government had behaved furtively or secretly.

But it had first been described in the White Paper and in greater detail in a letter to Mr Michael Heseltine (Henley, C).

Since the intention of the policy was to persuade companies on the point of making agreements outside the guidelines to refrain from doing so, its strength was that a company being considered for discretionary action should know of it. Companies had invariably been warned.

Conservative MPs—John Lewis Partnership.

Mr Hattersley—The Treasury and my department have spent some time during the day in persuading the John Lewis Partnership that the entire correspondence between them and the Government should be published. We have persuaded them and I propose to put it in the Library.

I will summarize four points from that protracted correspondence. Irrespective of what has been said by anybody, on June 27, 1977, were told that if they pursued the line they proposed to adopt in wage negotiation, certain consequences might follow.

That had been reiterated in a letter in August and all the talk of apology on radio, television and in the press was a reference to a letter, not yesterday or the day before, but written in the first week in January which expressed regret to John Lewis Partnership that they had not been told that the Government had done what they said they were going to do.

He would turn to another case celebre which turned out to be a more pathetic example: George Wimpey. They were said to have been half notified that someone had discovered surreptitiously that they were on the blacklist without having been formally notified.

The position with George Wimpey's was that a wholly-owned subsidiary, Brightside Heating and Engineering, seemed likely to become party to an agreement outside the guidelines. Wimpeys were told if that were the case certain action might ensue. That action was not necessary because side the guidelines was not made and Wimpey were told no action would follow.

In the past it had not been the practice of the Government to name companies at the moment action was contemplated or taken.

The chairman of Sun Alliance had written to him pointing out that since the Sun Alliance dispute with the Government was made public 10 per cent had been knocked off the value of the company's shares. There were other examples.

It was to avoid exactly that situation the Government had not in the past named the companies against whom discretionary action was taken.

The last thing the Government wanted to do was to give the impression that their behaviour was in any way furtive.

What we therefore propose to do (he said) is to begin at once discussions with the chambers of commerce, CBI, and other employers' organizations. If in their judgment the interests of affected companies will not be harmed by the publishing of their names when such action is taken we propose to publish those names.

The CBI, chambers of commerce, and other employers must decide what they want and we will be guided by that.

Certainly there would have been great advantage if there had been flexibility within the 10 per cent ceiling and some had got rather less than 10 per cent thus allowing some to get more.

The way it had turned out had made that impossible, not least because of the Opposition who had always been promoting candidates for getting more than 10 per cent and never promoted any for getting less.

The Government had aligned themselves with the people who wanted to see the rate of inflation lower; the Opposition had aligned themselves with the people who wanted to see the counter-inflation policy fail. That was not a new phenomenon.

Each month at question time he had implored the Opposition to express even qualified pleasure that the inflation rate was at its lowest level for years, but all the Government got was hysteria and sour grapes.

The debate was because the Government were in dispute with the Sun Alliance. (Labour cheers.) Under the law (he said) Sun Alliance are entitled to take on the Government if they choose to do so.

The Leader of the Opposition (Mrs Thatcher) was entitled to come galloping to the support of whoever she chose. As she does that, I hope her friends will spare us the claptrap about supporting the humble and weak—(Labour cheers)—because when I look at the board of Sun Alliance I find them doubtful candidates for that category of human being.

Vaccination publicity campaign in March

A publicity campaign telling parents about the benefits and risks of the basic vaccinations offered to children, including that against whooping cough, was announced by Mr David Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, who also stated that there would be early legislation on compensation for vaccine-damaged children.

Mr Ennals (Norwich, North, Lab) said—I have had no recent representations on the use of whopping cough vaccine but the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunization have now confirmed their full support for the continued use of whopping cough vaccination.

On the basis of their advice, the Secretary of State for Wales (Mr John Morris) and I have decided to go ahead next month with publicity which will tell parents about the benefits and risks of the basic vaccinations offered to children, including vaccination against whopping cough. This publicity will, we hope, help to remove parents' doubts.

Mr Frederick Silvester (Manchester, Withington, C)—As he has conceded the principle of compensation in advance of the Pearson report, why cannot he make a statement on the matter?

Mr Ennals—I have announced that I would make a statement and that there would be legislation which would follow the Pearson committee's report. We do not yet know the date but this matter is receiving urgent attention in the department.

Mr Jack Ashley (Stoke-on-Trent, South, Lab)—Local medical officers are urging parents to use the whopping cough vaccine despite the dramatic fall in the death rate from whopping cough itself. Whose advice should they follow, that of local medical officers of health or the Committee on Safety of Medicine?

Mr Ennals—The joint committee in June issued a report on whopping cough vaccine and fully supported its continued use. They have since confirmed that conclusion and it is in no way contrary to the safety committee's attitude.

Miss Joan Lestor (Eton and Slough, Lab)—In his pronouncements on the alleged safety of whooping cough vaccine, is he investigating the evidence of Professor Stewart of Glasgow and Dr John Wilson of Great Ormonde Street?

Mr Ennals—It has been in use for many years. Professor Stewart's information is at the disposal of and has been studied by the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunization and by the committee on safety of medicine. There is nothing new in his information.

Dr Gerard Vaughan, an Opposition spokesman on the social services (Reading, South, C)—Parents suffer great anxiety about vaccine-damaged children. He could be more explicit about his ideas for dealing with these unfortunate people.

Is he having talks to see if a simpler and more effective kind of procedure can be devised than was used for thalidomide children?

Mr Ennals—I shall wish to make the measure I will introduce as simple as it can be. There are difficulties

All-party approach best on race issues

An all-party approach on immigration and race relations offered the best prospect for the country's future, Mr James Callaghan, Prime Minister (Cardiff, South-East, Lab), said.

He had earlier been asked by Mr William Hamilton (Central Fife, Lab) if he would pay an official visit to Finchley (Mrs Thatcher's constituency) and replied that he had at present no plans to do so.

Mr Hamilton—Will he not reconsider that decision because it would make for a very exciting political exercise?

Does he not think it was the height of lack of principle that the Leader of the Opposition, for purely squalid party political gain, should descend into the political gutter, to the great revulsion and anger of more enlightened and principled colleagues both inside and outside the shadow Cabinet (Labour cheers and Conservative protests.)

Mr Callaghan—I would not dream of using any intemperate language, but there is some confusion on the Opposition Front Bench between opposition and opportunism. We are seeing much more of the second than the first. (Conservative interruptions.)

Mr Peter Hordern (Horsham and Crawley, C)—On his way to Finchley will the Prime Minister call in to John Lewis's in Oxford Street? (Conservative laughter.)

Will he ask them why the staff have been instructed not to serve an elderly gentleman with an Irish name who claims to come from Cardiff and is got up as a Sussex farmer? (Renewed laughter.)

Mr Callaghan—If I were to go to Finchley I do not think I would go by way of John Lewis. As for my personal credentials, the electorate of Cardiff have elected me with steadily increasing majorities for much longer than Mr Hordern's constituents have elected him. (Labour laughter and cheers.)

Mr William Molloy (Ealing, North, Lab)—The people of my constituency are not particularly upset by the vulgar remarks of Mrs Thatcher, in spite of the fact that they know this has been the cry of all those who favour some form of racialism—(Conservative protests)—and who are looking for someone as a scapegoat to hang their political arguments on in the hope that they frighten people rather than console, aid and try to maintain the decent society we have built up.

Mr Callaghan—I have consistently taken the view that there should be, as far as possible, an all-party approach on immigration and race relations. I stick to that as offering the best prospect for the future of the country.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition (Barnet, Finchley, C)—May I take it that the Prime Minister totally rejects the conclusions of the 1976 Labour Party conference that the 1968 and 1971 Immigration Acts should be repealed?

Mr Callaghan—The Government have never accepted this view. I hope Mrs Thatcher will not try to divert attention from the discussions she has started by raising false hares. (Conservative interruptions.)

I had hoped she was going to get up and say that in no circumstances would she repudiate the pledges given by Mr William Whitelaw, Deputy Leader of the Opposition.

Screening service sought for pregnant women

Mr David Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, said at question time that he was anxious to establish a safe and effective screening service for neural tube defects without any unnecessary delay and he had invited the standing medical advisory committee to set up a working party to advise on what should be said to health authorities in the light of comments on the draft circular about it.

Mr Keith Hampson (Ripon, C) had asked how many letters and submissions the minister had received on the question of offering pregnant women testing facilities for spina bifida.

Mr Ennals—Since the United Kingdom collaborative study was published in June 1977 I have received 23 letters from MPs and members of the public about screening for spina bifida and other neural tube defects, and have noted the Commons motion signed by a large number of MPs.

Mrs Helene Hayman (Welwyn and Hatfield, Lab)—Whatever decision is made by parents and doctors after the diagnosis of spina bifida it is better that it should be made in the sixteenth week of pregnancy rather than after the shock of a child deformed at birth.

Does that not mean an urgent need for a national screening process now?

Mr Ennals—I am anxious to see at the earliest moment a national screening system. But we must get it right and ensure it is safe. I cannot go on with this unless I am satisfied on that. I am anxious to come to a conclusion as quickly as possible.

Mrs Jill Knight (Birmingham, Edgbaston, C)—Has he seen newspaper reports that there have been several perfect children aborted as a result of faulty diagnosis? There are dangers connected with the mother and child in this procedure. Is he satisfied that the risks are negligible?

Mr Ennals—Yes, I am satisfied that the risks are very small.

Dr Maurice Miller (East Kilbride, Lab)—Will he ensure that he resists any pressure to confuse this issue with abortion?

Mr Ennals—The House cannot totally dissociate this from some of the pressures in terms of abortion.

In order for a blood test to have maximum reliability it must be taken at 16 to 18 weeks. If positive, it must be followed by further tests and procedures and discussions with patients. This may make it difficult, where an abortion is agreed, to ensure that it takes place for instance before 20 weeks.

Broadcasting to start after Easter

As reported in later editions of *The Times* yesterday.

Mr William Price, Parliamentary Secretary, Privy Council Office (Rugby, Lab), opened the debate on broadcasting of the Commons proceedings by moving a motion to appoint a select committee on sound broadcasting, with power to appoint persons with expert knowledge either to supply information not readily available or to elucidate matters of complexity relating to the matters referred to them.

He said that there had been some criticism of the delay in introducing broadcasting, particularly in the light of the failure to reach a decision last time it was debated.

I should make clear that I do not seek (he said) to blame anybody or say that efforts are being made to put off broadcasting yet again.

All I hope (he said) is that we come to a decision, whatever that decision may be, which will enable broadcasting to begin after Easter.

That is the timetable we envisage. Since the last debate I have endeavoured to find a compromise which will be acceptable to most MPs.

In today's motion the select committee's right to report to the House at any time was made more specific.

They had put a limit on the life of the select committee until the end of next session of Parliament and he was asking the House to put the select committee recommendation to the test, but not on a final and permanent basis.

He recognized that they were on fresh ground and he was not attempting to guarantee that the Government had got it absolutely right. The select committee could not be instructed to report at the end of approximately 18 months, but he would be surprised if it did not want to do so.

If MPs set up a joint select committee they ought to leave it to the committee to appoint officers and fix its terms of reference. The Commons had to come to a decision, not on principle because that had been decided, but on the narrow but important issue of how to protect the interests of Parliament.

Television and radio coverage of their proceedings was remarkably well balanced and objective, and had been for many years. Fleet Street had a good deal to learn from the broadcasting authorities.

If television were to come into the House that would be a matter to which the House would want to give careful consideration. This was not a way in for television without oversight. The Government were suggesting a trial period. The matter could be kept under constant review and at the appropriate time it could be reviewed. If changes should be made he would not hesitate to recommend them to the House.

An amendment to appoint a manager of the broadcasting operations was rejected by 64 votes to 53—Government majority, 11. An amendment to set up a broadcasting unit was rejected by 68 votes to 49—Government majority, 19. The Government motion was agreed to.

Too many pensioners still on supplementary benefit

There were still too many pensioners and their dependants receiving supplementary benefits, Mr David Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, said during questions.

Mr Andrew Bowden (Brighton, Kemptown, C) had asked how many pensioners were dependent on means-tested supplementary benefits.

Mr Ennals—The proportion of pensioners dependent on supplementary benefit has decreased since 1973. Nevertheless, in December 1976, 1952,000 pensioners and their dependants were receiving supplementary benefits. This is still far too many.

The new pension scheme will enable people to qualify for additional pensions based on their former earnings. Over the years, this should greatly reduce the need for pensioners to turn to means-tested benefits.

In the meantime, we are anxious to ensure that pensioners claim the supplementary benefit to which they are entitled.

Mr Bowden — Something like 500,000 pensioners who could claim supplementary benefit are not doing so. He should instigate a major new publicity campaign to make sure more pensioners claim their right through supplementary benefit.

Mr Ennals—The latest estimate suggests that roughly 74 per cent of those people entitled do claim benefits. The amount of unclaimed benefit for pensioners, estimated at 1975 figures, is more than £65m.

We are anxious that all pensioners entitled should claim and this is one question being carefully looked at in the review of supplementary benefit on which I expect to receive a report shortly.

Mr Hilary Miller (Bromsgrove and Redditch, C)—In the annual report of the Supplementary Benefits Commission, the figure was 600,000 pensioners not claiming. He should understand the reluctance of such people to claim charity and the resentment of the rough and ready means testing methods of the department. (Labour protests.)

Mr Ennals—I protest at the use of the word "charity". (Labour cheers.) Supplementary benefit introduced by the former Labour Government is an absolute right. It is our commitment to people that they should not be below a certain level of income. I deeply resent Opposition MPs or anyone else talking about this as if it were some sort of handout.

Elderly people are entitled to a minimum standard of living. What they resent is constant statements that people who claim benefit are in some way scroungers. That

Bill on sale of council houses fails

Mr Timothy Smith (Ashfield, C) was refused leave by 219 votes to 207—majority against, 12—to bring in a Bill to make further provision for tenants of dwellings owned by local authorities and other housing bodies to acquire the ownership of their homes.

Mr Smith said the sale of council houses was at present discouraged by the Government.

The Bill would give tenants of houses the right to buy the freehold and the tenants of flats the right to buy the leasehold. The only type of accommodation excluded would be that designed specifically for the old and disabled.

Mr Frank Allaun (Salford, East, Lab) opposing the Bill, said that far from being a panacea, the sale of council houses would seriously worsen the situation.

Most successful applicants for council houses did not get new ones but a relet, and if the total stock of council houses was reduced, the pool available for relets was also reduced, and the pathetic queue of the homeless would be lengthened.

It would be the best houses which would be sold, leaving the dross, the worst, the least attractive.

Extradition in bringing terrorists to justice

House of Lords

The past 10 years had seen a disturbing increase in acts of terrorism throughout the world, Lord Harris of Greenwich, Minister of State, Home Office, said when moving the second reading Suppression of Terrorism Bill. The Bill enables the United Kingdom to ratify without reservation the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism.

Lord Harris said a common element in acts of terrorism was their international nature. Offenders often committed their crimes in a country other than their own and then took refuge in a third. The broad purpose of the convention, and of the Bill, was to ensure that when those acts occurred in a contracting state to the convention the offender could be brought to justice.

The contracting states had confidence in each other's system of jusdice and the convention pledged them either to extradite the terrorist to the appropriate contracting state for prosecution or to prosecute themselves. Extradition could often be frustrated where a terrorist claimed the crimes were simply political.

The Bill in no way affected the Government's power to refuse extradition where they believed that the request for extradition had been made for the purpose of prosecuting or punishing a person on account of his race, religion, or political opinions.

Extradition to the state where the offence was committed was generally preferable to prosecution in Britain for an extra-territorial offence. If terrorists were to be prosecuted in the state where they committed the offence it followed that extradition must be facilitated.

The convention eliminated or reduced the possibility of terrorists evading extradition by pleading that their crimes were political. That was the most radical aspect of the convention. It required contracting states to disregard for the purpose of extradition among each other the political element in certain specified offences.

Article One of the convention required contracting states not to consider specified offences as political offences. The offences were those covered by The Hague and Montreal Conventions on hijacking and other ofences against aircraft, serious attacks on internationally protected persons, kidnapping, particularly the taking of hostages, offences involving the use of bombs, grenades, rockets, automatic firearms, and letter and parcel bombs if they injured people. Attempts to commit those offences or participation as an accomplice were covered.

Article Two provided contracting states with an option to treat certain additional offences in the same way. Those were serious crimes involving an act of violence against the person or one involving an act against property, or an attempt to commit those offences or participation as an accomplice.

Those articles represented a compromise between the view that as between member states of the Council of Europe it should be possible to eliminate the plea of a political offence and the argument that an obligation to disregard the political nature of the offence in the case of violence would be too rigid a solution.

The aim of the convention was to remove barriers to extradition because that was the most certain way of bringing terrorists to justice. For that reason the Government had decided to ratify the convention without any reservations.

That in no way derogated from their right to grant political asylum.

Lady Elles, for the Opposition, said that the Opposition agreed with the underlying policy of the convention and consequently of the Bill. It was pleasing to hear that the Government would be ratifying the convention on behalf of Britain and it was hoped that Britain's example would be followed by others.

Lord Wigoder (L) said that of the 204 terrorists convicted and sentenced between July, 1968, and February, 1975, for grave crimes only three remained in detention by February, 1975, and they were all in Israel. The average sentence passed was 18 months.

The problem would only be solved if pressure was put on those countries which provided havens for terrorists.

Lord Gridley (C) said while he supported the Bill he wondered whether it went far enough.

Lord Hylton said leniency by the courts encouraged terrorists. Powerful incentives to dissuade some countries from providing havens could be achieved by withholding landing rights for their aircraft and by international airlines refusing to carry their citizens. Britain, as the hub of international air traffic, could provide a useful lead.

Lord Harris of Greenwich said that the Bill had a provision to enable it to be applied to the Republic of Ireland as soon as the Republic ratified the convention. The Government had provided for the application of some of the provisions of the Bill to the Republic even if the Republic was not a party to the convention, in case the Republic was willing to participate in an agreement outside the convention but on similar lines to it.

The Bill was read a second time.

Mobility allowances

Mr David Ennals Secretary of State for Social Services, said during questions that at the end of January 1978 there were 64,304 people in receipt of new mobility allowances.

Warble fly

Mr Gavin Strang, Parliamentary Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, in a written reply, said: We intend to start this summer on a five-year campaign to eradicate the warble fly in Britain. Consultations on our proposals will be held in the near future with the interests concerned.



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Dearer electoral register

Regulations to double the purchase price of the electoral register were moved by Lord Wells-Pestell, Lord in Waiting.

He said the Representation of the People (Amendment) Regulations, 1978, and similar regulations relating to Scotland and Northern Ireland, indicated the fees payable for copies of the register of electors. The regulations required that the registration officer should supply on request without fee copies of the register to certain persons with a particular interest—MPs, local councillors, prospective parliamentary candidates, and election agents.

The fees were last fixed in 1974. The regulations provided that those who were specially entitled to one free copy of the register should pay a fee of 10p rather than 5p per thousand names for additional copies and other persons should pay a fee of 50p a thousand names rather than 25p as at present.

The regulations were agreed to.

Size of hospital waiting lists still causes concern

Mr Nicholas Budgen (Wolverhampton, South-West, C) asked the Secretary of State for Social Services how many people were awaiting admission to National Health Service hospitals at the latest available date.

Mr David Ennals said in a written reply: At September 30, 1977, the provisional figure for all specialties in England was 591,000, of which 40,000 were classified as urgent cases and 551,000 as non-urgent cases.

Total numbers of people awaiting admission to hospitals have fluctuated around 500,000 practically since the inception of the NHS. During 1975 there was a marked increase, and in 1976 the total, although growing much more slowly, increased to a new peak of about 607,000 in December, 1977.

Early in 1977 they fell back again, and have remained at or below 595,000 for the three successive quarters of that year for which figures are available. The number of urgent cases has fluctuated between 37,000 and 40,000 since they were first recorded in September, 1975, and the latest provisional figure is 40,000.

This is disappointing; the number of urgent cases dropped in mid-1976 but unfortunately the improvement was not sustained.

I am very concerned about these figures. Although there has been a steady, if modest, increase in resources available to the NHS, much of this has had to be devoted to other aspects of the service to which the Government attaches high priority, such as the services for the mentally ill, the elderly and the handicapped, including care in the community.

In response to a circular from my department in 1975 commending good practices and asking health authorities to review the management of their waiting lists, a number of useful steps are being taken or considered locally.

Reports from authorities and discussions I have had with regional health authority chairmen show that health authorities are doing a great deal to tackle what has proved for successive administrations an intractable problem. I intend to pursue vigorously our joint efforts to improve the situation.

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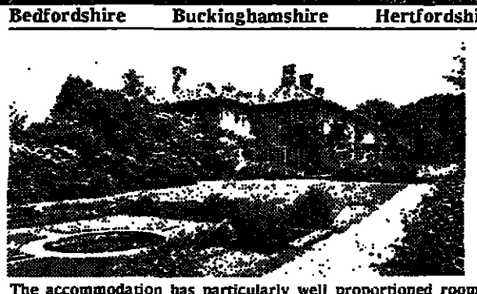
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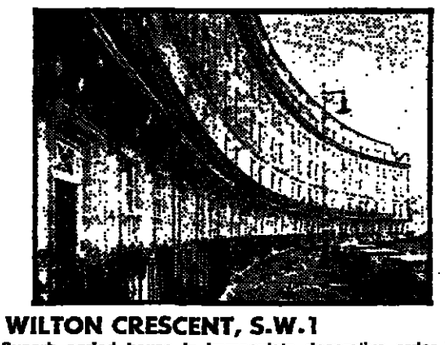
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Keeping their own council

Bernard Levin ventures into deepest Berkshire to investigate the strange case of the new Shire Hall that just grew and grew—or at least its cost to the ratepayers did

A man who has just has his head cut off is unlikely to complain about corns; nevertheless, corns are troublesome, and a cure for them would be welcome. So although it is true that no municipal authority in this country's history has gone further in the way of looting the public and wasting the loot than Camden Council, this should not be taken to mean that their precedence in the matter is unquestioned, or that there are no aspiring rivals hoping to seize the crown. And if the news from Berkshire is anything to go by, that county is well in the running to forge ahead should the leader's foot ever falter.

It seems that Berkshire County Council (it is Conservative-controlled, but I am not so foolish as to suppose that the desire to spend other people's money on things they don't want is confined to the left-hand half of the political spectrum) not long ago determined to build themselves a nice new Shire Hall, at Shinfield Park, and at the ratepayers' expense.

It is not clear what was wrong with the premises in which the county's business was previously transacted; perhaps they felt that it wasn't—well, you know, *grand* enough (a Berkshire county councillor is a very grand figure), but no doubt they have already prepared a large batch of retrospective reasons for needing a new base of operations, all of which concern entirely their desire to serve the people better. *Even* better.

Anyway, whatever the circumstances, and for that matter the pomp, Berkshire's civic governors decided to rehouse themselves municipally, at a cost of some £14m. What, after all, is a paltry fourteen million jimmy o'goblins when what you are getting for it is a Shire Hall worthy of the dignity of Berkshire County Council?

What indeed. But soon, as is the way of these things, the paltry fourteen million became a slightly less paltry twenty-seven million. (Inflation, you know; and possibly they had forgotten some necessary trifle, like golden taps in the washrooms, or a roof.)

There is no reason to suppose that this caused Councillors Thing and Whatsit to lie awake at night worrying about the ratepayers' feelings, let alone the ratepayers' money. All the same, the bill had undeniably doubled, and—as is also the way of these things—showed no sign of stopping there. And in the ordinary course of business, Berkshire would no doubt have gone on camdenially increasing the mulct on the ratepayers, whose resources are no doubt thought, no less camdenially, to be infinite, while the cost of the Shinfield Park Shire Hall increased from £27m to £54m, and thence to £108m, and thence. . . .

But at this point, a body described only (anonymity is essential while the deal is being worked out) as "an international company" offered to buy the as yet uncompleted building. The sum offered for it has not been disclosed (possibly the ratepayers might reach for the back of an envelope and start subtracting the offer from the sum committed, or indeed already spent, by their rulers, and decide that they were getting no bargain), and a final decision on whether to accept the offer has yet to be made by the council; but it looks as though it will go through.

When the money is in the bag, it will be used, according to our old friend A. Spokesman, "to build a smaller headquarters"; this naturally raises the question of why they did not decide to build a smaller headquarters in the first place, or at the very least how councillors who a moment ago needed the ample space originally allotted are now able to cram themselves into a pitifully smaller area. (No doubt Mr Spokesman's answer will be that, mindful as ever of the public interest, they are willing to make the sacrifice, and ought to be applauded for so doing rather than criticized.)

Yet it might have been left there, even by suspicious and unpleasable people like me, had it not been for the words injudiciously let fall by the leader of the council, Mr Lewis Moss; these once more brought to mind the thirteenth chime of the clock, which is not only dubious in itself, but casts doubt on all that has gone before. "This," he said, "is a dramatic development of great importance in Berkshire, *as the terms completely vindicate the decision the council took in 1975 to complete Shinfield Park.*" My italics. (Italics are more expensive than ordinary type, but in a matter like this *The Times* no more counts the cost than does Berkshire County Council.)

Considered *sub specie Camdenitatis*, the sums involved are trivial. But as an example of what my Bessarabian grandmother would have called *chutzpah*, and what in other circles is known as diabolical bleeding cheek, the remark I have quoted is of an order that even Camden would hardly aspire to. They order a new palace for themselves and send the bill to the ratepayers; the cost doubles; just as they are about to send the bill for the second half to the ratepayers, an absolutely unforeseen offer, for an undisclosed proportion of the total cost, comes providentially to hand; and Councillor Moss claims that this vindicates his council's previous decision to commit themselves to finishing their palace whatever the cost.

Now I am not, I flatter myself, an entirely unpractical man. I did not really expect Councillor Moss to say, "Ladies and gentlemen of Berkshire, by the greatest good fortune, which is wholly undeserved by me or my colleagues, the monstrous white elephant that we have foisted unbidden upon you, and for which you were to pay a sum which, when last seen, had just passed the twenty-seven million pound station and was steaming merrily on into the wide blue yonder, has been taken off our hands by someone willing to give us at any rate *something* for it, which something we can now put towards the cost of a less elephantine building, so please don't lynch us after all, richly though we deserve to suffer such a fate". On the other hand, if a man forgets to put on his parachute before jumping out of an aeroplane and then lands safely in a haystack, he would be ill advised to claim that the haystack completely vindicates his forgetfulness; and if he pushes somebody else out of the aeroplane without a parachute, and the victim, on landing, only breaks both legs and five ribs, it would be an even greater mistake for him to go round to the hospital later and demand to be thanked.

They order this matter better, or at any rate differently, in Berkshire. Actions which in the real world would invite fearful retribution are there singled out for praise by those responsible for the actions. And for all I know, they are at this very moment dancing in the streets of Reading, Newbury, Pangbourne, Hungerford, Bucklebury and Hampstead Norris, solely in order to express their admiration and gratitude for the economic brilliance of their county council in general, and its admirable sense of economy with their money in particular.

But I doubt it. What I do not doubt, however, is that when, in a year or two, the projected cost of the smaller replacement Shire Hall has in its turn doubled, Berkshire County Council will be seeking, and quite possibly finding, ways of proving that such a state of affairs amply demonstrates their financial sagacity.

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Not so much a swing to the right as a swing away from the left

Can the Tories find the right answer?

Nobody can be sure if the Conservatives will win the election, but it is widely agreed that there has been a swing to the right in basic political attitudes. Perhaps it might be more accurate, though, to say that there has been a swing away from the left. There has been a reaction against the collectivist orthodoxies, against belief in large government programmes and extensive intervention. This is partly because of resentment against interference with the private right of decision. It is also because of mounting doubts as to whether government intervention works as it is supposed to do in many different walks of life. If Sir Douglas Allen, the former Head of the Home Civil Service, was correct in his stimulating Stockton Lecture to the London Business School the other week, the more central government seeks to intervene in the economy the less powerful it will become.

This disillusionment with big government, the preference for lower taxes rather than larger spending programmes, the greater fear of inflation than unemployment—all these are signs of a swing from the left. But they do not amount to a new orthodoxy of the right. The only example where a theory of the right is now dominant is in monetarist doctrine. This has become the accepted thinking not only of the Shadow Cabinet and the City but of the Cabinet as well.

Apart from that, the positive ideas of the right have yet to take over. This may be partly because there always has to be a time lag between the decline of one way of thought and the rise of another. It is also, I suspect, because much of the thinking of the right is still a response to what is perceived to be the failure of the left.

If there is to be a new orthodoxy of the right much of it has still to be worked out. It is to fill this gap in the thinking of the anti-left that Blackwells are setting up a Mainstream Book Club. How successful it will be nobody can tell at this stage. My personal guess from the first eight commissioned titles—Education for a New Britain by Mary Warnock, Defence of the Realm by Patrick Cosgrave, The Alternative Revolution by James Webb, Power in Britain, . . . by Timothy Raison, A Foreign Policy by Robert Conquest, Britain's Socialist Experiment by Stephen Haseler, A Guide to Vital Statistics by John Hey and The Political Condition of Britain by Edmund Ions—is that the publishers will be fortunate if half of them are on what I would regard as the target.

But something of this sort will be healthy for British politics if it can produce a relevant, cohesive and positive philosophy of the right. There has been a certain amount of spirited work at what might be regarded as an educative or propaganda level. But much of this is bound to give the impression of not getting to grips with the real problems unless the basic thinking has been done.

The key question is what role the modern right sees for the state. It is not consistent with the Conservative tradition to seek to plan in any detail the kind of society desired. So much must be left to private decision and forces over which politicians cannot have control. But it is appropriate—indeed it is absolutely necessary—to determine what part the state should play in that society. What are the proper fields and limits of government activity?

The pattern of the postwar world in this respect was set by the development of the welfare state that is associated with the Beveridge Report and by the 1944 White Paper on employment policy that committed government to running the economy at a level to ensure full employment—the official adoption of Keynesian budgeting principles. Together these two trends represented the doctrine of activist government accepting ultimate responsibility for welfare, work and prosperity. That has applied whichever party has been in office. Some modification at least of the extent to which this doctrine has been taken would logically be required by the right. That would follow from the proposition that governments have been promising too much and been able to deliver too little.

But it would be moonshine to suppose that it would be politically feasible, even if it was desirable, to go back to the days when the proper tasks of government were thought to be confined to defence, law and order at home, and establishing the rules according to which commercial competition could flourish. That was the concept of government that kept foreign enemies at bay and held the ring at home.

The first principle remains as important as ever: the second will never again be enough. There may be a widespread feeling that government is too intrusive, but people still look to it to ensure prosperity. That is why elections still revolve so much around economic issues. If jobs are not available, inflation too high or earnings too low, it will be the government of the day that will be blamed.

At one level this presents more of a dilemma for the right than for the left. A left-wing government may not be able to come up with these goods, but it can have no doubt that it is its job to do so. A right-wing administration, however, may have qualms of uncertainty as to how far it should become embroiled in economic management in order to provide what everyone is expecting of it. How far can it afford to stand back when others are making a mess of things?

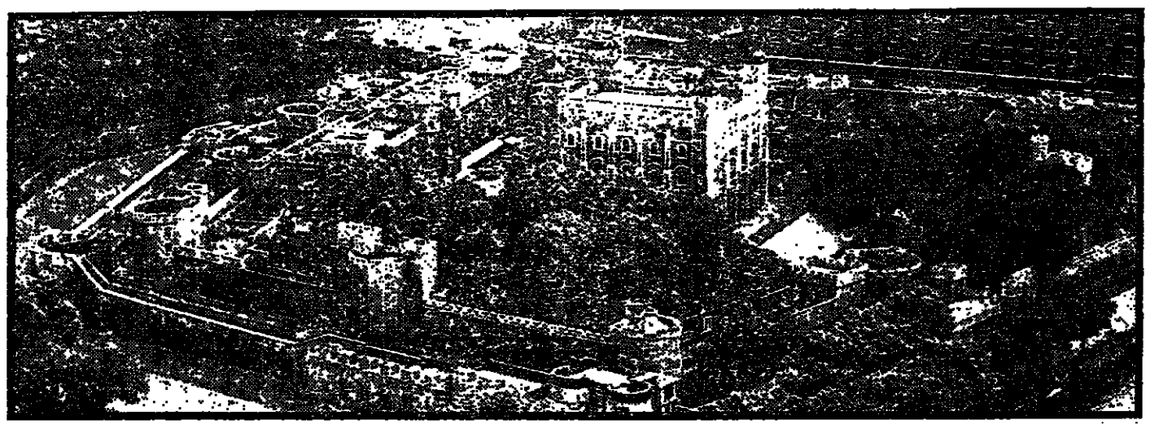
That is the kind of question to which the right needs to provide a convincing answer, not in some pat formulation but by the realistic examinatic of different areas of activit What should be the role of t state towards what is now th public sector? Should the rig come to terms with the prese size of that sector or should seek to reduce it? How far it possible to go in restorir private initiative? To wh extent can government stan aside without seeming to l indifferent to people problems?

If there is to be a ne orthodoxy of the right replace that which has conc tioned British attitudes for generation and more it wi come from the answers these questions.

Some of them must b worked out in practice b ministers under the pressure events. But that can never b enough for a party that seeking to change direction the conduct of national affair Ministers have to operate in th context of a climate of opinio and that climate is muc affected over a period of tim by the development of seriou ideas.

Geoffrey Smit

1078 and all that at the Tower



The Tower of London: three million people visited it last year.

The Tower of London, symbol of the birth of modern England and one of the most historic buildings in the world, is about to celebrate the 900th anniversary of its existence. Its nine centuries at the centre of our national life embrace more history than makes for easy comprehension. It is one of the world's most majestic examples of a medieval fortress. The White Tower is the grandest and only perfect Early Norman hall keep still standing. The Tower is still a royal palace and residence of a very mixed community of about two hundred. Its Armouries are one of the top three museums of arms and armour in the world. In its long life it has been the home and grave of kings, and is still the repository of their Crown Jewels.

For many centuries as impregnable stronghold it was the key to the kingdom. Whoever held the Tower had the upper hand. As if that were not enough, it was also for centuries the Royal Mint, the national zoo, the Public Record Office, the national arsenal until the nineteenth century (the Victorians built a little railway to carry powder from the White Tower to the wharf), briefly the Royal Observatory, and the state prison.

This last of the many faces of the Tower is the one that lingers in the public memory. Darkness, decay, and decapitation hold illimitable dominion over the popular image of the Tower, as the great Tudor prison into which many entered, but few came out, except head first. Today as ancient monument and national museum it has taken on yet another role as our greatest tourist attraction. More than three million people visited it last year, at a rate of 20,000 a day in the high season. It is just possible that more tourists tramp dutifully through St Paul's, but that is free.

After so many centuries, so much history, such diverse architecture, so many justifiable superlatives, the Tower is a palimpsest of mixed metaphors. Much of its past architecture and history are lost in blank oblivion underneath later layers. We have no idea of what the medieval palace south of the White Tower looked like, no idea of the height of the outer curtain wall, virtually nothing left of the rich buildings of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. There is not a single room in our great state prison that we can identify from structure, records, or plans as a dungeon.

Even the date that we are about to celebrate is doubtful. We know that the White Tower was begun after 1077 and completed in 1097. Almost certainly it stood on previous Norman fortifications (of wood? nothing remains) in the south-east corner of the Roman wall around Londinium.

According to the *Registrum Roffense* Bishop Gundulf of Rochester, a monk from Bec skilled in fortification, was in charge. The year 1078 is a good guess for the beginning of the White Tower that has become such a potent advertisement for the British Tourist Authority; but only a guess. Whether it was in 1078 or a year or two later that Gundulf started to import tons of his favourite stone from Caen, the Tower is preparing to celebrate its imagined birthday in style. For a start, it has removed the sign "begun *circa* 1080" from outside the White Tower, on the disingenuous ground that some of the public might not understand *circa*.

In March a new history gallery and interpretation centre will be opened in the original moat of the White Tower, to explain with panels, models, and books the 900 years of tremendous and complicated history of the Tower. During the excavation for this gallery the Roman river wall was uncovered, and will remain on view. This explains a previously inexplicable dog-leg in the curtain wall at this point. The Victorian wall was built on the lines of the medieval wall, which followed the line of the Roman river wall. Continuity as well as constant change is built into the stones of the Tower.

For the anniversary a little herb garden and patterned pavement is being made to mark the site of the Queen's Privy Garden of the Middle Ages. Complete restoration is unfortunately not possible, because this is the spot where the frequent lorries turn. The Armouries are opening a new gallery to redisplay their medieval armour. The cleaning of the Tower continues with the New Armouries and Hospital block to the east of the White Tower. The Tower no longer appears as a multiform herd of forbidding-looking buildings in dark elephant grey. It shines defiantly.

These ninth centenary projects are parts of a new and imaginative long-term plan to conserve and restore the Tower as far as possible to its diverse contemporary appearances, an to open more of it to the public The Tower is more than th sum of its parts, but many o the parts are jewels in thei own right.

Over the past three years al the towers have been opened t the public, and a wooden stair case has been built to give th White Tower its origina entrance on the first floor Much, including the Wakefiel Tower and the Bloody Tower has been brilliantly restore and refurnished. Traitor's Gat has been flooded as it used t be; everything has beer cleaned; a war against Vic torian pavements is being fought.

There are plans to allow th public once again to walk the spectacular circuit on top of the inner curtain wall, though they will have to be escorted so lon as there are madmen an terrorists in the world. In th longer term we must excavat the Lion Tower, and give th grand fortress its former appro priately grand entrance, instea of the present mean clutter o kiosks and Victorian buildings If only we could find th money, eventually we ought t flood the moat again. It wa drained as late as 1843.

The great fortress needs t rise impregnable, grim, an magnificent from its encirclin scarf of reflecting water 12 feet wide. One day perhaps i will. It is in the loving, care ful hands of the Queen, the Department of the Environment, and bewildering array of other authorities who have a finger in the pie. The Norman key to the kingdom remains a great national treasure, symbol, and bottomless mystery.

Philip Howard

Ireland: Mr Lynch puts on the pressure

Dublin

"Britain seems incapable of looking at Northern Ireland as other than 'what we have, we hold', though the whole thing is dressed up as a purely Irish quarrel and Britain claims to be merely in the north as a protector and guarantor of peace. This is probably not just bloody mindedness or obtuseness: it is lack of political nous, a distinct lack of sophistication".

That unflattering view, expressed in the normally moderate leader columns of the *Irish Times* is one of the milder comments made about British attitudes by Dublin commentators and politicians in recent weeks. Its tone should be sufficient to convince any disbelievers that one of the most sensitive diplomatic liaisons in Europe, that between Britain and the Irish Republic, is once again exhibiting signs of severe stran.

Ostensibly the reason for the latest upset is to be found in the rambling and deceptively low-key sounding interview which Mr Jack Lynch, the Irish Premier gave early in January. But the root cause goes back to last June when Fianna Fail was returned to power with the largest majority in the history of the state and a manifesto committing it to demanding a long term declaration of British intent to pull out of Northern Ireland.

In the early months of the new administration, British diplomats in the Irish capital were lulled into a false sense of security about the extent of Mr Lynch's commitment on the Ulster issue by his lack of public comment. It is now clear that he was only holding his hand until receiving word from his advisers that no prospect of agreement in the talks between local parties in Belfast was deemed possible.

In spite of claims to the contrary from British sources, Dublin officials are adamant that by Christmas the northern talks had all but collapsed. Once this view was transmitted to Mr Lynch, it became only a matter of time before he broke his silence.

Now that the issue is out in the open, more regular expressions of the Dublin Government's support for Irish unity and a British commitment to withdraw can be expected. One of the most detailed is likely to come from Mr Lynch himself later this month when Fianna Fail holds its annual conference in Dublin, an occasion when anti-British sentiment will be in almost as ready supply as the air of self-congratulation which will surround the return of a record number of deputies to the Dail.

According to his close associates, Mr Lynch readily concedes that his decision to speak out so strongly on the northern issue was a gamble. But it is repeatedly maintained in government circles that it was not taken as a result of pressure from the well known Republican hawks inside the cabinet.

"Having seen the collapse of every British initiative over the past six years, Jack is more convinced than ever that persuading Britain to stop buttressing the Unionists is the only way forward", explained one party stalwart.

Mr Lynch's interview and the subsequent amplification given by Mr Michael O'Kennedy, his foreign affairs minister, have emphasized the basic difference in approach to the Ulster problem between the present administration and the defeated coalition. The combined Fine Gael and Labour Cabinet, so unceremoniously removed from office last summer, believed firmly that the only chance of progress was to win the sympathy, if not the affection of Ulster's one million Protestants. To this end, pressure for the so-called "Irish dimension" was reduced to a scarcely discernible minimum, security against the IRA was tightened and regular speeches made to allay deep-rooted fears.

From the opposition benches, Fianna Fail watched this process with dismay and the party's strategists later pinpointed it as an important factor in the size of the coalition's defeat: particular note was taken of the slump in votes for two of the staunchest anti-Republicans, Mr Patrick Cooney and Dr Connor Cruise O'Brien. As a result, Mr Lynch is now convinced that the key to achieving a solution to the continuing violence lies in persuading Britain to pressurize the Unionists by declaring support for the eventual goal of a United Ireland.

Little thought appears to have been given in Dublin's relaxed corridors of power to the dangers of provoking Protestant extremism and a possible backlash against the Roman Catholic minority in Northern Ireland.

It is this possibility, often referred to as "the bloodbath theory" and backed by disturbing British Army intelligence forecasts which, above any other consideration, will ensure that Mr Lynch's suggestions continue to receive short shrift from Stormont and Whitehall.

In the present atmosphere of distrust existing between Dublin and London, the hostile response is interpreted by Irish officials as an unseemly attempt by Mr Callaghan to prevent the fickle band of Ulster Unionist MPs returning to the Tory fold.

In spite of the public disagreements over the future status of Ulster, Anglo-Irish economic and security cooperation has so far survived unscathed and observers of relations between the two countries are often quietly reminded how much worse things could get.

The immediate prospects for maintaining relative amity will depend largely on the stomach of present or future British governments for absorbing frequent assertions from the Dublin authorities of the alleged virtues of leaving Ireland to the Irish.

Christopher Walker

THE TIMES DIARY/PHS

Stranger in the House: an MP's view

Already I hear rumblings that the broadcasting of Parliament will provide a platform for larger-than-life MPs to give even larger-than-life performances. So I asked Norman St John-Stevas what he thought, seeing that he is one of the most flamboyant, not to say, quixotic of parliamentarians.

"It will make hardly any difference" he said. "Those who play to the gallery will go on playing to the gallery."

On reflection, he thought the broadcasts might even have a damping effect on ostentation and that the prying microphones would mean fewer rowdy scenes.

His general conclusion, however, was that it was on the listener, more than on the MP, that Radio Westminster (my description) would have its greatest impact. "I can see it becoming a new kind of drug, creating a race of parliamentary addicts."

Beneficial in its effects? I asked. "Extremely", he replied. "But I don't think that Parliament will fully recover its influence until there is TV coverage as well as radio."

I cornered Mr St John-Stevas before he left for lunch at *The Guardian* offices. "I hope they'll let me in—after the Blessed Margaret", he said. I took that as another echo of the Thatcher pronouncements on immigration.

Off course

The 70 journalists at a Press Club luncheon in London yesterday to honour the late Henry Martin heard a gem of a story about the legendary former editor-in-chief of the Press Association.

Martin had a reputation for his coverage of cultural affairs. When he hear that Delius was crossing the Channel in the early thirties from his home in France, he sent a reporter to interview him.

A preliminary message arrived at PA headquarters: "Delius arrived Folkestone today." A sub-editor took one look and despatched it to the racing desk.



The testimony of Diana Rigg

The lovely Diana Rigg proved to be as persuasive and meaningful from the pulpit yesterday as she is on stage. What she had to say about the future for her eight-month-old love child, Rachael, had an inquisitive congregation at St Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, murmuring approval.

Resplendent in long scarlet robe, Miss Rigg made it clear that Rachael would be allowed to grow up with the sort of guarantee of freedom which satisfies her own independent spirit.

She was taking part in a public dialogue from the pulpit with her friend, Joseph McCulloch, the rector, about the torments of the technological twentieth century and what the age holds for the next generation.

"The inheritance of my generation I do not wish to pass on to my child because there were many things wrong with it", she said mysteriously. "I have a belief in the naive wisdom of the child.

"We have to speak to the children of this generation as adults because they have come to terms with the technology of the age. I want my child, children, to have a sense of themselves which is so profound that they don't have to strive to find themselves at 15 or 16 or 17."

A rash attack on Londoners

Mother Nature is giving London a rough time this winter. Only weeks after threatening to flood the city with the swollen waters of the Thames, she is planning a sneaky assault on the capital's underclothes by something almost as terrifying.

The new menace is the brown tail moth which, I am told, is now infecting a third of the London boroughs. Hairs from the caterpillar are blown by the wind on to underclothes hanging out to dry. According to the London Boroughs Association, the results are: embarrassing irritation and a rash.

The diplomatic way to travel

It has been a long time since a representative of *The Times* shared ambassadorial trappings, but that is what our man in Cairo did at the weekend when he rode through the city with Sir Willie and Lady Morris in their Rolls Royce to the service of deconsecration for All Saints Cathedral.

The service was a memorable experience for our correspondent who was only the proverbial gleam in his father's eye when the cathedral was playing such an important part in the lives of British servicemen during the last war.

Money for the construction of the new cathedral is being provided by the Egyptian Government, but there will be a hefty bill for running costs and such things as removing the organ to the new site. About £11,000 has been raised so far. Old Cairo hands who would like to contribute should contact Canon Douglas Butcher, at 62 Ulwell Road, Swanage, Dorset.

My word! a split personality

Less well known than the Variety Club of Great Britain's benevolence — millions of pounds raised to help handicapped and deprived children —is its artistic perspicacity.

There was a remarkable demonstration of this yesterday when the Variety Club, at its annual awards luncheon, selected Frank Muir and Denis Norden as the year's best radio personalities.

Messrs Muir and Norden are word mongers par excellence, human pun factories, high priests in the temple of Anecdote, and they won their award for the radio programmes *My Word* and *My Music*.

Modest men both, they abhor plaudits. Hence Mr Norden's comment "Only O level stuff —and mock at that" when he told me that *My Word* was popular with listeners in the Soviet Union.

They were declared joint winning personalities. How, I asked, would they divide the honour? "I will be a personality one day, Denis the next", said Mr Muir.

The most astringent comment at yesterday's ceremony was that of another winner, the coloured actor Norman Beaton. Speaking of the success of his film *Black Joy* (black cast, white production company) he said: "The blacks were laughing all the way to the cinema, the whites all the way to the bank."

What is it that has been (a) printed on tea towels (b) quoted at cricket club dinners (c) seen hanging up over bars (d) inscribed on souvenirs (e) plagiarized by a 15-year-old London schoolboy (f) not previously known to me and (g) the cause of much blushing in the Diary office? The answer: the plain man's guide to the ins and outs of cricket which I used last week with such gleeful assurance of its being original. My thanks to the many readers who have drawn my attention to the whiskers sprouting from this story.

هكذا من الاصل

TIMES PAST
THE TIMES
New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

THIRD SICK MAN OF EUROPE?

e behaviour of the French nc on the international cur- icy markets in the past few rs might have been planned make the French Govern- nt's political point for it. Its nward slide clearly reflected estors' fears about the econo- effects of a victory for the t in next month's general ction. Its rally yesterday after- on after President Giscard staing's firm statement lected their confidence in his hority, at least for so long as re is a parliamentary majority pared to support the govern- nt of his choice.

he statement from the Presi- it was clearly more effective n those made by the Prime nister, M Barre, at the week- l, although M Barre could htly claim that the fall of the nc was not justified by nomic factors. France's infla- n rate has been falling in the t few months and her balance payments has improved, and Barre is entitled to claim dit for both these facts since has been firmly holding down money supply in spite of ssure to stimulate the nomy not only from the oppo- on but also from the Gaullists by M Chirac, who are the gest party in the present jority. But the market is well are that these improvements France's financial health have n achieved only at the price an accentuated cyclical slow- n, with production stagnating l unemployment rising again, er an artificially induced fall t autumn when firms took on ra workers at the Govern- nt's instigation as a way of proving its election prospects. The French employers' organi- ion recently warned the vernment that many firms will in serious financial trouble, l that it will not be possible absorb the increase in the rking population, unless the wth rate is allowed to rise in above 5 per cent. There in fact a tendency among ployers and investors to ume that M Barre and his icies will not long survive the ction whatever the result. By ntrast they know that what- r happens M Giscard d'Estaing will remain President. Unlike his predecessors, who gave notice of their willingness to stage a full-blown constitutional crisis rather than appoint a left-wing government, M Giscard d'Estaing has several times promised to serve out his constitutional term (which lasts until 1981) come what may.

But the corollary of this, as he himself pointed out in his speech at Verdun-sur-le-Doubs at the end of last month (thereby contributing to the depression in the currency markets), is that he would have to allow a government of the left to implement the programme on which it was elected.

One is tempted to ask, after the violent polemics between Communists and Socialists that have been occupying the headlines since last summer, "which programme and which left?" But the Communist attempt to outbid the Socialists should not be allowed to obscure the fact that the Socialists remain committed — indeed constantly reiterate their commitment—to the joint programme agreed in 1972 which prescribes, among other things, a drastic extension of the public sector.

M Marchais, the Communist leader, made a further bid for the limelight on Monday when he announced dramatically that proposals for the nationalization of banks and major industrial groups would be put before parliament in the first weeks after a left-wing election victory. But that is actually something the Socialist leaders have been saying for a long time, their reasoning being that they must put through their most controversial measures quickly while the tide of their election victory is still flowing, and also that one short sharp shock will be less demoralizing for the business community than a long slow process of piecemeal nationalization from which no businessman would feel permanently safe.

The Socialists have also recently committed themselves, in order to deprive the Communists of their most telling demagogic argument, to an immediate increase in the minimum wage from 1,700 to 2,400 francs per month. Both parties also favour a more expansionist economic policy, though the Socialists prefer to talk in terms of redirecting investment in accordance with an industrial strategy rather than simple across-the-board stimulation; and Communist leaders admit privately (though they would deny it with their last breath in public) that a further steep depreciation of the franc will be a necessary concomitant of left-wing policies within the first few months.

The events of 1936—the last occasion when a left-wing alliance including Communists won an outright victory in a French election—are familiar to many French men and women even among those not old enough to remember. On that occasion the Communists refused, for ideological reasons, to join the government, but the election victory was followed by a spontaneous explosion of strikes and wage increases, and the new government had to devalue the franc after three months in office. Within two years the Popular Front had broken up in bitter disillusionment. Yet many French men and women look back to 1936 with nostalgia as a decisive moment in the emancipation of the working class (the introduction of paid holidays was one enduring achievement), and it is perhaps especially those not old enough to remember who feel that each generation is entitled to such an event once in its lifetime.

There are indeed many glaring inequalities and injustices in French society which are overdue for remedy, and it may well be that some kind of social upheaval will occur in France this year whatever the election result. But it cannot be said that the present world economic climate is propitious for such an event: if anything it is less so than it was in 1936. The sick-bay of Europe is already overcrowded, and the hospital staff already overworked, without adding France to their list of patients.

HE IRISH ANOMALY

Republic of Ireland, ording to the Ireland Act, 9 (passed shortly after that ntry had declared itself to be public) " . . . is not a foreign ntry for the purposes of any in force in any part of the ted Kingdom . . . and erences in any Act of Parlia- it . . . to foreigners, aliens, ign countries, and foreign or ign-built ships or aircraft ll be construed accordingly". two most important prac- l consequences of this quirk ur law are that the British s are a common travel area, wing Irishmen to come and in the United Kingdom and British to do likewise in and without hindrance or umentation (but for difficult- nforce powers of deporta-), and that Irish citizens who resident here and register nselves as such have the vote privilege which is not procated.

rom time to time these ntestably anomalous arrange- ts stick in some public or esentative throat and the and is voiced that they be ed. In the case of move- t, it is generally conceded on ection that the tribulations control, especially along the l border between the two s of Ireland, would be likely outweigh any advantages it ıt be supposed to bring. In case of the vote, the argu- t of impracticality is much ker. A change in the rules ualifying Irish men and en not in possession of ed Kingdom citizenship from ing themselves on the toral register might be ched by inadvertence or n; but on the whole it ld probably be observed and would be open to spot checks anyway.

The matter has cropped up again because it is reported to form part of the agenda for a comprehensive review of nationality and immigration being undertaken by the Conservative Party in readiness for their next spell in office. If it be the case, as it is commonly taken to be, that the franchise ought to be confined to those who are born to or formally assume the full obligations of citizenship, the Irish anomaly is indefensible the moment it is seriously challenged—though as an appendage to the general Commonwealth anomaly it has lasted for fifty-five years without serious challenge. If it can be shown, or if it is believed, that the non-citizen Irish vote may determine or perhaps has determined the colour of a government in a period of close-run election results, the anomaly certainly will be challenged. And so it will if it is believed that, because of voting preferences or because of its effect on the distribution of constituencies, the non-citizen Irish vote consistently favours the Labour Party at the expense of the Conservative Party in any significant way.

There are, on the other hand, some reasons for allowing the anomaly to persist and therefore for not purposely bringing it into disrepute. It is sound policy not to take away civil rights which have long existed, however eccentric their bestowal, in the absence of cogent reasons for withdrawal. To do so is liable to create resentment. The settled Irish population in Great Britain (as distinct from lightly migrant labourers) is on the whole successfully integrated. Their quiescence during the latest struggles in Ulster is one sign of that.

On the whole they assume readily enough the obligations of citizenship which their status imposes or implies, including during the second war service in the armed forces of the United Kingdom. The fact that when here they behave more or less like citizens may not be unconnected with the fact that they are treated more or less like citizens. If the law is to class them as aliens, that change may modify their perception of themselves and the perception others have of them. It may also colour relations between the peoples and governments which share the British Isles. The United Kingdom might be thought to suffer enough strain from the presence of unassimilated minorities without doing something to disturb one settled case of symbiosis.

It would not be responsible politics to call in question the status of the southern Irish in the United Kingdom out of temporary pique at the Irish government's rediscovered nationalism in relation to Ulster. But their status would be a proper subject for inclusion in any full-scale review of citizenship law. It would then be necessary to decide whether this particular aspect of Anglo-Irish relations should be placed on a footing of rational principle or whether it should remain one of the outstanding oddities of which the history and habit of those relations have been so fertile. The matter will probably be decided by the outcome of the future elections. There is a case for tolerating the Irish anomaly, but not a strong enough one to permit Irish voters a decisive vote in British elections.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The politics of race and immigration

From Lord Campbell of Eskan, and others

Sir, The politics of race and of coloured immigration have had a disastrous effect on the quality of public life in the past 20 years. Ever since the Labour Party nearly lost the 1964 general election on this issue successive governments have vied with their opponents in populist policies and in so doing have tarnished our national values.

There have been two notable exceptions: in the 1966 general election the Conservative leadership set its face against any appeal to racial prejudice and in 1972 when President Amin threatened to expel the Ugandan Asians the Conservative Government declared immediately that it would honour this country's obligations to those for whom we were responsible.

It is therefore disheartening to see the Leader of the Conservative Party resort to the kind of demagogic appeal made by the National Front and by Mr Enoch Powell.

Mrs Thatcher seems to imply that coloured citizens damage the identity and the fabric of British society and that the greater the number, the greater the damage. This, under the guise of improving race relations, simply plays on widespread prejudice and fear about the presence of coloured people in this country.

By raising expectations which she and her party cannot fulfil, she is bound to cause disillusionment in the future and win recruits for the National Front. In the past six months there have been many protests from members of other political parties against the tactics of the National Front. The silence among the leadership of the Conservative Party has been deafening.

In the light of recent events, we urge the Government to ratify the Fourth Protocol to the European Convention on Human Rights. Such action would safeguard the future security of the ethnic minorities who are citizens of this country and have the right to live here. It would prevent a future government from excluding or expelling them on racial grounds.

Yours faithfully,
CAMPBELL OF ESKAN,
BOYLE OF HANDSWORTH,
TREVOR HUDDLESTON CR,
RON KEATING,
ANTHONY LESTER,
ANTHONY RAMPTON,
E. J. B. ROSE,
The Runnymede Trust,
62 Chandos Place, WC2.
February 3.

From Mr Javed Khan

Sir, Mrs Thatcher's recent comments upon immigration have highlighted a major area of concern that has been avoided for years, and have provoked an hysterical reaction from the left of British politics. The roots of this reaction are not so hard to find for students of race relations and practitioners of racial harmony, particularly in a city such as Leicester.

The Labour Party has for many years now considered the black vote to be its sole property and in furtherance of the protection of this vote has evolved a particularly sordid brand of racialism. Socialist politicians have systematically instilled in the coloured population a dread fear that under any other government their stay in this country could only be temporary. This has greatly stressed good race relations whilst deliberately increasing the divide between black and white. The last time such tactics were used to rule a nation was during the British occupation of India.

Of course, once the fear is deeply rooted in the people, the Labour Party presents itself as the only saviour. The manipulation of the black vote then becomes merely a matter of course. Mr Rees's statements about forcible repatriation were the most shameless instance yet of Labour's attempt to rule by fear.

It is strange that a great number of assumptions on the discussion of immigration are prevalent. The strangest of all in my experience is that settled immigrants do not want immigration controls, and yet we have specific evidence from Leicester sources which indicates that many Asians would welcome a move towards further controls. They argue with some force that we should be more concerned with the effect of further immigration upon the integration of those already here and how this might be hampered.

Let us once and for all dispel the miserable myth that Labour are the sole guardians of minority groups.

Yours faithfully,
JAVED KHAN, Chairman,
Conservative Trade Unionists,
Leicester City Branch,
45 King Street,
Leicester.
February 5.

From Mr W. P. Kirkman

Sir, In 1968 the then British (Labour) Government passed the Commonwealth Immigrants Act. The Act in effect extinguished the citizenship rights of Kenya Asians, rights which had been specifically granted to them on the independence of Kenya in 1963. The 1968 Act was conceived at a time of hysteria over race relations in Britain, and in pushing it through Parliament the Government, contemptuous of principles, was aided and abetted by the Conservative Opposition. It had been a Conservative Government which negotiated the rights in 1963, but with a few honourable exceptions (the late Iain Macleod prominent among them) both parties allowed expediency to triumph over principle in the most cynical way.

In a broadcast two years later I drew attention to this thoroughly shameful episode, which had come to public notice again because of the troubles of one particular Kenya Asian. I ended my talk with the words: "Any hope that the repercussions of the 1968 Act would be a seven day wonder is now seen to be vain; it has proved on the contrary to be a dynamic and continuing manifestation of bad faith, of racism and of devalued standards, to say nothing of devalued passports."

Eight years later the same comment could be made, even more strongly, about the attitude of both the major parties in the light of their records in the intervening years. Post hoc glosses on the headline catching speeches of leading politicians, read against this sorry record of behaviour, are not convincing. Is there no politician of real calibre who is prepared to speak out firmly and unequivocally for the absolute right of people of whatever colour to be treated absolutely the same? Of course no one preaches racial discrimination—no one, that is, in the major political parties—but the general tenor of the remarks which are being made in the current debate emphasizes racial characteristics. And let us remember that the 1968 Act introduced for the first time a criterion of race rather than place into the concept of citizenship.

On this crucial issue, whose importance extends far beyond Britain, the country deserves courageous, principled (and quite possibly electorally unpopular) leadership. We are not getting it.

Yours faithfully,
W. P. KIRKMAN,
19 High Street,
Willingham,
Cambridge.
February 5.

From Mr Walter Bluhm

Sir, Mr Sherman's letter on immigration (February 4) contains much that makes sense; and yet, he appears to ignore that no two situations call for the same remedy. I can only speak for my generation of Jewish refugees from Germany who found refuge in this country in and after 1933. I have met none who would have welcomed statutory protection. We would have rejected it. We met with little, if any, animosity from a tolerant host country and shall never forget the many British gentile friends, who gave us moral and political sustenance without invoking legislation. Josiah Wedgwood and Eleanor Rathbone will always be remembered.

The postwar coloured immigration is on a different scale, is the result of different forces, and the reaction of the country is of a very different dimension. Mr Sherman's comparison is misconceived. The coloured immigrants require special protection. Their presence in numbers incomparably greater than those of "refugees from Nazi oppression" has unleashed evil forces, which constitute a danger to the country as a whole. For the sake of democracy the existing statutory safeguards must be maintained and may even call for improvement, provided our legislators do not lose their sense of proportion. I decline to comment on the problem of continued immigration save to express the opinion that this is a national not a party political issue.

Yours faithfully,
WALTER BLUHM,
98 East End Road,
Finchley, N3.

From Canon A. R. Winnett

Sir, Mr R. G. R. Wall in his letter in today's *The Times* questions whether many negro servants in eighteenth century London permanently settled here. One who did was Francis Barber, the ex-slave from Jamaica, who was Samuel Johnson's servant and his residuary legatee. He married an English wife, by whom he had several children, and after Johnson's death kept a small school near Lichfield. His eldest son, Samuel, entered the pottery industry in Staffordshire, where doubtless some of his descendants may be found today.

Yours faithfully,
A. R. WINNETT,
54 Orchards Way,
Highfield,
Southampton.
February 8.

Israeli arms in Ethiopia

From Lord Avebury

Sir, I was horrified to read that Israel is continuing to supply arms to Ethiopia, one of the most loathsome and brutal dictatorships in the world. The Israeli Defence Minister, Mr Dayan, says that the purpose of these arms is to defend Ethiopia against attack by Somalia. There are other and less simplistic interpretations of the conflict in the Ogaden, which were discussed in the House of Commons yesterday. But it can be said incontrovertibly that Ethiopia is engaged in a war of extermination against the people of Eritrea. Ethiopian forces have napalmed villages and butchered civilians in a campaign of terror as ghastly as that waged by the Americans in Vietnam.

For the Israelis to supply weapons to a regime which is engaged in genocide must send a shudder down the spine of concentration camp survivors. I only hope that the Jewish communities in Britain and elsewhere are going to raise their voices in protest to the Israeli Government and get this traffic with Nazis in the Horn of Africa stopped.

Yours faithfully,
AVEBURY,
House of Lords.
February 7.

Rhodesia proposals

From Mr Jeremy Thorpe, MP

Sir, In your leader of February 3 you suggest that Dr Owen "foresaw the eventuality that Britain might ultimately have to recognize a regime (in Rhodesia) established by force." With respect this is wholly the reverse of what he actually said.

In Hansard on February 2 (col 707) I said: "While I accept that the objective of the proposals is to bring all the parties into talks, if we were faced with the brutal choice between those who wanted a solution through force and those who wanted a solution by peaceful means we would have no alternative but to side with the latter." To which he replied: "On the last point I agree with the Rt Hon Gentleman. Although we should pursue peace up to the last moment, I envisage a situation in which we must consider recognizing a Government that had assumed power while there was still conflict. This is a reality. We would have to assess that decision on the basis of how many people voted in the election and whether the Government was reasonably representative of the vote. The whole House would hope that such a situation could be avoided."

In other words, if I interpret him correctly he hoped that a settlement would meet with the agreement of all factions. However, if there were those who were only prepared to settle the issue by force, her Majesty's Government might accept an internal solution provided it formed a genuine basis on which to found a democratic independent Zimbabwe.

His reply should indicate to Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo that however important a factor they are as part of the Rhodesian equation, they do not possess a veto to stifle any settlement to which they are not prepared to give their blessing.

I have the honour to be your obedient servant,
JEREMY THORPE,
House of Commons.

Towards Christian unity

From Vice-Admiral Sir Louis Le Bailly

Sir, As Prelate calls to Prelate, and canons exchange gunfire of excruciating wisdom; as the Synod embarks on another session of infinite irrelevance; as our ancient liturgy is destroyed and the grand old hymn tunes replaced, many of us, with our loved and loving children, become repelled by the sheer banality of the Church's preaching. So, may one humble seeker state briefly what he is looking for.

On one side of a chasm there seem to stand those who hold that man is just a tool-making animal, a chance coming together of atoms, matter, molecules, muscles, bone and fat with no hope beyond the grave; that any means justify the end; that the only end is the inevitable progression of socialism towards world communism; and that the only sin is in any way to impede (or fail to accelerate) this process. In a nutshell that Manpower, which can be rationally controlled, will always prevail over Heavenpower which palpably cannot.

On this side there are those who were brought up as Christians; who were led to believe that there is a progression and purpose in life; that we live under a transcendent moral law handed down by the Old Testament prophets, pointed back to its true meaning by Jesus and adapted by Paul to instal the foundations of our Christian heritage on which our great, though vastly imperfect, Western civilization has been built. With us (I suppose) can be counted those of the ancient Jewish faith, the warriors of Islam, those who follow Hinduism with its indestructible vitality and the gentle Buddhists with their cyclical belief in rebirth, now being ruthlessly exterminated by the Hanoi socialists.

In a world of genetic engineering, amazing technological advance, population explosion and a rising tempest of violence it is no wonder that Christian leaders, generally ignorant of engineering and science, find it difficult to interpret to us the second order rules by which we should live, from the first order principles of the Kingdom of God. But rather than marching in processions in their glorious robes or wrestling with each other over doctrinal trivia, cannot they proclaim, for His sake if not for ours, in words so clear that ordinary folk can understand, on which side of the chasm they are?

LOUIS LE BAILLY,
Good Monday's Farm,
Dauntsey,
Chippenham,
Wiltshire.

From Dr D. J. Watkin

Sir, So far as I know, the Catholic Church has not abandoned—nor could do so if she wished—the traditional view of herself as the sole, visible and divinely instituted exponent of God's revelation to mankind. According to this doctrine the Roman Catholic Church is Christ's body on earth so that it would be a kind of blasphemy to suggest that she could attain to a greater unity than that which she already enjoys.

In ignoring the doctrine of the visible unity of the church, both Cardinal Hume and Dr Coggan are avoiding the real point at issue. Current discussion, by concentrating on topics like the nature of the Eucharist and authority within the church, fails to take account of the nature of the church itself which is the fundamental distinction between the Roman Catholic presentation of the Christian religion and all others. No lasting good can come from either wilful or ignorant blurring of this issue.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. J. WATKIN,
Peterhouse,
Cambridge.
February 3.

Saudi Arabian executions

From Miss Farida Majid

Sir, The shocking public execution of the Saudi princess and her husband/lover is not only an abuse of power but a gross violation of the basic principles of Islam. The unconvincing explanation of the Saudi Arabian Ministry of Information that the lovers were not married and hence were executed for adultery confirms this even more pointedly. It is ironic that the rulers of the land where the Prophet Mohammed was born and from where he preached the truth of Islam should remain so unenlightened by his holy message.

One of the greatest efforts of the Prophet as a social reformer in those dark pre-Islamic days was to free women from the oppression and indignity of the prevalent Bedouin social practices. Life of a woman in that society was so intolerable that compassionate parents would rather kill their baby daughter as soon as she was born than let her face her cruel fate. Most of the Western world is probably unaware of the fact that a Muslim marriage cannot take place without the spoken consent of the bride, which must be witnessed by two people, related or unrelated to her.

Throughout his life, through the example of his own life, the Prophet preached to his people, "Honour your women, honour their will." His advice to women to keep their bodies well covered in public places was only to prevent the jeers that men in that society were used to indulge in. Again, the basic idea was to bestow honour and dignity to women, not to oppress or suppress their activities as individual human beings.

In the light of all this I find the Saudi Arabian social system, and this behaviour in particular, pre-Islamic, in fact, downright un-Islamic. Hence, Saudi Arabia, in spite of its oil wealth and its holy places, cannot justifiably claim the leadership of the Moslem world.

Yours sincerely,
FARIDA MAJID,
3 Cadogan Square, SW1.

Eduard Kuznetsov

From Lord Willis and others

Sir, We appeal through your columns to President Brezhnev to free Eduard Kuznetsov and to let him leave the Soviet Union.

Eduard Kuznetsov, a 38-year-old political writer and essayist, is a prisoner of conscience who has been on hunger strike since December 16 and is now being forcibly fed. He has served 7½ years of a hard labour regime in prison, half of a total sentence of 15 years. His health is rapidly failing and there is acute danger that he may die in captivity. The sentence was imposed in the first Leningrad trial of 1970 when he was implicated in an attempt to fly to Sweden.

Kuznetsov dreams of being reunited with his wife in Israel. Recently, however, he was denied the right to receive his one annual visitor, his aunt, Mrs Elena Bonner, the wife of Andrei Sakharov, after she had travelled some 250 miles to see him. He now threatens that if he is not released, he will remain on hunger strike until the end.

In the name of humanity we ask for his immediate release.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIS, FISHER OF CAMDEN,
TOM STOPPARD, RONALD HARWOOD,
JANET SUZMAN, MELVYN BRAGG,
JOHN BRAINE, ARNOLD WESKER,
ALAN SILLITOE, PENELOPE MORTIMER,
ALAN COREN, TIM BROOKE-TAYLOR,
EVA FIGES, CHAIM BERMANT,
MEL CALMAN, JULIAN PETTIFER,
The British Writers' Committee
for the Release of Soviet Refusnik
Authors and Journalists,
Care of 47 Foscote Road, NW4.

False tongue

From Mr A. J. P. Taylor

Sir, *The Times* often comments on the illiteracy and bad spelling of the younger generation. This scrutiny would be better employed on its own contributors. In the issue of February 2, 1978, Robert Cecil uses "peninsular" as a noun. Could illiteracy go further?

Yours faithfully,
A. J. P. TAYLOR,
121 Fleet Street, EC4.

Mild and bitter

From Mr David Wason

Sir, "Mild weather is expected to predominate and any cold interludes are unlikely to be prolonged . . . mean temperature is expected to be above average in all areas. . . . Fog, frost and snow are expected to be less frequent than usual." From the Meteorological Office forecast for January, 1978.

Is this a record?

Yours faithfully,
DAVID WASON,
33 Back Lane,
Charlesworth,
via Hyde, Cheshire.

Idle East peace talks

Sir Geoffrey Furlonge

n the article you published on ary 30 ("why some people do dame Israel for the Sadat dead- "), Mr William Frankel will seemed to many of your rs to be begging the question. writes that "On the two prin- issues of withdrawal and a tinian state, Mr Sadat has pub- not moved one iota" since he to the Knesset on November whereas Mr Begin, in the view r Frankel's acquaintances in Jnited States, "is there gener- considered to have been sur- gly flexible and compromising o have made concessions which not have been anticipated". ely the point is that Mr Sadat already made his supreme con- n, one which is all important from the Arab and from the l point of view. When he went rusalem, Mr Sadat did much than make what Mr Frankel "this magnificent gesture". also offered Israel a quite ic bargain: the bargain of re- tion and acceptance in ex- e for full withdrawal and the lishment of a Palestinian Mr Sadat's very presence in Knesset was the most eloquent evidence of both his sincerity and of the concession he was offering—but to make assurance doubly sure he told the assembled representatives of the Israeli people: "You want to live with us in this part of the world. . . . In all sincerity, I tell you we welcome you among us with full security and safety".

To achieve this unequivocal acceptance has been the central aim of Israeli governments since 1948. In war and in peace they have worked to achieve this concession for 30 years. To hear it made by an Egyptian President in the Knesset before the world's assembled press and television cameras was something that would have seemed beyond the bounds of credibility to any of Mr Begin's predecessors. Yet the Israeli Prime Minister's answering speech, in the words of your correspondent in Jerusalem (*The Times*, November 21), "did not contain any new element remotely comparable to the enormous gesture Mr Sadat had made in coming in person to Israel" and Mr Begin "surprised many of his hearers by not even alluding to the Palestinian problem, either directly or indirectly". Mr Begin has expressly ruled out the principle of Palestinian self-determination, has declared his unwillingness to withdraw from the West Bank, and has even qualified his earlier promise that Israel would restore all of Sinai to Egyptian sovereign control.

In the light of these facts, it is difficult to believe Mr Frankel when he writes that "the prevailing opinion in the United States . . . is that thus far Israel has done all the giving, while Egypt's only response has been to ask for more". This is not the impression conveyed by the American press (*Time* magazine, for instance, described the Begin "peace plan" announced on December 28 as being "precisely the same as the peace plan formula that the Israeli Cabinet had offered the Arabs in June 1967") and it is certainly, as Mr Frankel himself remarks, very different from the consensus here. What it seems more closely to reflect is prevailing Zionist opinion in the United States. As such, Mr Frankel's view is interesting but should not be mistaken for an objective approach to an issue of crucial importance.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY FURLONGE,
57 Princes Gate, SW7.
February 2.

Optimum fuel use

From Mr Walter C. Patterson

Sir, Professor Danckwerts (January 31) asks Friends of the Earth "Which is it to be—drowning or the hateful use of atomic energy?". The official answer is "both": all the fossil fuel possible, plus large quantities of nuclear heat—which will exacerbate any carbon dioxide "greenhouse" effect.

Friends of the Earth see little point in throwing a drowning man a uranium lifebelt. Instead, FOE energy policy—extensively described in our many publications—stresses that we have barely begun to optimize our use of energy. Accordingly, FOE advocate a major shift of investment away from additional wasteful supply, into improved efficiency: thermal insulation of buildings, upgrading of process plant and a programme of small-scale total-energy facilities.

Such a policy sets the stage for gradual introduction of ambient energy technologies, matched in location, scale and thermodynamic character to their tasks. Only such technologies can safeguard the long-term stability of planetary systems.

Yours sincerely,
WALTER C. PATTERSON,
Friends of the Earth,
9 Poland Street, W1.
February 6.

Chiswick House park

From Mr Theodore Crombie

Sir, If £90,000 is to be spent on Chiswick House, would it not be better to devote this sum to a complete refurbishment, repair, replanting etc of its beautiful park, at present in a sadly scruffy condition owing to erosion, vandalism, litter etc. The park is enjoyed by thousands who would I am sure respect it, if it was restored to its full glory.

Yours faithfully,
THEODORE CROMBIE,
133 Old Church Street, SW3.
February 3.

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

February 7: The Queen held an Investiture at Buckingham Palace this morning.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh were present this evening at a Band Concert given by the Royal Marines at the Royal Albert Hall to commemorate His Royal Highness's twenty-five years as Captain General.

Her Majesty and His Royal Highness were received by the President of the Royal Albert Hall Council (Sir Louis Gluckstein), the Secretary of State for Defence (the Right Hon Frederick Mulley, MP) and the Commandant General, Royal Marines (Lieutenant-General J. C. C. Richards).

Lady Abel Smith, Mr Robert Fellowes, Lieutenant-Colonel Blair Stewart-Wilson and Captain Duncan Christie-Miller, RM, were in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Chancellor, today visited the University of Cambridge.

Having been received at Cambridge Airport by the Vice-Chancellor (Sir Alan Cottrell), His Royal Highness drove to the University and toured the Departments.

This afternoon, The Duke of Edinburgh visited Trinity Science Park and later left Cambridge Airport in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight for Heathrow Airport, London.

Lieutenant-Commander Anthony Blackburn, RN, was in attendance.

Lady Abel Smith has succeeded Mrs John Dugdale as Lady in Waiting to The Queen.

CLARENCE HOUSE

February 7: The Lady Jean Rankin has succeeded Mrs Patrick Campbell-Preston as Lady-in-Waiting to Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother.

Birthdays today

Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra, 75; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Martin Gilliat, 65; Marshal of the RAF Sir John Grandy, 65; Mr Harman Grisewood, 72; Admiral of the Fleet Sir Peter Hill-Norton, 63; Rabbi Dr I. Jakobovits, 57; Sir Leonard Lindon, 82; Sir Kenneth Maddocks, 71; Lord O'Brien of Lothbury, 70; Lord Rayne, 60; Professor Sir Richard Southern, 66.

Today's engagements

The Queen visits Household Cavalry, Hyde Park Barracks 11.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as senior fellow, presides at annual meeting of Council of Engineering Institutions' Fellowship of Engineering, St James's Palace, 2.55; as Patron, attends New Zealand Society Dinner, Royal Lancaster Hotel, London, 7.15.

Lunchtime Music: St Olave's, Hart Street, Alexander Ensemble, 1.05; BBC Concert, Broadcasting House, sonatas by Scarlatti and Soler, Gilbert Rowland, harpsichord, 1.05-2.

Lectures: St James's, Piccadilly, Values, series 2, Christian values today, Cardinal Hume, 1.15; British Museum lecture theatre, Excavations by the British School at Rome: Roman and medieval sites, Dr David Whitehouse, 6.15; World Ship Society, Rosebery Association Club, Amwell Street, Milford Haven, Simon Brimelow, 7.

Royal Institution, Colquitt Street, Liverpool: Alternatives to arms production, Phillip Asquith, 7.30.

Exhibitions: National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, The WRNS 1917-77, 10-5.

Royal Ascot

The Royal Meeting at Ascot will take place on June 20, 21, 22 and 23. Applications for admission to the Royal Ascot Enclosure should be made to Her Majesty's Representative, Ascot Office, St James's Palace, London, SW1, before the end of April. Applicants should apply only for members of their families, stating their full names and ages if they are between 16 and 25. Children under 16 are not admitted except on the Friday when adults with badges may bring children aged from 10 to 15, for whom no prior application need be made.

New applicants will be sent a form to have signed by a sponsor whose name is already on the royal enclosure list. Visitors from overseas should apply to their ambassador or high commissioner. In the enclosure ladies will wear formal day dress with hats, and gentlemen morning dress or service dress.

Horners' Company

The Horners' Company has elected the following officers for the year: Master, Mr E. J. W. Day; Upper Warden, Mr Harold Wilson; Renter Warden,

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R. Fellowes and Lady Jane Spencer

The engagement is announced between Robert, son of Sir William and Lady Fellowes, of Flitcham House, Norfolk, and Jane, daughter of Earl Spencer, of Althorp, Northamptonshire, and the Hon Mrs Peter Shand Kydd, of Ardencaple, Isle of Seil, Argyll.

Lieutenant J. R. Ralston, RM and Miss G. C. G. Tait

The engagement is announced between Jolyon, younger son of Mr and Mrs G. G. Feduchin Ralston, of Buckland Rings, Lymington, Hampshire, and Georgina, elder daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir Gordon and Lady Tait, of 29 Chelsea Park Gardens, London, SW3.

Mr J. R. Gorrie and Miss J. C. Kingston

The engagement is announced between John Richard, younger son of the late Mr Stanley Gorrie and Mrs S. M. Gorrie, of Moor Park, Hertfordshire, and June Christine, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Laurence C. Kingston, of Northwood, Middlesex.

Mr A. B. Kelman and Miss D. E. Tinsley

The engagement is announced between Alistair, son of Mr and Mrs J. B. E. Kelman, of London, and Diana, youngest daughter of Professor and Mrs J. Tinsley, of Aberdeen.

Mr A. B. Lloyd and Miss A. P. Scrimshaw

The engagement is announced between Anthony, son of Mr and Mrs H. B. Lloyd, of Barn's Green Sussex, and Ann, daughter of Mr and Mrs N. C. Scrimshaw, of Sanderstead, Surrey.

Mr M. A. Turner and Miss P. L. Goble

The engagement is announced between Michael, elder son of Mr and Mrs R. A. Turner, of Beaconsfield, and Louise, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs David Goble, of Amersham, Buckinghamshire.

Mr R. E. W. Hardy and Miss C. E. de la Mare

The engagement is announced between Richard, elder son of Sir James and Lady Hardy, of The Mill House, Iden, Sussex, and Charmian, younger daughter of Mr Colin de la Mare and the late Mrs L. M. de la Mare, of Marringdean Manor, Billingshurst, Sussex.

Mr B. J. Blackburn and Miss L. C. F. Oldman

The engagement is announced between Barry, elder son of Mr and Mrs P. J. Blackburn, of *Raynes Park, London, and* Lindsey, only daughter of the late Mr A. J. Oldman and of Mrs Oldman, of Canterbury, Kent.

Mr T. R. Dening and Miss E. C. Keelan

The engagement is announced between Thomas Richard, younger son of Mr and Mrs R. G. Dening, of Bath, and Emily Charlotte, daughter of Mr and Mrs B. C. L. Keelan, of Wimbledon.

Mr J. P. Haile and Miss M. J. Davis

The engagement is announced between Jeremy, second son of Mr and Mrs H. P. Haile, of Anthos, Cyprus, and Maroulla, younger daughter of Mr B. S. Davis, OBE, and Mrs Davis, of Kyrenia, Cyprus.

Mr W. G. B. Hungerford and Miss C. G. S. Kennard

The engagement is announced between Walter Guy Becher, second son of Mr Donnington Hungerford, of Victoria, British Columbia, Canada, and Mrs Hungerford, of Highcross, Sherborne St John, Basingstoke, Hampshire, and Clare Gillies Spencer, daughter of Mr Colin Kennard, DSO, and Mrs Kennard, of Faith House, Litton Cheney, Dorchester, Dorset.

Mr P. B. Morison and Mejuffrouw C. A. Y. Libourel

The engagement is announced between Peter Bellechasse, youngest son of Captain and Mrs J. B. Morison, of 3 Pump Court, Temple, London, and Caroline Antoinette Yvonne, daughter of Mevrouw C. M. Th. Libourel, of Menton, France.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Mr W. Grenville-Grey to be chief executive of the International Defence and Aid Fund and personal assistant to the president.

Mr John Tisdall to be editor of BBC television current affairs from March 1.

Legal

Mr R. W. Ward to be joint county court and district registrar in the Newcastle group of courts from April 3.

Prospective candidate

Mr K. H. Proctor, assistant secretary, British Paper and Board Industry Federation Ltd, has been selected prospective Conservative parliamentary candidate for Basildon. Mr Eric Moonman held the seat for Labour at the last general election with a majority of 10,551.

Latest wills

Mrs Ellen Hines, of Holland-on-Sea, left £15,453 net. After a personal bequest of £100 she left the residue to Dr Barnardo's.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid; tax not disclosed):

Forrest, Mr Sidney, of Wimbledon £111,590

Graham, Mr Horace Granville, of Leeds £160,530

Kaye, Mrs Esther, of Edgware £145,616

Malin, Mr Derek Vernon William, of Derby, company director £120,063

Stewart, Mr Alexander Bellamy, of Chipstead, Lloyd's underwriter £471,403

Musician of the year

The Incorporated Society of Musicians has chosen Sir Peter Pears as Musician of the Year for 1978. The silver-gilt medallion will be presented at the annual dinner at Guildford on April 2.

The two previous holders of the award have been Sir Alexander Gibson (1976) and Sir William Walton, OM (1977).

Calls to the bar

The following students of the Inns of Court have been called to the Bar in Hilary Term:

LINCOLN'S INN

K. R. Singh, Selangor; S. Kapila, Nairobi; Miss M. E. Holt, BA (Manc); Mrs C. A. Johnson, MA (Oxon); M. P. Ryan, BA (CNAA); Mrs S. L. Wilton, BA (Oxon); R. F. W. Looker, LlB (Bristol); N. C. Mitchell, LlB (Lond); A. A. Martin, LlB (Lond).

INNER TEMPLE

Rastan Shahrom bin Dato Haji Abdul Rauf, Selangor; J. S. M. Rowe, BA (Oxon); R. V. Scruton, BA, PhD (Cantab); R. A. P. Woodcock, BA (Bristol Poly); J. K. Yew, LlB (Lond); J. P. Burdott, BA (Warwick); N. D. D. Williams, LlB (Bristol); R. L. Davey (Winchester).

MIDDLE TEMPLE

A. J. Dickinson, BA (Cantab); M. G. Abram, Moreton-in-Marsh; Mrs C. M. Booker, BA (Lond); C. M. Cochand, BA (W Ontario); R. J. Powell-Jones (BA Oxon); D. M. M. Donnellan, BA (Cantab); Miss R. F. Wylie, MA (St And); Miss J. V. Mitchell, BA (Lond); D. E. K. Guishard, LLB (Leeds); J. R. M. Foster, BA (Nott); R. C. D. Rees, BA (Strathclyde), LLB Leeds; Miss L. M. Fernandes, LLB (Lond); M. J. Black, LLB (Lond).

GRAY'S INN

H. A. Norman, BA (Exeter); C. J. Fielden, LLB, MSc (Lond), BSc (Reading); J. D. B. Taylor, BA (Keele); M. A. V. Bolt, BA (Kent); A. J. Turner, LLB (Leic); A. A. Marshall, LLB (Exeter); Miss P. A. Viveash, BA (Manch Poly); E. B. Reid, BA (Kingston Poly); A. A. McKinney, LLB (Lond); Mohamad Maydlon bin Tapil Ahmad, LLB (Lond).

University news

Oxford

Elections

PEMBROKE COLLEGE, Research fellow in mathematics: Mrs J. M. Aitchison, MA, DPhil (Oxon).

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, College scholarship: S. L. Rickard (history).

ST HILDA'S COLLEGE, Old Students' Scholarship: R. S. Hodder, commoner of the college, formerly of Reigate GS; Marion Hewitt Scholarship: R. C. Walsowicz, commoner of the college, formerly of Notre Dame GS, Leeds.

Mr Rees has influenza

Mr Rees, the Home Secretary, has cancelled all engagements for the next few days because of influenza.

Gold Dagger award

The 1978 Gold Dagger award of the Crime Writers' Association has been won by Mr John Le Carré for *The Honourable Schoolboy.*

25 years ago

From The Times of Friday, Feb 6, 1953

Dutch dykes breached

From Our Correspondent

The Hague, Feb 5.—New breaches in three dykes on the island of Schouwen are reported today. They are in the areas of Noord Gouwe, north of Zeirikzee, Zennemaire and Brouwershaven. The dykes along the Voorne canal, strengthened with 10,000 sandbags, stood up to the stormy weather last night, but at Heenvliet, south-west of Rotterdam, the situation is critical. The level of the water in the Heenvliet polder is rising, and it is feared that the Wiel dyke, in spite of all the efforts to strengthen it, cannot hold. Already traffic on this dyke is considered to be extremely dangerous. If the dyke bursts the only link between the Voorne area and Rotterdam will be broken. In a dyke south of the canal which links the Hook of Holland with Rotterdam a new breach is reported, and seagoing vessels which are using the canal have been warned by the pilot service to observe the greatest caution. The death roll in the floods has risen to 1,352. A telegram from the mayor of Stavenisse, on the island of Tholen, stated that in his district there were about 300 victims. The mayor called Stavenisse—the greater part of which has been destroyed with no remaining house undamaged—the most gravely affected village in Europe. The number of aircraft engaged in rescue work is steadily increasing. This morning it reached 220 including 25 helicopters and more are due to arrive from other countries.

Dinners

Company of Watermen and Lightermen

The Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Sheriffs, attended a dinner of the Company of Watermen and Lightermen of the River Thames at Fishmongers' Hall yesterday when the Master, Mr R. A. Cunis, presided. Among others present were:

Brigadier John Constant (Senior Warden), Mr T. J. T. Metcalf, Mr S. E. A. Spong and Mr Alderman Christopher Rawson (Junior Wardens); the Earl of Inchcape, Judge Miskin, QC, Rear-Admiral C. A. W. Weston, Captain M. B. Wingate, Mr J. M. Meyer and Mr L. Tester.

London Old Mountaineers

The annual dinner of the London Old Mountaineers was held at the Law Society's Hall last night, with Mr Cyril Peter Grobel in the chair. The guest of honour was Sir Frederick Lawton. Other guests included the Rector of Mount St Mary's College, the headmaster of the college and the President of the Mount Association.

Women's Advertising Club of London

Sir Derek Ezra was the guest speaker at a dinner of the Women's Advertising Club of London held at the Savoy Hotel last night. Mrs Kathryn Michael, president of the club, was in the chair.

Strafford Club

The Strafford Club held a dinner at Trinity College, Cambridge, last night. Dr D. J. Watkin was in the chair and the guest of honour was Count Grocholski, Vice-President of the Anglo-Polish Society.

Reception

Mrs J. H. Cordle

The Speaker attended a reception given by Mr and Mrs John H. Cordle at 6 Vincent Square, SW1, yesterday evening. Others present included:

Major Paul Cordle, Mr and Mrs Anthony Cordle; the Earl and Countess of Lauderdale, Viscount and Viscountess Maitland, Viscount Melville, Lord and Lady Duncan-Sandys, Lord and Lady Merrivale, Lord Greenway, Lady Greenway, Lady Kilearn, Mr Jeremy Thorpe, MP, Mr William Craig, MP, Mr Rog Prentice, MP, the Dean of Westminster and Mrs Carpenter, the Hon Mervyn Greenway, the Hon Nigel Greenway, Sir William and Lady Young, Sir Richard and Lady Barlas, Sir Arthur Bryant, Sir John Foster, QC, Mr Michael Alison, MP, and Mrs Alison, Mr Patrick Cormack, MP, and Mrs Cormack, Mr Bernard Weatherill, MP, Mr Michael Hamilton, MP, and Mrs Hamilton, Mr Evelyn King, MP, and Mrs King, Mr John Farr, MP, Mrs Jill Knight, MP, Mr John Osborn, MP, and Mrs Osborn, Mr David James, MP, Mr Kenneth Warren, MP, Mr Ian Grist, MP, Mr Keith Speed, MP, Mr Percy Grieve, QC, MP, and Mrs Grieve, Mr Robin Cooke, MP, Mr Neil Marten, MP, Mr John Biggs-Davison, MP, Mr William van Straubenzee, MP, Mr Peter Mills, MP, and Mrs Mills, Mr Robin Hay, Mrs Pamela McCormick, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Colin Mitchell, Councillor and Mrs Mahmoud Yahya, Miss Angela Scott, Miss Elizabeth Wright, Rear-Admiral E. F. Gueritz, Mr and Mrs Durlacher, Mr and Mrs David McCormick, Mr and Mrs Dewar, and Mr and Mrs Campbell-Johnson.



The Two Ronnies, Mr Corbett, left, and Mr Barker, right, outside Buckingham Palace, after receiving the insignia of OBE, awarded in the New Year Honours, from the Queen at an investiture yesterday.



Mr Stanley Holloway, aged 87, who received a special award at a Variety Club of Great Britain luncheon in London yesterday, with Miss Glynis Johns, who was presented with the Stage Actress of the Year award.

Private collector pays record £20,942 for Persian battle-scene pen box

By Geraldine Norman

Sale Room Correspondent

A Persian lacquer pen box, or qalamdan, was sold in a Boisgirard sale in Paris on Monday for 200,000 francs (estimate 100,000 francs) or £20,942. This is an auction record price, comfortably beating the 130,000 francs paid in another Boisgirard sale last October.

Prices for nineteenth-century lacquer pen boxes have soared from two figures to five in six years but the market is unpredictable and wholly dependent on the whims of Iranian collectors.

The piece offered in Paris on Monday was bought by an Iranian private collector and seems to typify the kind of piece most prized in that country, with its decoration of an historical battle and connexion with Fath Ali Shah. The top is decorated with a victory over the Arabs in 1804, a dense battle scene. The sides of the box show Mohammed Khan and his army on the way to war. The interior of the lid is decorated with birds and butterflies among flowers and that of the box with portrait and flower medallions. It is signed Ismail.

The box is said that have been a gift from Fath Ali Shah to his general, Mohammed Khan, in honour of the victory.

The sale of Islamic art included another pen box at 77,000 francs (estimate 30,000 francs) or £8,063. The top is painted with scenes of court entertainment, the sides of the box with the battle between Nadir Shah and Mohammd Shah in 1739 and the battle between Shah Ismail and Sultan Selim in 1514. The box is dated 1859 and signed Kasim ibn Najaf Ali.

A picture sale held by King and Chasemore at Pulborough yesterday made £24,268, with 22 per cent of the lots unsold. The top price was £3,300 (estimate £1,500 to £2,500) for a half-length portrait of a fashionable young man attributed to the neo-classical artist Anton Raphael Mengs. A paper on the verso is inscribed, "Mr Fermor in a Masque Dress, price 10 guineas, A. Rafael Mengs Pinxit, May 1757".

One of the curiosities of the sale was a painting entitled "The Chaise March", by James Seymour, flaking and in poor condition, at £3,000 (estimate £500 to £1,500). It depicts Lord March's record breaking race on Newmarket Heath. The London engineering firm of Strutt Ltd spent £850 (estimate £300 to £500) on a painting by William Strutt, a relation of their founder, entitled "The Three Centurions" and dating from about 1850-60.

At Christie's yesterday Japanese ivory carvings and netsuke made £62,125, with 2 per cent unsold. An exotic nineteenth-century ivory carving of a human skull, surmounted by two serpents entwining two toads and two frogs, 15 cm high, made the top price of the sale at £3,000 (estimate £1,300 to £1,700).

A sale of Chinese snuff bottles at Sotheby's yesterday realized £14,899, with 14 per cent unsold. Two pieces ran well beyond expectations. One was a bottle with the interior painted in grisaille with a landscape and dated 1900, which went to Sung at £850 (estimate £80 to £120). Soethby's had not succeeded in identifying the painter but the purchaser may have done better. A jadeite bottle, of bright green tone made the same price (estimate *£300 to £500).*

At Bonham's a silver sale made £14,652, with 6 per cent unsold. Koopman paid £540 (estimate £125 to £150) for a mulled ale jug, heavily chased and altered at a later date, bearing hallmarks for George III, 1766.

Luncheons

HM Government

Mrs Judith Hart, Minister for Overseas Development, was host at a luncheon held at 1 Carlton Gardens yesterday, in honour of Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, Prime Minister of Fiji. The other guests included:

The High Commissioner for Fiji, Sir Peter Preston, Mr George Kotobalavu, Mr Charles Walker, Mr Akuila Savu, Mr Richard Luce, MP, Mr E. C. Anyaoku, Mr E. C. Burr, Mr R. Browning, Mr T. Hurrell, Mr R. G. Britten and Mr J. M. M. Vereker.

Lady Mayoress

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained the following guests at luncheon at the Mansion House yesterday:

Lord and Lady Annan, the Mayor and Mayoress of Kensington and Chelsea, Vice-Admiral Sir Ronald and Lady Brockman, Master of the Grocers' Company and Mrs J. L. M. Dymoke, Mr A. F. Tuke, Mr and Mrs C. N. G. Shippam, Mr and Mrs Max Hebditch, the Commissioner of the City of London Police and Mrs Peter Marshall and Mrs A. Tennant.

Orion Bank

The Hon David Montagu, chairman of Orion Bank, with directors, were hosts yesterday at a luncheon at Plaisterers' Hall for overseas bankers. Mrs Margaret Thatcher, MP, was guest of honour. Among the other guests were:

Mr W. C. Butcher (Chase Manhattan Bank), Mr R. Leigh-Pemberton (National Westminster Bank), Dr W. Seipp (Westdeutsche Landesbank), Mr M. Rivosecchi (Credito Italiano), Mr Y. Yamamuro (Mitsubishi Bank), Mr R. G. P. Styles (Royal Bank of Canada), Lord Caccia, Lord Catto, Sir Douglas Wass, Sir Raymond Bell, Mr A. E. Sarasin, Mr R. T. P. Hall, Mr C. W. McMahon, Mr P. Uusitalo, Mr T. Ohta, M. J. Richard, M. P. Languetin, Mr W-T. Wang, Mr J. E. Nash, Count E. di San Marco, Mr R. A. Henderson, Mr K. W. Cotterill, Mr V. Makkonen, Dr G. Schmidt-Chiari, Mr H. Bär, Mr P. E. Hutson, M J. Sevaux, Mr D. M. Oskoui and M G. Geas.

Belgian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain

M Maurice Schouaert, Director General of the Belgian Office for Foreign Trade in Brussels, was the guest speaker at a luncheon given at the Anglo-Belgian Club yesterday by the Belgian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain. M Guy Roberty, chairman of the chamber, presided.

Service dinner

Royal Navy Club, 1765 and 1785

Members of the Admiralty Board were entertained at dinner by the Royal Navy Club of 1765 and 1785 at the Army and Navy Club yesterday evening to celebrate founders' day. Admiral of the Fleet Sir Peter Hill-Norton presided, and the guests included:

Vice-Admirals Sir Gordon Tait, Sir Richard Clayton, Sir Anthony Morton and F. H. E. Eberle and Mr B. W. Lythall.

Theatre and supper party

Civil Service Department

M Maurice Ligot, French Minister of State for the Civil Service, and Mme Ligot were guests of the Minister of State, Civil Service Department, and Mrs Morris at a performance of *Waters of the Moon* at the Haymarket Theatre and afterwards at supper at Ecu de France yesterday evening. Other guests included Mr and Mrs R. W. L. Wilding.

£500 Premium Bond prize winners

The £500 winners in the February Premium bond draw are:

AB 372178
AN 858021
AP 466778
1 AL 490668
1 AS 510325
1 AS 872404
1 AS 881307
1 AW [illegible]
3 AP [illegible]
3 AW 817262
4 AK 670979
4 AL [illegible]
4 AS [illegible]
5 AB [illegible]
5 AP 575721
5 AS 989571
BT 913022
BZ [illegible]
1 BZ 110886
1 BZ 315157
2 BS 036025
2 BN 037756
2 BZ 151866
3 BZ 561582
4 BS [illegible]
4 BS [illegible]
5 BH [illegible]
5 BF [illegible]
5 BT [illegible]
6 BX 787061
6 BT [illegible]
6 BN [illegible]
6 BP [illegible]
6 BW [illegible]
6 BW 601516
7 BB [illegible]
7 BK 286929
7 BS 376558
7 BS 821060
7 BW 447013
7 BZ 019689
7 BZ 214354
8 BS 182038
8 BS 740968
CK 025351
CP 517013
1 CS 750543
1 CN 733827
2 CP 245227
2 CZ 430973
2 CZ 073938
3 CZ 462560
3 DF 686289
3 DP 150337
4 DL 510751
4 DP 942939
5 DB 870221
6 DP 265630
EF 045118
ES 338149
ET 638505
EZ 070254
3 EB 931976
3 EK 048045
3 EL 874071
3 EN 899770
3 ES 156116
3 EP 865607
5 EB 090909
5 EB 351588
5 EW 682258
1 FL 085365
1 FP 873576
1 FZ 206987
3 FP 814505
3 FB 433270
3 FN 955610
3 FT 579551
4 FB 110799
4 FB 451764
4 FP 048954
4 FT 196596
5 FF 698661
5 FP 807197
6 FL 118300
6 FL 455939
6 FW 301435
6 FW 673750
7 FF 430629
7 FT [illegible]
7 FZ 625663
8 FK 082704
8 FK 275574
8 FP [illegible]
8 FP [illegible]
8 FP 178356
1 GB 390185
1 GZ 047689
1 HL 564001
2 HS 321220
2 HK 441485
3 HW 051975
4 HF 851107
4 HK 571638
4 HN 112458
5 HW 080602
5 HZ [illegible]
6 HZ [illegible]
2 JT 820952
3 JW [illegible]
4 JB [illegible]
4 JS 428616
5 JN 515466
6 JB 661176
6 JK 341136
6 JK 697864
6 JN 735880
6 JP 542007
6 JP 654579
7 JF 629245
7 JN 217313
7 JT 113511
8 JL 868717
8 JN 060713
8 JS 792892
9 JB 380284
9 JF 068654
9 JT 976086
9 JW 464876
9 JW 911875
KL 266640
KN [illegible]
1 KP [illegible]
3 KF [illegible]
3 KW 520881
4 KK 615110
4 KP 657097
4 KW 357976
5 KK 760828
5 KS 868584
6 KF 304511
6 KF 668871
6 KT 098113
7 KB 476572
8 KB 781149
8 KT 279071
6 KS 955708
9 KS 512388
9 KS 381136
10 KB [illegible]
10 KL 261129
10 KZ 675667
LT 307360
1 LK 497774
1 LP 025979
1 LT 658021
1 LZ 432690
2 LN 003446
3 LB 503612
3 LF 189701
4 LL 107895
4 LS 348691
4 LW 805213
5 LL 745728
5 LP 886313
6 LK 549141
6 LN 587863
7 LK 535401
7 LL 841056
7 LP 173814
7 LS 110166
7 LT 037645
8 LL [illegible]
8 LP [illegible]
8 LS [illegible]
8 LS [illegible]
8 LS [illegible]
8 LH [illegible]
9 LT [illegible]
9 LT [illegible]
10 LK 058657
10 LL [illegible]
10 LP 290177
10 LP 788307
10 LS [illegible]
MP [illegible]
2 MB [illegible]
2 MB [illegible]
2 MK [illegible]
2 ML 835178
2 MN [illegible]
3 MS [illegible]
3 MK 671343
3 MT 615719
3 MW 231571
5 ML 005229
5 MS 734895
6 MT 091560
NT 167758
1 NN [illegible]
2 NF 560350
2 NN [illegible]
3 NP 831153
1 PF 131833
2 PB 096801
2 PF [illegible]
2 PS 769691
2 PW [illegible]
3 PZ [illegible]
4 PK 647352
4 PL [illegible]
5 PP [illegible]
5 PT 568583
5 PW 041513
6 PK [illegible]
7 PS [illegible]
8 PB 656893
9 PZ 869025
10 PB 007634
10 PB [illegible]
10 PB 349129
10 PT 889627
10 PL 404863
10 PL 737950
10 PP 849628
10 PT 167349
10 PZ 966470
11 PF 313242
11 PL 202369
12 PB [illegible]
12 PF 494986
12 PN 070831
12 PN 563455
12 PS 648653
12 PZ 145003
OZ [illegible]
2 OK 412001
3 OS 245615
4 OF 859643
6 OT 004216
6 OZ 044028
7 OK 277760
7 OK 858997
7 ON 570012
7 OP [illegible]
7 OP 514457
7 OT 537218
8 OF [illegible]
8 ON 508347
9 OL [illegible]
9 OW [illegible]
RB [illegible]
RN [illegible]
RS [illegible]
RZ [illegible]
1 RP [illegible]
2 RL [illegible]
2 RL [illegible]
3 RK [illegible]
3 RN [illegible]
3 RT [illegible]
4 RT 380845
4 RB [illegible]
5 RS [illegible]
5 RT [illegible]
6 RB 543645
6 RK 615484
6 RK 739674
6 RW [illegible]
7 RB 080657
7 RL 465172
7 RP 346100
7 RT 869380
8 RF 776467
8 RF 862198
8 RP 943984
10 RS 503759
11 RB 454192
11 RL 397435
12 RB 016154
1 SR 473845
1 SS 998195
1 SW 873847
3 SL 018780
3 SB 075118
3 SN [illegible]
3 SS [illegible]
3 SZ [illegible]
4 SL [illegible]
5 SK [illegible]
5 SK [illegible]
7 SB [illegible]
7 SW [illegible]
7 SW 900457
8 SF [illegible]
8 SL 268752
8 SN [illegible]
8 SN [illegible]
8 SZ [illegible]
9 SK [illegible]
9 ST 708005
9 SW 697830
9 SZ 025932
TP 113175
2 TB 108010
2 TZ 102278
3 TW 180900
4 TS 609772
4 TT 197041
5 TF 056408
5 TZ 355037
6 TL 588569
6 TL 783154
6 TN 137274
6 TS 467068
6 TT 315175
7 TF 435165
7 TL 541878
7 TL 895595
7 TP 861110
7 TP 962791
7 TZ 058695
8 TF 608548
8 TF [illegible]
9 TP 675896
VF 583875
VK [illegible]
VK [illegible]
VS [illegible]
VW [illegible]
2 VS [illegible]
2 VT 286011
3 VS [illegible]
4 VK [illegible]
4 VZ [illegible]
5 VK 381055
5 VT [illegible]
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6 VZ 875197
7 VK 858545
7 VK [illegible]
8 VK [illegible]
8 VN [illegible]
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9 VB 110664
9 VP 090158
10 VK 907578
10 VL 475009
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11 VT 026718
12 VL 715008
12 VP 577720
12 VW 564572
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15 VK [illegible]
15 VL [illegible]
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11 XS 969085
12 XK 831671
12 XL 616220
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12 XT 011200
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7 ZW 260164
8 ZK 736392
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20 ZK 238489
20 ZL 412361
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21 ZT 710029
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21 ZW 954328
21 ZZ 158958
21 ZZ 698654
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23 ZP 875244
23 ZT 361450
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24 ZP 690279
24 ZT 854476
25 ZP 770691
25 ZS 131896
25 ZZ 925740

OBITUARY

PROFESSOR KURT GÖDEL

Influential work in mathematical logic

Professor Kurt Gödel, the man regarded by common consent as the most influential mathematical logician of the century died at the age of 71 in Princeton, New Jersey, on January 14. Born in Brünn, Czechoslovakia, on April 28, 1906, Kurt Gödel was Privat-Dozent at the University of Vienna from 1933 to 1938. Having visited the Institute for Advanced Study several times, he took up residence in Princeton in 1938 becoming a Permanent Member of the Institute in 1946 and Professor in 1953. Besides honorary doctorates from several universities, he received the Einstein Award in 1951 and the National Medal of Science in 1974. Professor Gödel was a Member of the United States National Academy of Sciences, Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Foreign Member of the Royal Society, Corresponding Member of the Institut de France, a Corresponding Fellow of the British Academy, and Honorary Member of the London Mathematical Society.

The fame of Gödel rests on three outstanding results obtained during the decade of the 1930's. The first is his completeness proof for the first-order functional calculus; this was his doctoral dissertation and was published in 1930. Scarcely a year later he published his most celebrated result: the incompleteness thorem for various axiomatic systems. He showed in particular that the vast structure of the *Principia Mathematica* of Whitehead and Russell was inadequate for deciding all mathematical questions; indeed, the system could not even prove its own formal consistency. This inadequacy is inherent in any reasonably strong system which is effectively axiomatized, and so Gödel's Theorem changed the whole philosophical view of the foundations of mathematics; the repercussions of this unexpected discovery are felt and debated today.

On the positive side his techniques led directly to a new concept of effectively calculable function which had major influence on the development of computers and is still central in theoretical studies in computer science. However, Gödel himself held a very Platonist view of mathematical objects and higher infinities, and his next main achievement in 1938 was a reassuring one for his beliefs. He showed that if the system of *Principia Mathematica* (or even a certain stronger system) is consistent, then it remains so upon the addition of the Axiom of Choice and the Generalized Continuum Hypothesis, principles of prime importance in the arithmetic of infinite cardinal numbers. It was not until 1963 that Paul J. Cohen finally proved the independence of those axioms by a new idea but building on Gödel's work. Gödel's original methods for the consistency problem have recently had new applications reflecting on apparently quite unrelated mathematical problems, so it seems clear that the fruitfulness of his ideas will continue to stimulate new work. Few mathematicians are granted this kind of immortality.

A slight person and very fastidious, Gödel was generally worried about his health and did not travel or lecture widely in later years. He had no doctoral students, but through correspondence and personal contact with the constant succession of visitors to Princeton, many people benefited from his extremely quick and incisive mind. Friend to Einstein, von Neumann and Morgenstern he particularly enjoyed philosophical discussion. His widow, Adele; whom he married in 1938, survives him; there were no children.

DAME ANSTICE GIBBS

Dame Anstice Gibbs, DCVO, CBE, who died on February 7 at the age of 73, was the daughter of Archdeacon the Hon Kenneth Gibbs.

She was especially concerned with the international side of Guiding for over 40 years, being International Commissioner from 1955-1956 and Chief Commissioner for the Commonwealth from 1956-1966.

During her appointment as chief commissioner Dame Anstice visited Guides in Malawi (then Nyasaland), Tanzania (then Tanganyika), Zambia (then Northern Rhodesia) and Rhodesia (then Southern Rhodesia) in 1959. In 1964 she visited Guides in India and New Zealand and in 1965 in Pakistan. In 1956 Dame Anstice attended the International Commissioners' Conference in Delhi.

She served on the world committee of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts from 1952-1960 and was the vice-chairman from 1957-1960.

In 1960 she was created CBE for her services to the Girl Guide movement and in 1967 she was created a Dame Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.

In the United Kingdom Dame Anstice served as a Guider, Commissioner and Camp Adviser and a Trainer and in 1945 she was awarded the Girl Guides Association's highest award, the Silver Fish, for exceptionally good service to the movement.

Dame Anstice Gibbs was the chairman of the Hostess Country's Planning Committee for the 22nd World Conference of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, held in the United Kingdom in 1975.

MR HEINZ NORDEN

A correspondent writes:

Mr Heinz Norden died on February 1 at the age of 72, after a brief illness.

Born in London and educated in Germany, he emigrated to the United States in his teens. Since 1961 he had been living in London.

In a career that spanned more than 50 years, he was successively, and sometimes simultaneously, labourer, seaman, journalist, editor, translator, business executive, political activist and medical historian.

After the Second World War, in which he served for five years, attaining the rank of major, he became editor-in-chief of the official United States occupation magazine *Heute*. Denounced as a communist in connexion with his prewar work for New York slum clearance, he was removed from this post, but later reinstated by court action. In the 1960s he established and led a London group, Concerned Americans Abroad, which opposed the Vietnam war.

He was the translator from German into English of some 60 volumes, occasionally in collaboration with his sister Ruth Lowe, who predeceased him in 1977. Among authors he translated were Goethe, Thomas Mann, Einstein, Werfel and Rilke. With Otto Nathan he edited *Einstein on Peace*, which was translated into several languages. He spent 10 years translating Max Friedländer's monumental *Early Netherlandish Painting*.

A noted collector of medical antiques, he was frequently consulted by museums.

He is survived by his widow and partner Claire and a daughter, Barbara.

LIEUT-GEN SIR DUDLEY RUSSELL

Lieutenant-General Sir Dudley Russell, KBE, CB, DSO, MC, died on February 4 at the age of 81. Russell gained his MC in the First World War, served with the Indian Army and during the Second World War saw active service continuously from 1940 onwards. He took part, as GSO 1 of the 5th Indian Division, in the operations for the clearance of Eritrea and Abyssinia and after the battle of the Amba Alagi negotiated the surrender of the Duke of Aostt. For his part in these operations he was made an OBE.

In 1942 he commanded the 5th Indian Infantry Brigade in Cyrenaica and the brigade was later the 8th Army's rearguard in the retreat to Matruh and participated in the battle of Alamein. He was awarded the DSO in 1942. After the completion of the North African campaign he commanded the 8th Indian Division in Italy, in which theatre he remained until 1945. He was the chief British Adviser to the Indian Army from 1948 to 1954 when he retired.

He had been advanced to CBE in 1944, appointed CB in 1945 and was created a KBE in 1950.

He married, in 1929, Elizabeth, daughter of Sandys Birkett Foster of New York.

MAJ-GEN W. H. OXLEY

A friend writes:

Major-General Walter Hayes Oxley, CB, CBE, MC, whose death on January 23 you recently reported, was an officer of very considerable distinction, well known in the area of the Mediterranean basin in the now somewhat distant past.

Educated at Eastbourne College and the RMA, Woolwich, he was commissioned into the Royal Engineers in 1911. His service in the First World War was largely in Egypt, Palestine and Macedonia, where he won his Military Cross. In 1921 he married Margaret, the youngest daughter of W. James Smith. She was the third of the Smith daughters to marry a Sapper, and Peggy and Oxo made an remarkably handsome and popular couple. Oxo became the Military Attaché in Belgrade and Prague, and later AQMG of the British Military Mission to the Egyptian Army.

At the outbreak of the Second World War, he was Brigadier in charge of Administration in Malta, but was soon moved to command 2nd Infantry Brigade there. After a spell with the 3rd Division again as an Infantry Brigade commander, he returned to Malta in 1943 as General Officer Commanding the Troops in the Island.

At the end of the war in Europe he was made Head of the British Delegation to the Allied Control Commission in Bulgaria.

He retired in 1948 and went to live in Charminster, near Dorchester, where he farmed and indulged in his hobbies of fishing and shooting. He had one daughter, who with his widow survives him. A devoted family man, he was well loved and much admired by those who knew him; he, and his loud and infectious laugh will be sadly missed.

MR C. M. SCHOFIELD, GC

Mr C. M. Schofield, GC, who has died at Bold, Lancashire, was awarded the Edward Medal (later converted to a George Cross) in 1940 for the part he played in rescuing miners who were trapped by a roof fall at Bold Colliery. His father was among those trapped.

Lady Bell, widow of Sir Stanley Bell, OBE, died on February 3. She was Margaret, daughter of James Slevin, and she was married in 1923. Her husband died in 1972.

Mr Edward Leslie Champness, CBE, managing director of Palmers Hebburn Co (Vickers-Armstrongs) from 1934 to 1956, died on January 26. He was made a CBE in 1957.

Why the finest hotel in town seems a long way out of it.

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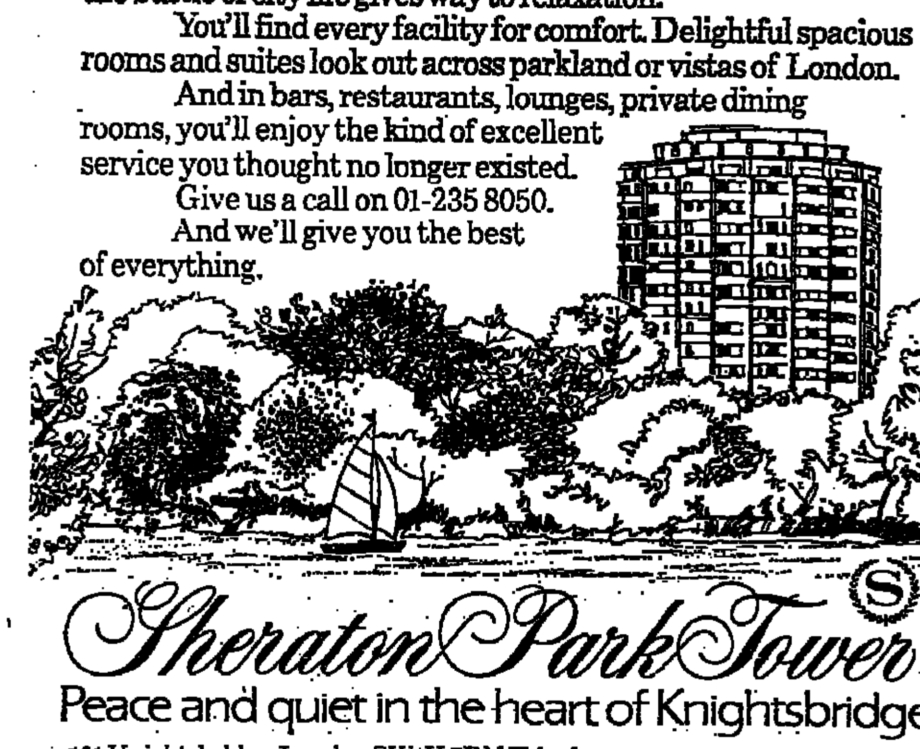
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John chartered

THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

Foord surveyors

'ublic sector increases s share of national 'ealth threefold in decade

hn Whitmore
cial Correspondent

public sector's share of al wealth appears to have ly trebled in the decade 75, according to pro- al findings by government icians.

m a level of some 8 per n 1966, the public sector eadily increased its share tional wealth by 1975 to imated 26 per cent. The se was gained almost ly at the expense of the ial sector whose share of al wealth fell from some cent to an estimated 57 cent.

figures, which are highly ional at this stage, e from government work s being carried out with r to drawing up balance- for every major sector economy. The work is a result of a recom- tion of the Diamond ission—the Royal Com- n on the Distribution of e and Wealth.

t of the work so far has been concentrated on the personal sector. The results of this work, submitted as evidence to the Diamond Commission and published in this month's edition of *Economic Trends*, show net personal sector wealth at the end of 1975 standing at £297,000m, rising to £339,000m by the end of 1976.

Of this last figure, some £325,000m is estimated to relate to household wealth, that is excluding the wealth of non-profitmaking bodies such as charities. This compares with estimated household wealth of £112,000m in 1966 and, on the basis of rather different calculations by the Department of Applied Economics at Cambridge, some £52,000m in 1957.

Although the Central Statistical Office has made no attempt to analyse the distribution of wealth, it does say that the large rise in the proportion of wealth accounted for by physical assets (and the corresponding fall in the proportion accounted for by financial assets, such as stocks and shares) points to a continuing broadening of the ownership of wealth.

Whereas the CSO estimates that the annual rate of growth in household wealth between 1957 and 1975 was 9.3 per cent (at current prices), it puts the annual rate of growth in household physical assets at 12.4 per cent.

Between 1966 and 1975 the proportion of physical assets in total household wealth rose from half to two thirds, the share accounted for by financial assets falling from half to one third.

The CSO's estimate for household wealth at the end of 1975 works out some £30,000 higher than the estimate made by the Royal Commission. This is partly accounted for by the fact that the CSO has taken a differing line from Diamond on the treatment of pensions, lumping the value of pension fund assets with personal sector wealth.

Also, the CSO has come out with rather higher figures for dwellings and consumer durables.

IENNIAL COMPARISONS OF HOUSEHOLDS' WEALTH HOLDINGS BY BROAD ASSET AND LIABILITY TYPE

	£ billion DAE estimates				CSO estimates			
	1957	1960	1963	1966	1966	1969	1972	1975
ssets								
al assets	20.1	25.0	37.5	49.9	56.4	71.8	117.9	187.6
assets	13.5	16.3	19.0	22.8	24.0	28.9	40.4	57.3
and shares	14.3	22.7	26.5	22.1	26.5	33.5	48.2	36.9
and debtors	3.8	4.6	5.1	5.8	5.1	4.7	5.1	7.6
in life assurance and rannuation funds	6.5	8.5	11.2	14.8	14.6	18.8	28.1	32.2
ssets	58.2	77.1	99.3	115.5	126.6	157.7	239.7	321.5
es								
ges	3.5	4.5	5.9	8.0	7.3	10.0	15.7	24.3
debts	3.2	4.8	6.0	7.0	8.0	7.2	11.3	13.1
abilities	6.7	9.3	11.9	15.0	14.3	17.2	27.0	37.4
alth	51.5	67.8	87.4	100.5	112.3	140.5	212.7	284.0

Department of Applied Economics, Cambridge.

Assurance on house prices by building societies

By Margaret Stone

House prices are expected to rise at a more rapid rate in the next few months, according to the Building Societies Association, but it does not think that "conditions exist for an 'explosion' such as that which occurred in 1972 and 1973".

This official view of the BSA, many of whose members privately believe that house prices will rise quite rapidly, is contained in the latest edition of *Facts and Figures*, the BSA quarterly bulletin, published today.

Increasing consumer confidence and the lower mortgage interest rate are the main reasons why house prices are expected to rise this year.

The bulletin points out that the effect of reduction in the mortgage rate has been to reduce initial mortgage repayments as percentage of earnings by 6 percentage points over the past year.

However, the amount of tax relief that borrowers are entitled to has dropped substantially this tax year and will do so next because of the reductions in both the mortgage interest rate and income tax rates.

The Exchequer will not be significantly better off as a result because there has also been a corresponding reduction in tax collected on the interest paid by building societies to their investors.

Borrowers with larger mortgages could, on the other hand, obtain a larger slice of tax relief if budget proposals put to the Chancellor by the BSA are heeded.

The BSA has recommended that the £25,000 limit for house purchase which qualifies for tax relief should be increased to at least £40,000 in line with the 75 per cent increase in the retail price index since the £25,000 limit was introduced in 1974.

Redundant shipbuilding workers will get up to £10,400 each

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

Redundant British Shipbuilders workers will receive payments of up to £10,400 each under the scheme negotiated between management, union leaders and the Department of Industry.

The cost of the scheme is estimated in an outline released by the Department yesterday to be £1.5m for every thousand redundancies.

The basis of the scheme, which will be made law by the Shipbuilding Redundancy Payments Bill, due to go to the Lords after its Commons third reading, is a combination of payments for age and length of service.

An identical scheme will apply to Harland and Wolff in Belfast to that agreed for British Shipbuilders' 85,000-strong workforce. While the outline has been agreed with the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, there will be further discussion on detailed scales.

Length of service payments—based on weekly earnings less overtime—will range evenly from a minimum of two weeks for one year of service to a maximum of 80 weeks after 25 years of service.

A man with maximum service would receive 40 weeks' pay in a lump sum together with another 40 weeks pay spread evenly in income support over two years.

In addition, all employees over the age of 40 would receive age payments ranging from £50 to a maximum of £750 starting at the age of 55.

A shipyard worker entitled to the maximum would receive £7,400 under the scheme itself. Taken together with his statutory entitlement under the 1965 Redundancy Payments Act this would bring the total to £10,400.

The question of how many redundancies British Shipbuilders will be seeking awaits, in the first instance, the publication of the management's Corporate Plan.

But the first major group to benefit will be the 1,152 Swan Hunter workers already made redundant in the wake of the loss from the yard of the Polish order.

It is this which has caused the main controversy about the Bill's provisions with the Conservatives, who have argued that it should apply to the Corporation's rationalization plans and not to losses of jobs through industrial disputes.

One other feature of the scheme is that shipyard workers who instead of redundancy take another job in "another relevant company" will receive travel and moving expenses up to £2,000.

The scheme is the most generous national one yet devised for a public corporation. The CSEU have been anxious to ensure that redundant shipyard workers are at least on a par with those leaving the steel industry.

The CSEU have told the Government they will continue to watch steel closure agreements closely.

Imperial's hopes for NSM go up in smoke

Imperial Tobacco has destroyed 700 million cigarettes containg tobacco substitute and admitted yesterday that the closur of its New Smoking Material operation "must be an option open to us".

Mr Tonq Garrett, chairman of Imperial Tobacco, said that the share of the totl cigarette market taken by substitute materials had collapsed from a peak of between 3 and 4 per cent shortly after the launch in July to only 0.6 per cent now, and was still dropping.

He said that, unless something was done to change the climate, he was not hopeful for the future. "There must come a time when it just doesn't make sense to kee pthem in your price list", he said. A decision could be taken later this year.

Imperial has about half the marker in substitute cigarettes with three brands. It spent £15m developing a new factory at Ardeer, Ayrshire, to produce cigarettes with NSM, and a further £7m has been spent on research over 10 years.



Mr Garrett

The Ardeer plant, which has already suffered some cutbacks, was designed to have a production capacity roughly equal to 15 per cent of the entire United Kingdom cigarette market.

Mr Garrett described the attitude of the Government towards substitute tobacco had "not been very helpful". The public had expected that cigarettes with NSM would be cheaper, but the Government had not been perpared to make any tax concessions.

However, Imperial's pessimism about tobacco substitutes is not universally shared in the industry. Among other manufacturers feeling that expectations were pitched too high at the time of the launch and that the launch itself was badly handled with 1 brands coming on to the market simultaneously.

Some in the industry belive that substitutes could settle at between 1 and 2 per cent of the cigarette market.

But it is not only NSM which is worrying Imperial. Yesterday it reported profits for the year to the end of last October down slightly from £130.3m to £129.1m on turnover up from £2,866m to £3.196m. Within this, tobacco profits fell hard from £81.7m to £69.5m, for the first time accounting for less than half the group's operating profits.

Christopher Wilkins

Setback for sterling but franc rallies

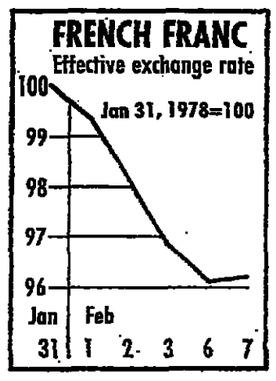
By Caroline Atkinson

Sterling was shaken by the news of a sharp rise in banking eligible liabilities—which are an early indicator of the money supply figures—on the foreign exchange markets yesterday, while the French franc picked up some of the ground lost in the past few days.

M Giscard d'Estaing, the French President, said that he had instructed M Raymond Barre, the Prime Minister, to take the necessary steps to stop the fall of the franc. This statement, combined with a general feeling that the markets had overreacted to the possibility of a Left wing victory in the coming French elections, helped to reverse the franc's slide.

The French authorities did not appear to intervene very much on the markets yesterday. The policy of increasing interest rates to bolster the currency continued with a further rise in day to day money. This was pushed to 10½ per cent from 9¾ per cent yesterday. It is now at a 13 month high.

The French President made his comments in support of the franc at a joint news conference with Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, to mark the end of two days of summit talks between the two leaders.



Market operators in London said that the indication that the French would strongly resist a further run on the franc had made people think twice before taking further positions against it.

The underlying factors of the French economy, in particular the trend of inflation and of the balance of payments, have recently been improving. The rise in short term interest rates now makes it more expensive to go short of francs.

However, dealing was very thin yesterday as New York was snowbound and the main West German foreign exchange market in Frankfurt closed for the afternoon. Most traders are very unsure about the trend of currency movements, and therefore unwilling to take up positions.

The French were apparently enthusiastic for a general egreement on concerted international action to support the franc, but the Germans and others felt that the situation was not serious enough to warrant that at the moment.

Nervousness about the British money supply, and the present opposition to the Government's pay policy, has undermined the pound this week. It lost 45 points against the dollar yesterday to close at 1.9345. However, its effective rate index, measured against a basket of currencies, was unchanged on the day at 66.3.

Some dealers report the beginnings of a switching out of sterling by multinational companies, and there has been a distinct deterioration of sentiment over the pound.

However, the rate is still substantially higher than it was just before Christmas, and is about the same level as at the beginning of January, when the dollar was at its weakest.

The biggest question mark still hangs over the future of the dollar. There has been no clear indication of the extent to which the United States authorities are prepared to resist pressures on the currency. They are now convinced of the danger of extreme disorderly market conditions, but seem unlikely to oppose a slow fall if this should occur.

EEC intensifies trade pressure on Japan

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Feb 7

EEC foreign ministers today approved guidelines for a new approach to the Japanese by the European Commission aimed at impressing on the Tokyo Government the need for further action to reduce Japan's growing surplus on trade with the Community. This is estimated to have risen to $5,000m last year.

For Britain Dr Owen made the point that the EEC must make clear its own needs to the Japanese and not rely on American pressure to bring the results the Community wanted. This view was echoed by a number of his colleagues.

The ministers authorized the Commission, in the person of Herr Wilhelm Haferkamp, the Commissioner for External Affairs, to open consultations with the Japanese and to report back to the next meeting of EEC heads of government in Copenhagen on April 7 and 8.

If the response to these consultations is unsatisfactory, the Copenhagen meeting seems likely to provide the occasion for a public statement by heads of government of their disappointment at the failure as they see it, of the Japanese to keep the promises given at last summer's Downing Street economic summit.

Dr Owen and his colleagues today made clear that they shared the doubts of the Commission that the measures so far taken by Japan would achieve the 7 to 7.5 per cent growth rate promised during the coming fiscal year.

At the same time, Dr Owen recognized that Japan faced difficulties in increasing domestic demand beyond a certain point, and suggested that part of the answer could lie in Japan's increasing the volume of its aid to the developing world.

Provided that the aid was not tied, to the purchase of Japanese goods, the Foreign Secretary said, Japan could by this means help to create new markets for European exports in the Third World, thus relieving some of the pressure on Japan to import more from Europe.

Even if Japan doubled its official development aid, Dr Owen pointed out, it would still account for only 0.14 per cent of the country's gross national product.

Meanwhile, negotiations with Japan on a steel export restraint agreement, covering both price and quantity, have run into difficulties. This is apparently because the Japanese feel the EEC acted unreasonably by imposing temporary anti-dumping duties on their steel exports pending the outcome of the negotiations.

Tokyo car talks: British car manufacturers called on Japan car shipments to Britain, into surb its rapidl yexpending dustry sources said. Manufacaurers fro mthe two sides met for six hours in Tokyo in what the sources described as a cool atmosphere.

There was no word on the Japanese reply; but spokesmen for Nissan and Toyota, said earlier it would be difficult to agree to any request to keep Japan's share of the British car market to its 1977 level.—Reuter.

Importers call to minister: Importers of Japanese Colt cars have written to Mr Dell, Secretary of State for Trade, asking him to clarify any understanding reached with the Japanese to liimt car sales in Britain.

Mr Michael Orr, managing director of Colt, said: "I want him to make the position absolutely clear ,so that there can be no misapprehension on either side".

Airbus hope: Mr Nobuhiko mic Affairs Minister, said in Ushiba, Japan's External Econo-Tokyo that he believed the EEC-Japan trade dispute would be settled, at least temporarily, if Japan bought the European A-300 Airbus.

P reported over Arab boycott requests

'colm Brown
h Metroleum has been d to the American ies for requesting States companies to with the Arab boycott d.
nents filed with the States Department of ce in the spring and autumn last year, that BP Trading, a owned subsidiary of Petroleum, asked three n companies to comply boycott.
companies—Brown & Houston, and two other tions in New Orleans s Angeles—have all ports o nthe boycott with the Department nerce.
ie requests were made exion with projects in ed Arab Emirates.
ients issued from BP s United Kingdom offices require companies to declare that they are not in breach of any of the regulations of the Arab boycott of Israel, and that no allegations are currently being made about any such branch.

According to one document, issued in the form of invoicing and despatch instructions by BP Trading, companies are warned that their invoices must include certificates that the goods in question are not of Israeli origin and do not constitute part of German reperations goods to Israel.

American companies are obliged to report boycott requests under the Export Administration Regulations. These have recently been tightened up.

Companies must report any request which would aid restrictive trade practices against a country friendly to the United States.

A survey of boycott requests filed under the regulations during the six months ended March 31, 1977, indicates that the total value of transactions covered by boycott requests was $4,600m (about £2,422m).

Of the boycott demands made of American companies during that period, 18 asked about the religion of the company's principal officers and employees, and seven asked whether the company was controlled by Jews or Zionists. None of the BP documents make any such references.

BP's role in backing the boycott is likel you be examined by the select committee being set up by the House of Lords to examine boycotts.

The regional boycott office in Abu Dhabi, which lays down boycott rules for the area—part of the UAE—issues stringent rules to enforce the boycott.

Certificates of origin authenticated by the chamber of commerce of the exporting country and further authenticated by an Arab diplomatic delegation are demanded.

If a company fails to provide such documentation it is regarded as having contravened the boycott law.

In a statement last night BP said that the company had always operated in many countries and operated in accordance with the laws of those countries.

"But we have always recognized that there is this very sensitive problem of the Arab boycott. For some time now we have been including in our documents and contracts the positive clause—do declare only the country of origin of the goods an dif there are problems of course we have to talk to the country concerned."

king figures retreat

in the gilt-edged reacted quickly and to banking figures yes- hich showed a near 2 jump in eligible liabi- In hectic after-hours as much as one and a nts were knocked off the longer-dated stocks, ut earlier gains com-

s", with a net loss of f a point and "shorts" ths to a quarter off, r their lowest levels of on.

ere, leading equities easier in inter-office as dealers took the pre- of marking "blue down a penny or two.

Ordinary share index of its earlier 7.9 rise, it 463.7 a net gain of e day.

ical authority yearling e showed another in- esterday with a weekly 8 per cent, up five- n the previous figure. ast two weeks the rate ded a full point.

American group may buy unfinished London hotel

By Patricia Tisdall

Negotiations are in progress for the American-based Marriott Hotel Corporation to acquire the uncompleted hotel left by an Anglo-Spanish partnership at Kings Reach on the South Bank of the Thames in London.

More than £15m has already been spent on the 11-storey building which contains over 700 bedrooms and a number of self-contained apartments. It is estimated that a further £8m to £9m is needed to complete the interior.

In a statement in Washington yesterday Marriott denied reports that the acquisition had been agreed. But it acknowledged that negotiations to purchase were in progress. The hotel would be Marriott's first entry into Britain. Its only other hotel in Europe is in Amsterdam.

Marriott is believed to be one of a number of foreign hotel companies which have expressed interest in the Kings Reach hotel. Building stopped when the developer, a partnership company formed by the Spanish-owned Melia hotel group and Müller Brothers & Buckley, a construction company based in Rugby, failed to raise the necessary extra finance.

The hotel, which was to have been the first to be run on the "aparthotel" system in Britain, has remained an empty shell since the end of 1976. Under the aparthotel structure, the capital cost of the propect is recouped by the sale of accommodation to private investors and leased back to the hotel operator for specified periods.

The estimated cost of the project, when work started on it in 1972 was £15 million. But escalating costs have brought the total estimated price to nearer £30m.

Watney Mann seeks 2p a pint on top beers

By Patricia Tisdall

Watney Mann and Truman announced its intention to raise beer prices in line with other brewers yesterday.

The new prices, which are subject to clearance by the Price Commission, would raise the price of some premium bitter beers, notably Watney Red and Ben Truman, by up to 2p a pint in the company's managed houses.

Other beers such as Watney's Special and Wilson's will go up by 1p a pint. Tenants and managers are being advised that the new prices are due to come into effect from the end of this month.

The company which is part of the Grand Metropolitan Hotels group said it was willing to discuss an undertaking to hold future price levels with the Commission.

Two of the other big brewers, Courage and Scottish & Newcastle gained similar increases on the strength of pledges that no further rises would be sought until October.

Watney Mann and Truman, which last put up its prices about eight months ago is understood to be the last of the big brewers to notify the Price Commission of its intentions of another increase.

Allied, one of the biggest, has been subjected to a full scale investigation, the outcome of which could be a compulsory price freeze for up to 12 months.

AUEW back pay rejection

The Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers executive yesterday backed its negotiators in rejecting the offer of a £57 a week basic rate for skilled men in the engineering industry.

This decision comes after the breakdown in talks last week with the Engineering Employers' Federation, which will be discussed by leaders of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Union leaders in York tomorrow.

the markets moved

The Times index: 195.62+3.11
The FT index: 463.7+5.6

	14p to 780p	Mang Bronze	5p to 91p
	9p to 292p	Norton & Wright	12p to 175p
nv	13p to 210p	Rank	8p to 246p
	8p to 164p	Royal	8p to 378p
	7p to 258p	Sandeman G	5p to 65p
ent	8p to 218p	Shell	8p to 493p
	8p to 570p	Unilever	6p to 512p
Ind	6p to 348p	Union Discount	10p to 440p
o	2p to 36p	Vaux	10p to 403p
Music	5p to 76p	Westbrick Pds	2p to 32p
SH	5p to 210p	Reed Int	5p to 114p
ntrose	6p to 160p	RKT Textiles	5p to 68p
:p	3p to 46p	Steel Bros	5p to 350p
tplor	13p to 247p	Wood SW	2p to 38p

ent ahead.
securities fell in late
emium 76.5 per cent
rate 31.01 per cent).
45 points down at
he effective exchange rate index was at 66.3.
Gold lost $0.25 to $175.
SDR-$ was 1.21172 on Tuesday, while SDR-£ was 0.626406.
Commodities: Reuter's index was at 1,398.1 (previous 1,399.4).
Reports, pages 21 and 22

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.76	1.71
Austria Sch	30.75	28.75
Belgium Fr	65.25	62.25
Canada $	2.20	2.14
Denmark Kr	11.35	10.95
Finland Mkk	7.95	7.65
France Fr	9.83	9.48
Germany Dm	4.24	4.02
Greece Dr	73.50	70.00
Hongkong $	9.20	8.75
Italy Lr	1760.00	1680.00
Japan Yn	490.00	465.00
Netherlands Gld	4.53	4.31
Norway Kr	10.16	9.80
Portugal Esc	84.00	79.50
S Africa Rd	2.00	1.85
Spain Pes	165.00	158.00
Sweden Kr	9.25	8.90
Switzerland Fr	3.96	3.74
US $	1.99	1.93
Yugoslavia Dnr	39.50	37.25

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

er pages

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Annual Statements: Braid Group	22		
Japan International Bank	19		

To be let

A Selection of City Offices

Property	approx sq ft
Red Lion Buildings Cock Lane EC1	1,355/15,280
Bastion House London Wall EC2	6,230/21,345
55/61 Moorgate EC2	10,000
Winchester House London Wall EC2	4,070/7,670
5/12 Norton Folgate (Bishopsgate) EC2	18,155
68/74 Carter Lane EC4	9,500

Debenham Tewson & Chinnocks
Chartered Surveyors
Bancroft House Paternoster Square
London EC4P 4ET
01-236 1520 Telex 883749
Brussels Hamburg Bahrain Dubai
Toronto New York Sydney

Leyland chief pressed to decide future of £100m foundry scheme

By Clifford Webb

Mr Michael Edwardes, British Leyland chairman, was urged yesterday to make an early policy announcement on the future of the £100m foundry modernization and expansion programme outlined in the Ryder Report. A number of "very substantial" investment projects by private enterprise foundry companies are threatened by the present indecision.

Mr Colin Staniforth, director and general manager of Birmid Qualcast's light alloy products group, told a press conference in Birmingham: "This is a matter of very great importance to the foundry industry as a whole. It is something we have been trying to resolves for the past 18 months.

"In the alloy casting business ofr instance, a lot of big developments are about to happen over the next year which will require a very considerable investment if British firms are to catch the boat."

He said he was referring to the swing to alloy in car engines. In the immediate future this would be mainly the supply of alloy heads, but within five years it could also extend to the construction of a new alloy cylinder blocks.

British Leyland was planning foundry at Leeds. However, since Mr Edwardes arrived three months ago he has hinted that this could be an early casualty of moves to channel all available funds to speed development of a new range of cars.

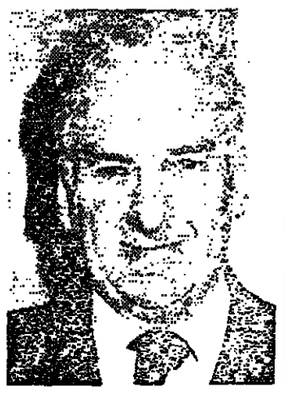
The npess conference was called to review the non-ferrous foundry companies' response to the Government's £20m scheme to encourage new investment. It was chaired by Mr John Ray, Mr Edwardes' successor as chief executive of the Chloride group. He is also chairman of the Non-Ferrous Advisory Committee.

More than 150 companies have responded to the aid scheme. About £12m has been allocated or is under consideration. Mr Ray said that, with only £8m left it was important that companies should submit their applications before the offer closed on July 31.

But he did not rule out the possibility that the Government would increase the £20m if sufficient applications were submitted.

UK footwear exports reached record level of £100m last year

By Derek Harris



Mr Spencer Crookenden: chairman of footwear industry's National Economic Development Council.

Britain's footwear exports rose more than 15 per cent by volume last year compared with 1976, for the first time passing £100m in value terms. The imports threat, while still serious, also turned out to be showing a slightly slower growth than had been feared.

Foreign imports, which now account for more than 40 per cent of Britain's £1,000m a year footwear market, grew 11 per cent by volume last year, compared with 1976, according to the British Footwear Manufacturers' Federation.

It had been feared that the growth of imports, which month by month had often been topping 20 per cent after reading a March peak of 25.6 per cent, would average out to an annualized 15 per cent.

But there appears to have been a sharp downturn at the end of the year, although some of this effect could rise from a lag in returns because of the Christmas break.

These latest figures are unlikely to affect the efforts now being made by the industry in Brussels and London to get action to restrict imports of low-price footwear from abroad and particularly some Far East countries.

Imports last year were 107.1 million pairs compared with 96.5 million pairs in 1976. This represented a 30 per cent increase in value terms, the total imports last year being worth £212.7m.

The British manufacturers have done well to boost exports at a time when so many countries have turned to various forms of protectionism. Exports rose from 18 million pairs in 1976 to 20.8 million last year. Value, an important factor with British footwear because of the high percentage of quality goods, showed a 51 per cent rise from £67.6m in 1976 to £102.1m last year.

The largest increases in exports were to the Cocecon trading block, African countries and the Middle East. Other EEC countries remained by far the largest market, accounting for more than 35 per cent of total exports.

But the 12 per cent of exports represented by trade to Canada is likely to show a sharp decline this year, as that country's 35 per cent cutback in imports from Britain starts to bite.

A report on the likel yeffect of the Canadian cutback, which started at the beginning of last December, is expected to be placed before the next meeting of the newly-launched National Economic Development Council working party for the industry, whose chairman is Mr Spencer Crookenden.

There are already reports in the industr yof an immediate decline in exports to Canada of between 20 per cent and 25 per cent. What is not yet clear is whether some British footwear may find its way to Canada via the United States, where the manufacturers are anyway mounting a new sales effort to try to offset the Canadian losses.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Through the pay sanctions hoop, phase three and beyond

From the Director of the Heating and Ventilating Contractors' Association

Sir, The Government could have been more open and circumspect about applying sanctions against firms breaking the pay guidelines.

The agreement which the heating and ventilating industry operated from November 21 last year was found "unacceptable" by the Government presumably because it was an end-loaded regrading scheme. The Government invited us to consider renegotiating an agreement in accordance with the pay guidelines and expressed the hope that in the meantime the association would advise its members not to implement the settlement.

Such action would have placed an impossible strain on industrial relations in an industry in a position of gross anomaly whose operatives had foregone any increase for the first 15 weeks from their anniversary date.

Furthermore, we explained that since no regradings were taking place, the increases being paid did not transgress the guidelines. We were proved right since the eventual settlement simply back-dated the November 21 increases to the anniversary date of August 9.

Yet sanctions were applied, initially in complete secrecy and mostly against the non heating and ventilation activities of conglomerates. Later individual firms were advised by telephone that the award of contracts was being held up and that they were being excluded from public sector tender lists.

Eventually the association was officially advised by telephone that instructions had been issued to the above effect.

This Government action was taken without consultation, without a request for an up-to-date list of members and, as far as I know, without any check that the non-member firms placed on tender lists were conforming to the pay guidelines.

Almost inevitably there were varying interpretations of the instructions down the line. Furthermore, there was undue delay in lifting the sanctions once the renegotiated settlement had been promulgated.

It is clear that discretionary sanctions have borne hardest on conglomerates who individually have not the slightest intention of transgressing the pay guidelines. Furthermore, the Holliday Hall case illustrates the real dilemma for an employer's organization whose agreement is retrospectively challenged by the Government. Equally, in the ultimate, the policy of withholding contracts from member firms would be self-defeating since the non-member firms could only undertake those contracts by poaching labour from the members.

Having said that, my view is that the Government must continue with phase three, warts and all. Attention should now be devoted to phase four.

It hardly seems possible to entertain a phase four without some statutory backing because if anomalies carried over from phase three are to be resolved some groups will be genuinely entitled to increases of two or even three times the likely "norm".

Possible ingredients for phase four might be:

1 retention of the 12-month rule, except perhaps for cases of the grossest anomaly;

2 permissible increases to be a maximum, not an entitlement;

3 a norm pitched between the needs of containing inflation, yet stimulating some reflation for example, 5-7 per cent;

4 in order to deal with most anomalies, the right to go back to the last principal increase in 1975 or 1974 and have a cost of living rise less so many percentage points. The formula of COL-X would reflect the truism that living standards have had to fall and X might have to be

5 a Pay Board to be set up earning over £8,500 at the beginning of phase one the formula might be COL-2X;

5 a Pay Board to be set up to deal with any cases of extreme anomaly that cannot be accommodated under four.

Yours truly,
GEOFFREY CUTTING,
Director,
Heating and Ventilation Contractors Association,
ESCA House,
34 Palace Court,
Bayswater,
London W2 4JG.
February 6.

5-nation air consortium proposal

Britain invited to join in 'mini-A300' plan

Airbus Industrie, the five-nation consortium which has developed the A300 European airbus, are now discussing seriously with world airlines their plan to produce a "mini A300", the B10.

British Aerospace have been offered a place in the B10 project, and are considering whether to join. But the French and West German leaders of the airbus project have made it clear that they are prepared to go ahead with the B10 whether or not Britain comes in.

France and West Germany have set next July as the target date for a decision on production, President Valery Giscard D'Estaing announced yesterday at the end of summit talks with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Details of the design of the B10 just released by Airbus Industrie show the extent of the changes which would have to be made from the existing A300, about 100 of which have now been sold to the airlines.

The most radical change would be a completely new wing of an area of 1,988 square feet, compared with 2,520 square feet.

There would also be a new landing gear and new pylons on which the twin engines hang. Two large sections would be removed fore and after of the wing to reduce the length of the fuselage to carry around 200 passengers instead of the 270 of the A300.

The plan is to produce the B10 in two versions, one with a short range of 1,800 nautical miles and carrying between 201 and 217 passengers, depending on cabin layout, the other with a medium range of 2,900 nautical miles, to carry between 198 and 214 passengers.

Engines would be General Electric CF6-50s, which power the A300, Pratt and Whitney JT9Ds, the certification of which for the existing airbus is due next year, or Rolls-Royce RB 211s.

Short Brothers, the Belfast-based aerospace company, said yesterday that they had sold two of their SD330 30-seater turbo- prop airliners to ALM, of Curacao, who will use them on an inter-island feeder network in the Netherlands Antilles.

ALM are the sixth airline to buy the SD330, bringing the total order book to 19 aircraft —14 firm orders and five on option to buy. ALM selected the 330 after evaluating a number of competing types, and were influenced in their choice by the success of the aircraft in service in the United States, Canada and Europe, Shorts said.

Arthur Reed

Bags of coal go metric from April 1

By Roger Vielvoye

Hundredweight bags of coal are to disappear from the coalman's lorry from April 1 when the coal distribution industry starts to go metric. Instead the same black bags will be filled with 50 kilos—just under a hundredweight—and will cost slightly less.

Mr Cyril Charlton, president of the Coal Merchants Federation, said yesterday that 50 kilos was 1.58 per cent less than a hundredweight.

Guide cards were being issued to consumers giving the comparative prices of a hundredweight and 50 kilos of coal to ensure merchants did not take advantage of the situation.

Most merchants would make the change to metric bags or metric tons immediately and the conversion was expected to be completed by June next year.

Mr Charlton said coal merchants were well placed to meet their customers' requirements even if there was industrial action by the miners. A dispute by the miners would be too late to affect the domestic coal market unless it was very prolonged, he said.

After doubts about supplies for the domestic market for this winter, the National Coal Board had altered its schedules to ensure there were sufficient stocks.

The pit incentive bonus scheme was already beginning to help the situation and he hoped this would also lead to improved coal quality.

US and Australia hint at trade talks walkout

Canberra, Feb 7.—Australia and the United States have given warnings that they might consider walking out of the present trade talks in Geneva unless they gain concessions on agricultural products.

Mr Alan Wolff, America's deputy special trade representative, and Mr Doug Anthony, Australia's Deputy Prime Minister, raised the possibility at a joint press press conference here today.

Mr Wolff, who yesterday saw Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Australian Prime Minister, said his talks here centred on how Australia and the United States should coordinate positions in the multilateral trade negotiations due to end in July.

He said: "It is the United States position that, if we do not get a substantial and meaningful deal that is favourable for agriculture, there will be no deal at all. We would rather walk away from the table than conclude this round of negotiations without agriculture getting a fair share."

Asked if Australia would follow the American lead and walk out, Mr Anthony, who is also Australia's Trade Minister, replied: "It is always possible, of course it is. But it is much more significant to have America voicing a strong opinion in this area than Australia."

He said the United States would lead discussions on grain and would probably support Australia's submissions on beef and other products at the Geneva talks.

A joint statement today also said both countries would work closely in Geneva

Japan backs target zones for currencies under Roosa Plan

Tokyo, Feb 7.—Mr Takeo Fukuda, Prime Minister, said efforts should be made to create the right international economic conditions for adoption of the so-called Roosa Plan for target zones for the main currencies.

He told a parliamentary committee he does not think the plan could be implemented at once in the present situation, ith the United States running a heavy balance of payments deficit, and Japan a big surplus.

But he said the plan makes sense as an intermediate step back toards a fixed exchange rate system, hich he considers the most desirable system.

The Roosa Plan, named after its advocate Mr Robert Roosa, former United States Treasury Under-Secretary, envisages a triangular arrangement between the dollar, the yen and the mark.—Reuter.

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Sharp cut in BSC scrap purchases

By Peter Hill
Industrial Correspondent

British Steel Corporation has drastically cut its purchases of scrap from United Kingdom merchants, confirming their fears that the state steel undertaking plans to take only 9,000 to 11,000 tonnes a week for the first three months of this year.

The corporation has steadfastly refused to confirm that this level of deliveries is being sought, equivalent to about 10 per cent of its normal requirements.

The steep cut in purchases is a reflection of poor state of demand for steel, and the appalling losses being recorded by the BSC. This yea rthe BSC is expected to produce a record loss of £520m.

In normal times the BSC is the industries largest single customer and, according to the British Scrap Federation, it is now clear that the corporation has cut back on its scrap purchases, although it refuses to confirm the move.

Sales to the foundry industry, to private sector steelmakers and to export markets are now all in excess of those to BSC, which the scrap industry reckons holds about 26 weeks of stock.

Surprisingly, the present depressed state of trade has not led to bankruptcies among scrap processing companies, although there has been a rise in the number of redundancies.

There are one or two hopeful signs about in the scrap market, according to industry leaders, although the industry is far from optimistic about an early improvement in demand.

BANK FIGURES

The following are the figures for eligible liabilities and reserve assets ratios of United Kingdom Banks released by the Bank of England today:

At mid-month	Eligible liabilities £m	Rise over 3 months at annual rate %	Reserve assets ratio
1977			
Jan	38,147	−5 1	14.4
Feb	34,834	−23.7	13.8
March	34,977	−19.1	13 9
April	35,843	−3.3	14.2
May	35,824	+11.9	14 0
June	36,279	+15 7	14.0
July	37,094	+14.6	14 0
Aug	37,691	+22.5	14.5
Sept	38,793	+30.8	14.5
Oct	39,705	+31.4	14 5
Nov	40,196	+29.6	15 1
Dec	40,833	+22.9	14.8
1978			
Jan	41,632	+20.9	14.8

Added value as a measure of productivity

From Mr E. G. Wood

Sir, Colin New (February 1) is right about some of the defects of partial measures of productivity, such as added value per employee. But as a relative newcomer to the added value concept he has fallen into some of the traps that more experienced practitioners have circumvented.

First, it is not true to say that by putting in more capital, added value per employee will inevitably rise. Many managers have discovered the hard way that investment needs employee cooperation if both labour and capital are to benefit.

Second, it is misleading to say that British Leyland has a higher "material productivity" than Toyota if the latter is much less integrated. It is even more misleading to claim that the differences in labour productivity are due to the level of integration. Companies that simply assemble components made by their suppliers may, or may not, show higher net output per head than companies that carry out all the operations from basic raw materials. Differences in the ratio of added value to material cost must be interpreted with caution.

Although, for simplicity, I have in the past referred to census net output as added value, this is now wrong. Since 1973 the census has compiled data for both net output (sales less purchases adjusted for stock changes and industrial services) and "gross value added at factor cost" (net output less non-industrial services). The correct figures of added value per employee in the clothing and chemical industries in 1973 are £1,677 and £5,207 respectively, not £1,853 and £6,026 which represent net output per head. Colin New has also quoted the provisional figures: the final figures are £1,842 and £6,109.

Also, in the past, I have spoken of the added value per £ of labour cost as a measure of labour productivity. But now I regard added value per employee, or better still, per man hour, as the fundamental measure.

Comparing added value with labour cost simply expresses the way that the wealth created is shared out. It is an important ratio but it is not really a measure of labour productivity. This point is discussed more fully in my forthcoming book on the added value concept and its uses.

Finally, although added value per £ of capital may be low in plants where added value per employee is high, and vice-versa, this phenomenon is only what you might expect. What really matters is the relationship between capital per employee and added value per employee. Unfortunately, data from published accounts is inadequate to test the hypothesis.

But my analysis of census data, including the recently published results for 1973-76, shows a strong link between annual capital expenditure per head and added value per head (correlation coefficient = 0.94). Though crude, this yardstick is adequate to demonstrate that investment in some industries is not paying off in terms of added value per head whereas in other industries investment is generating more wealth per head.

Productivity measurement can be complex. But added value, though far from perfect, provides the most useful measures as long as you know what to look for and how to interpret the figures.

Yours sincerely,
E. G. WOOD,
Director,
Sheffield City Polytechnic,
Centre for Innovation and Productivity,
16 Fitzalan Square,
Sheffield S1 2BZ.
February 2.

Muddle with a credit card computer

From Mr D. Hardman

Sir, Mr B. P. James accuses me (February 2) of generalizing from a particular debit mistake in my American Express account of July 1977.

These monthly accounts still reach me, the latest of January 1978, the figure again different from any received before, though the card has not been used since the initial mistake made by the company in July 1977.

Some time ago I asked American Express whether the computer ruled cardholders accounts or did the company rule the computer. It is clear to me what the answer is as far as my account is concerned.

I am sorry about this as I have had business dealings with American Express since 1937.

Yours truly,
DAVID HARDMAN,
Bankyfield,
Hurstpierpoint,
Sussex, BN6 9QH,
February 2.

Selling Europe's goods to Japan

From Mr B. A. Cole

Sir, Mr Alan Thompson (January 30) emphasizes the importance of communication in profit sharing schemes. He also relates this principle to added value rather than profits; the added value is the new wealth which is shared.

It should not be assumed, however, that arguments in favour of profit sharing or added value sharing support tax concessions or legislation. In some circumstances these schemes can have good results and consultants like Mr Thompson fulfil a very useful role in industry. Their arguments can stand on their own and do not need discriminatory and divisive tax benefits to make them acceptable.

Indeed a company which only introduces a scheme because of the tax benefit is surely unlikely to make a success of it.

Yours faithfully,
B. A. COLE,
"Drake Wood",
Devonshire Avenue,
Amersham,
Buckinghamshire.
January 30.

Sharing art the spoils of business

From Mr M. Sato

Sir, Your headlined article of Monday this week mentioned the need of the Japanese to buy more from Europe. On the contrary, it is surely the need of the Europeans to sell more to Japan that should be under consideration. We have a huge consumer market here which is particularly interested in foreign goods of all types but it is also a market that takes considerable study and hard work to achieve profitable penetration.

The Japanese worked hard and studied the European and American markets to obtain a foothold, and perhaps you would allow one humble Japanese to express the opinion that it is about time the Europeans did the same. The Americans seem to be achieving success here, and there will be little excuse in the future for European failure.

Yours faithfully,
M. SATO,
Apt 301, Duke Aoyama,
Higashi 4-4-11,
Shibuya-ku,
Tokyo 150,
Japan.
February 3.

Challenging coal industry's forecast

From Mr Gerald Manners

Sir, Sir Derek Ezra's confidence in a growing market for coal in the 1980s is to be admired (January 31). But it does not square with the historical facts; nor has he specified any changing circumstances.

Since 1973 sales of industrial and household coal have both fallen by one quarter. This trend seems unlikely to be reversed during the next decade while an adequacy (even abundance) of domestic oil and natural gas is readily available, and especially while gas is priced so competitively.

Since 1973 overseas sales of British coal have halved. A substantial growth of coal exports appears equally improbable, therefore, unless there is to be a dramatic fall in mining costs, plus an EEC commitment to limit coal imports from such low-cost producers as the United States and Australia, and from low-priced exporters such as Poland.

The power station market apart, demand for British coal appears unlikely to be outside the range of 25 to 35 million tons in 1990, compared with 45 million tons in 1976.

The crucial market for the NCB in the 1980s will be that of the electricity generating boards. On current policies, I estimate their needs will lie between 60 and 65 million tons in the late 1980s.

In justifying his substantially higher figures Sir Derek relies upon a statement made by the CEGB at the height of the energy crisis some four years ago, and appears unwilling to accept the implications of the electricity supply industry's present construction programme (my letter, January 25).

In this debate, the unheard voice is that of the generating boards themselves.

Could I invite through your columns, Sir, a current appreciation by them of their likely coal needs in 1985 and 1990—assuming for the sake of illustration a 2 per cent and a 3 per cent rate of annual growth in electricity demand, spring 1978 delivered prices for their alternative primary fuels, and the completion of the two extra AGRs by the latter year?

Sir Derek is right, of course, in urging that nothing is inevitable. If the CEGB were to be bullied and bribed into burning more British coal than would appear to be in their strictest commercial interest; if, instead of being retired in the next decade, some of the country's older, medium-sized, coal-fired power stations were to be modernized; if gas prices were to be substantially increased (and gas exports encouraged); if North Sea depletion rates were to be markedly slowed; and if perchance all the AGRs had to be closed down . . . then the demand for coal might be held well above the 100 million-ton level throughout the 1980s.

However, it is equally possible that coal costs will increase faster than the average worth of energy; that the political will to support the coal industry will be fitful rather than sustained; that associated gas from the North Sea oil fields will be more abundantly available than is presently assumed; and that energy demands will grow only slowly . . . in which case coal requirements could well be below 100 million tons in 1990.

After that date, of course, many energy scenarios open up, including the possibility of a sustained increase in the demand for coal. But meanwhile on its present strategy the NCB will have unnecessarily weakened its longer-term competitive position by grossly over-investing in production facilities and by having to bear unnecessarily high overheads.

It is in part the size, but especially the timing, of the investment programme of the British coal industry that I challenge. Of all years, 1974 was not the best in which to lay a rational foundation for the coal industry's future. Those plans, however carefully laid, should now be rigorously re-examined.

Yours faithfully,
GERALD MANNERS,
Reader in Geography,
University College London,
Gower Street,
London, WC1.
February 1.

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THE EDITOR

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Warning signals for MLR

bells were sounding loud and e gilt-edged market last night. ng system's eligible liability he January banking month were than the market had been

a rise of almost 2 per cent iabilities translates into in terms M3 figures next Thursday—and tion is not necessarily that close e few indications last night that ies are counting on the rise in being contained within the 0.9 rease for the month necessary to nnual rate of monetary growth the 13 per cent ceiling.

r, as always, lies in attaching too ficance to a single month's cially when the explanation for ial rise in eligible liabilities is lear than usual and does not we a great deal to any signifi- in the underlying trend in to the private sector. What the icularly the 4.3 per cent rise in ing eligible liabilities (and the tching of bank funds out of the arket and into call money with t houses do suggest, however, anks are taking the possibility set" restrictions very seriously. seems likely, next week's M1 going to be bad too, the short ilts market seems likely to get crease in MLR that it has been —but much more rapidly than cent, the dividend is covered two and a half times by earnings.

That kind of protected income adds up to a powerful case for holding the shares, but Imperial still has a lot of convincing to do that, after slipping back from £130m to £129m last year, it can get its profit momentum going again.

In marked contrast to BAT Industries, tobacco is at the heart of Imperial's problems. Operating profits here were down from £81.7m to £69.5m of which only £30.3m was earned in the second half; market share at home has fallen from 66 to 61 per cent and the market as a whole has been contracting. Moreover, the present year has started under further pressure.

The fast-growing king-size market is also the one in which Imperial, with about 40 per cent, is relatively weak. Its own guess is that by the middle of this year, king-size cigarettes could have as much as half of the home market and, although margins are now better, the arrival of BAT as a competitor in the spring could have an impact.

But at least Imperial has good recovery potential in the food division as consumer spending picks up, and Courage, the worst performer of all the big brewers with a profit rise of only 5 per cent to £32.5m, should also pick up strongly. So although packaging will be difficult and the present year as a whole has started down on last year, some modest overall growth for the year is still a possibility.

In balance-sheet terms, however, Imperial is showing big improvements. Writing-back deferred tax has dropped gearings from 90 to 70 per cent, and although short-term borrowings were up by £57.1m to £190m, a change in the duty payments system has already cut that back to £115m. The big question, though, is still when Imperial will mobilise its £115m of gilts into positive acquisitions.



er £11m Dowty Group's interim fits were much in line with ctations. But while an unmistak- statement from Mr Robert Hunt, a (above), triggered an 8p spurt price to 164p the market may ve fully digested the message 's massive potential for growth ming years. The 29 per cent provement incorporates a ling contribution from the Ultra acquisition, but even without rading profit improvement is er cent.

report of "most encouraging" r the rest of this year and next rgely on a substantial leap in ok due, mainly, to the big MRCA ntract. Fuel systems for the new uld provide at least £160m of s for Dowty over the next eight the contract should open up a and replacement market well imes that size.

, the mining equipment market similiar buoyancy, with domestic pected to lift-off and coal pro- otential for future growth. With profits heading for at least t £18.1m last year, and possibly pect for next year, the p/e ratio yield of just over 4 per cent is an excessive rating.

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perial Group's shares are now per cent. Thanks to a change g for deferred tax which leaves th a real tax bill of only 21 per

Copper

A sad tale from Bougainville

Bougainville's one-third slide in pre-tax profits to Kina 42 3m (about £29.4m at year-end rates) masks thte fact that as a copper mine it is on thte bread-line and is only making a barely respectable living because its by-products—mainly gold with a little help from silver. Based on average prices last year, gross income from copper was about US$238m, while gold chipped in $106m and silver no more than $8m. But since it is a copper mine rather than a gold mine, it is fair to lump nearly all the production and financing costs on the cop production and financing costs on the copper side which means that as a copper producer it made a net loss.

Bougainville, as one of the world's lowest-cost copper producers, amply demonstrates thte chronic position facing much of the mining industry suffering from depressed metal prices and rising costs. Last year's pre-tax return on gross capital employed (at December, 1976) was 8.7 per cent, which is paltry for a high-risk venture subject to far more uncertainties than most of manufacturing industry.

Admittedly, last year was a bad time on the copper side with the average LME cash price falling to the equivalent of 59.3 cents a pound, compared with 63.6 cents a pound the previous year (by contrast the average gold price rose to $147.9 an ounce from $124.8 an ounce).

However, on a current-cost basis the equation looks even worse. To replace Bougainville now would cost in excess of $1,200m, and on that basis the return would be a mere 4.2 per cent.

Such returns are hardly conducive to the development of new copper mines, particularly since the market capitalization of Bougainville is less than a third of its replacement value. Copper, of course, is not alone—Inco's fourth-quarter crash in earnings was a measure of the problems in the nickel industry. But at current price levels —the LME cash price for copper wirebars last night was the equivalent of 55 cents ao pound—further mine closures are inevitable, raising the prospect of shortages in the next decade.

Oliver Stanley discusses options for reducing income tax in the Budget

A taxing problem for Mr Healey

Of all the changes in the United Kingdom tax structure to be made in this year's Finance Bill, the most politically sensitive will be the promised reductions of income tax. Capital gains tax, capital transfer tax, even corporation tax produce trivial yields and affect few voters.

Because of long unrelieved fiscal drag income tax hits everyone and the yield is buoyant—over £18,000m. Thus delicate tunings absorbing the £1,500m promised by Mr Healey on October 26 will produce barely perceptible handouts in floating voters' net individual wage packets.

Despite the imminence of a general election, despite repeated thunderings that income tax is too high, despite a newly conceived tenderness towards small business and the importance of tax handouts as a substitute for wage increases, the scope for relief is limited.

As Mr Joel Barnett has emphasized, we still have our economic constraints. It will be a year for making a nap selection from a field of runners jostling at the starting gate for Mr Healey's attention. He will do well if his final package is not labelled "disappointing".

The favourite wears the colours of that not uninfluential owner the TUC, which again urges the introduction of a lower rate band into the scale —the first £1,000 of taxable income at, say, 25 per cent. Until 1969-70 the scale always incorporated a reduced rate and for some years there were three—3s; 5s 6d and 7s 6d—creating a gradual progression into full liability. At present the jump from nil to 34 per cent is too steep, as Mr Healey remarked in his mini-budget speech.

MARGINAL RATES

Marginal rates in other countries

	%
Belgium	72
Denmark	61
France	54
West Germany	56
Ireland	72
Luxembourg	57
Netherlands	72
United Kingdom	83

He also said that a reduced rate band was expensive (£1,500m) and the scope for one depended on the trend of pay settlements. Another disadvantage is that a lower band does not take people out of the system altogether, as do increases in personal allowances. Last year, in his two budgets, Mr Healey extricated some 2.1 million taxpayers, a useful administrative saving, when compliance costs are rising.

The TUC is supporting a reduced rate for partisan ends to concentrate available handouts at the lower end of the scale. That does not solve Mr Healey's most intractable problem, which is how to pull out the scale concertinaed by fiscal drag. The progressive principle requires that higher rate payers get bigger reductions than those on basic rate only. If not, the progression curve is being further steepened.

If he wished, and at small cost, Mr Healey could introduce a band of £1,000 at 25 per cent *in addition* to the band of £6,000 at the basic rate and extend relief throughout the scale, so that those on a marginal rate of 83 per cent would get an effective reduction of 83 per cent minus 25 per cent=58 per cent x £1,000=£580.

Even so, there are other problems: the reduced rate spreads available relief so thinly, absorbing too much cash with too little to show for it. It adds a new complexity to a system already overburdened with refinements.

Would it not be simpler to continue last year's process of raising thresholds—that is, personal reliefs? This helpfully reduces the yawning poverty trap, wherein you may qualify for, say, the family income supplement, but are taxed at 34 per cent marginal rate, giving you no incentive to clamber out of the trap and go out to work. On the other hand, we did get a 12 per cent increase in personal allowances in the mini-budget, stated to be the 1978 increase "brought forward".

One pressing candidate for reduction is the top 83 per cent marginal rate. There has been a clamour in the country urging reduction to 70 per cent, 67½ per cent, 60 per cent or what-have-you, as a first step to bigger reductions as management incentives (another piece of Tory clothing for the Government to steal?)

A 50 per cent rate has been canvassed by the Institute of Directors on the psychological argument of giving us all no less than half the reward for effort as in the United States. Yet marginal rates in EEC countries show little justification for a 50 per cent rate and suggest that 67½ per cent might represent an harmonious compromise. Mr Healey's capacity to cite EEC scriptures need not be doubted.

Reduction of the higher rates is not costly. The sum of £200m could be allocated, plus another £800m to uplift the £6,000 threshold and widen the bands to reach the top marginal rate at, say, £40,000, the indexed threshold back to 1973. Since middle rank and senior executives probably now qualify as floating voters, the stimulus is there.

And yet . . . can Mr Healey afford to make concessions to those in the £10,000-£20,000 salary a year bracket? Would not such a gesture of left nose-thumbing be better delayed—from the Government standpoint—until a trade-off wealth tax can be crammed on to the statute book.

Then there is the basic rate itself. Last year Mr Healey promised a reduction to 33 per cent, but withdrew the offer in favour of the threshold uplift forced on him by the Labour rebels in standing committee.

Administratively a basic rate reduction is attractive, avoiding the PAYE recodings which have allegedly brought the Inland Revenue department to the verge of despair. Anyway, 34 per cent is a clumsy rate and a 1 per cent reduction costing £500m could be allowed to work through to the higher rates producing a top marginal rate of 82 per cent.

Lastly, there are the thresholds for the investment income surcharges, important for the retired and elderly—£1,501 and £2,001 for the over 65s.

The basic rate threshold is now often higher than the surcharge threshold, so that those who live wholly or mainly off investment income can *enter* the tax system at the rate of 34 per cent plus 15 per cent=49 per cent. That cannot be fair. Threshold increases of at least £1,000 are needed, but the cost might be no more than, say, £50m.

On these assumptions Mr Healey's handout package would be made up as in table A.

This seems a hopelessly ambitious programme for one year, double what has been dangled. Conceivably, Mr Healey could recoup by adding to indirect tax, perhaps by fixing a single rate VAT at 10 per cent.

In principle, it is not unreasonable that he should tilt the balance back in favour of direct taxes, since fiscal drag has had the reverse effect.

In 1961-62 direct taxes represented 99 per cent of indirect taxes. By 1976-77 the corresponding figure was 125 per cent, which demonstrates a trend capable of being redressed.

Against all that a VAT increase would show up in the retail price index making it an unattractive option . . . an overwhelming constraint. It is the continued existence of so many constraints that makes every annual Finance Bill a patchwork of tiny changes, feeble nudgings at most.

Examination of the short-term constraints puts the dramatic long-term solutions canvassed in the Meade report into perspective. If it is so difficult to do so little, how ever can it be practicable to contemplate doing so much?

Table A

	(£m)
Reduced rate band at 25%	1,500
Reduce top marginal rate	200
Widen higher rate bands	800
Reduce basic rate by 1%	500
Investment income surcharge	50
Total	£3,050

William Chislett

Portugal: the hint of an end to the suffering?

The new Portuguese Government, a coalition between the Socialists and Christian Democrats, faces a Herculean task in the application of an economic programme to bring the country out of its alarming decline. Four years after the military coup on April 25, 1974, the state of the country is beginning to show signs of resembling that in 1926 when an unknown professor of economics, Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, was called upon to halt the headlong rush to disaster.

There is now a widespread feeling of discontent among all classes and a feeling that the revolution has made no one better off, least of all the poor. The new minister for finance and planning, Dr Victor Constancio, who is 34 and was previously vice-governor of the Bank of Portugal, as a socialist is radically different in outlook from the old dictator, but he has been cast very much in the role of saviour.

It is impossible not to be gloomy about the country's situation. Only a fool—Dr Constancio is a level-headed realist—can be optimistic, given such figures as the following for 1977: inflation, at 31 per cent; a currentaccount deficit in the orde rof $1,300m; unemployment of about 14 per cent of the 3.2 million labour force; and foreign debt of about $3,500m. The Portugeuese state budget is $450m in the red.

The country is still suffering and will continue to suffer very much—some say for at least a generation— from the economic structure created by Dr Salazar and left behind by his successor Dr Caetano and then severely battered by the excesses committed in the aftermath of the coup—with nationalizations, large pay rises, low productivity and strikes.

Also, the loss of Portugal's former African colonies—a cheap source of raw material—has had a profound effect. Previously, 25 per cent of imports came from the colonies; now it is only 8 per cent and, whereas 20 per cent of exports went to them, it is now only 5 per cent.

Last year was supposed to have seen the beginning of a series of austerity measures. Government spending rose by about a quarter, but revenue by only 10 per cent. The gross national product did, however, rise by 6 per cent, compared with 4 per cent in 1976 and a 3 per cent drop in the first year after the revolution.

This will be the year of austerity the degree of which will inevitably affect the unstable political situation.

The catalyst for the fall of the first Soares government was just this point: the International Monetary Fund was willing to lend Portugal a further $50m if it complied with the fund's austerity measures, which included a far tighter monetary policy, higher interest rates, a drastic cut in imports and a probable devaluation of the escudo.

Devaluation would initially increase the current account deficit by pushing up the already large imports bill (it rose in volume by 15 per cent and in value by 49 per cent in 1977) until demand began to slacken off. Remittances from emigrant workers and tourist revenue no longer offset the deficit.

The IMF's conditions were considered an excessive interference in Portugal's affairs. To Dr Salazar borrowing was unthinkable. He always balanced his books and put a little away for a rainy day, which by the time he died amounted to 862 tons of gold.

More than 40 per cent of this has been pledged against foreign loans.

The immediate problem facing the government is to resume negotiations with the IMF for the urgently needed $50m —small feed anyway for a country with so big an external debt. The IMF wants Portugal to reduce its current deficit to $800m, a cut of one third, and this well be the most sensitive part of the negotiations.

The government hopes to be able to persuade the IMF to accept a lesser cut. To do this will anyway entail a drastic reduction of imports and a fall in the growth rate to 4 per cent at a time when it should be running at at least 7 per cent. It is hard to envisage how imports can be cut down—Portugal does not produce nearly enough to meet its needs.

More important, on the outcome of the talks with the IMF hinges the country's chances of obtaining a loan of $750m from a consortium of 13 countries, mainly the United States and West Germany.

It remains to be seen whether the fund will radically change its conditions. Whatever they are, they will involve a stiff tightening of the belt of the man in the street, whose standard of living has already gone down since the revolution. It is estimated that real wages dropped by 18 per cent last year.

The average monthly take home pay is about $150 (about £76), far below that of Portugal's European counterparts and there is widespread poverty.

Food prices have soared. For example, items like chick peas and beef went up by 73 and 67 per cent respectively between June, 1976, and June, 1977.

On the brighter side, politically it is likely that the entry of the Christian Democrats (CDS) into the new government will restore some international confidence in Portugal. "We will be talking to the IMF as a majority government and not as a minority one as before", Senhor Amaro da Costa, the CDS vice-president, told me.

The agreement between the CDS and the Socialists speaks of the important role of private enterprise almost for the first time since the coup.

The government's own programme, including a likely 20 per cent wage ceiling (it was 15 per cent in 1977) in return for a highly optimistic attempt to reduce inflation to the same amount, has to be negotiated with the Communists, who control the trade unions. It is estimated that 85 per cent of union members are also Communist party members.

Dr Soares will now look for his equivalent of the economic pact which his Spanish counterpart Señor Adolfo Suarez has negotiated. The outcome of the failure to tackle the problems is all too easy to see and Portugal, to a far greater extent than Spain, is at the mercy of the international community and the way it wants to see the country go.



Dr Mario Soares, the Portuguese prime minister: he will seek an economic pact with the unions and others to help him tackle the country's problems.

siness Diary: Lucas alternatives • The Dorchester caravan

Dean of Engineer- rth East London s bow yesterday f a jaw-breaking wn as the Centre e Industrial and

I come up from st Barking, East oin a party that iael Cooney, the Ernie Scarbrow, , of the Lucas Combine Shop mittee.

London yesterday he establishment hich, despite its se title, seems a g outfit.

the centre is an e teachers at the the Lucas shop ep alive proposals lucts of "social s portable kidney cheap heaters, the workforce in the redundancy board of Lucas, est designer and of aircraft quipment.

ewards' combine d at Lucas's 13 m plants in the ooney said, when ducing its work- 00 to the present

proposals for oducts were re- by the manage- e shop stewards at the workers' in the existing . Now, however, ear that another a third of the to be made re-

The ideas spurned by the company, which run into 150 possible products, are now being fed into CAITS at the Poly, thankse to a £7,000 grant from the Joseph Rountree Trust to see the stewards and the academics through the first year.

Work will continue on some ideas, either as practical projects for Poly students or as wheezes that might be developed by east London cooperatives.

Proctor said that the Poly was keen to involve itself in work of value to the community and Cooney said it was "an indictment of our society" that we could produce Concorde but not cheap heaters that would stop people dying from hypothermia.

The "Alternative Corporate Plan", Cooney said, represented the wish of workers at all levels within Lucas's 17 British plants

So far only verbal support had been forthcoming from the trade unions and from ministers, although the interest from abroad has been such that Scarbrow and Cooney have been glad to hand over the answering of the mail to the academics.

A paperback on the Lucas employees' plan had been published in Sweden and sold out in three weeks. One Swede, Scarbrow said, had told him: "You British seem to be excellent at exporting ideas and inventions, but not products."

"I'm sorry about the long delay", said the waitress to customers who had been waiting for up to 30 minutes for service at the Old Dutch Pancake House, Holborn. "We've only got three chefs on today." Yesterday was Shrove Tuesday.



"We're done either way. If we go outside the Government's pay guidelines, we'll be blacklisted and, if we don't there'll be a strike anyway."

■ Peter Stafford, the managing director of the Dorchester, told me yesterday that his hotel may soon be the latest and possibly the most august convert to the Campaign for Real Ale.

Stafford, who came to the Dorchester 18 months ago on the hotel's acquisition from the McAlpine family by Arab interests, used to have Draught Bass (and Draught Guinness) at his previous billet, the Mandarin in Hongkong.

Draught beer, he said, was already installed on request for special functions. However, a draught beer might add to the "Englishness" (Stafford is an Australian) of the hotel, together with the British cheeses and the bottled fruits he has introduced during his stay.

If nothing else, he said, it would provide a late night pick-me-up for him and for Sandy Powell, the long-serving company secretary and the man who built up the Dorchester's cellar.

The bottled fruit, or compote, as Dorcastrians prefer to call it—but not the beer—are to accompany Stafford and a party of four, including the head chef, Anton Mosimann, on a visit to Los Angeles.

The team is to present a week of orchester cooking at the Beverly Wilshire hotel to persuade the Americans, the hotel's biggest customers, that the Dorchester is still more English than Arab.

About two out of five of the Dorchester's guests are American, the single highest proportion, and the takeover by Arab interests was so widely publicized that the management is clearly worried about the effect on the many American Jews who formely patronized the hotel.

The second biggest national group among the guests are Britons themselves, but these trail far behind the Americans and are equalled, fact, by the combined patronage of the Saudi Arabians and the Lebanese.

■ Opinion polls are appearing almost daily in France with the elections looming—and fairly gloomy reading they tend to be for the government. A new one out at the weekend, by Sofres, one of the main polling outfits, made particularly sombre reading for the company which sponsored it—Lego, the Danish company which makes toy plastic bricks.

Just how much pocket money did little French children get, they wanted to know, and what did they spend it on? Well, it seems that nearly three quarters of *les petits* over six do get pocket money and nearly half get a regular amount each week. So far so good.

Unfortunately for Lego, however, the French saving habit seems to be inculcated at a very early age. Apparently, an average French child saves a good half of his or her pocket money. A quarter goes on sweets and cakes, 13 per cent on books or comics, and there is just 6 per cent left for toys.

Plastic brick salesmen will have to shout "Lego" very hard if they are to prise coins out of little gallic hands.

It is nice to hear of a local authority knowing how to spend its money more wisely than the National Consumer Council. Basildon, which is to hold a joint conference with the NCC to brag about its new "tenants' charter" scheme next month, rather awed the consumerists by booking the Café Royal. The reason for such unwontedly splendid surroundings was simple enough—the Café Royal venue was cheaper than all the college conference halls the NCC had suggested.

J·I·B

Extract from Accounts at 31st December, 1977

	1977 £000	1976 £000
Issued Capital	10,800	10,800
Retained Profits	3,350	2,462
Subordinated Loans	5,249	5,872
Deposits	354,289	352,480
Loans	191,800	216,665
Total Assets	381,154	379,319
Profits before Taxation	3,048	2,988
after Taxation	1,428	1,388

Japan International Bank Limited

Shareholders

Fuji Bank — Daiwa Securities
Mitsubishi Bank — Nikko Securities
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7/8 King Street, London EC2V 8DX

Superstore planning policy attacked

By Patricia Tisdall

Food retailers are to press for clarification of the Government's attitudes to planning applications for superstores and hypermarkets.

A deputation from the Institute of Grocery Distribution including representatives from Tesco, Sainsbury, the Co-op and Asda are to express their dissatisfaction at a meeting with Mr Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment.

All the big supermarket groups complain that the construction of large stores is being held back by planning difficulties. They are disappointed at what they consider is the negative approach contained in the development control policy guidelines recently issued by the Department of the Environment to local authorities.

In particular, they object to clause 19 of the guidance note which suggests that local authorities should not permit shopping developments "on land which is or will be required for industry".

Most of the big supermarket multiples argue that shops already make constructive use of industrial land which would otherwise lie derelict.

Sainsbury's say that their best example of a major store with surface car parking, at Coldhams Lan ein Cambridge is built on former industrial land. Planning consent has also been granted to the group for similar reuse of industrial land at Northwich, Chesire, and an appeal has been heard for a store to be built on industrial property at Egham, Surrey.

The first hypermarket to be built in London may be on industrial premises, if an outline planning application submitted by British Rail is approved. The application is for a store to be built on a 45-acre former goods yard site off the North Circular Road at Neasden, north London.

The Government's policy guidelines at the same time warn local authorities to take account of the "vitality of existing shopping centres" in considering plans for out-of-town stores. The retailers would welcome clarification about this.

They also seek advice as to what the Government would consider to be "compelling reasons" for departing from its ban on developments on "green field" sites.

The retailers believe they could avoid some of the costs and delays involved in planning appeals if the policy regarding stores outside existing town centres was clearer.

A list of hypermarkets and superstores published by the Unit of Retail Planning Information yesterday records a total of 118 stores open and trading in November, 1977, together with a further 59 which had received planning permission but were not yet open.

Superstores are defined as single level, self-service stores offering a wide range of food and non-food, with at least 2,500 square metres net floorspace, supported by car parking. Stores with 5,000 square metres or more are commonly referred to as hypermarkets.

Top of the league table in terms of the number of such stores is Asda with 30, followed by the Co-op with 24, Tesco 14 and Wooloo 13.

Copies of the report *List of UK Hypermarkets and Superstores*, 5th Edition, is available from the Unit for Retail Planning Information, 229 Kings Road, Reading, RG1 4LS, £2.50.

Approval for $300m IMF loan to Spain

Madrid, Feb 7.—The International Monetary Fund has approved a loan of $300m (£150m) to Spain, Professor Enrique Fuentes Quintana, the vice-premier for economic affairs, said today. He said that the IMF decision, approved in Washington yesterday, represented an endorsement of the Spanish Government's measures to combat inflation, which was running at 26 per cent in 1977.

The loan was conditional on the Government carrying out its programme of economic reform presented to an IMF delegation last November, he said.

Professor Fuentes Quintana said the loan would help to boost international confidence in the Spanish economy "The IMF has made it clear Spain is taking reasonable measures to resolve its problems", he said.

One part of the loan, a $175m stand-by credit, represented 36 per cent of Spain's quota with the fund.

BP and Coal Board in liquid fuels research

By Roger Vielvoye

British Petroleum and the National Coal Board are to collaborate on a research project to develop further an NCB technique for converting coal to liquid fuels.

A collaboration agreement was reached between Sir David Steel, chairman of BP and Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the NCB as the Coal Research Establishment, Stoke Orchard, near Cheltenham, where the NCB has a £500,000 plant that can turn two kilos of coal an hour into refinery or petrochemical feedstocks.

The two companies will now undertake joint studies aimed at producing a large scale demonstration plant that could cost between £20m and £30m.

The NCB technique involves dissolving the coal in a solvent which is then converted into fuel or feedstock by hydrocracking.

This project will also involve a method of producing a feedstock for hydrocracking by using supercritical gases under pressure.



Sir David Steel: joint studies by two companies.

Hydrocracking techniques are similar to those used in oil refining, and BP contributed to the first NCB project that established that a ton of coal could produce 50 gallons of petrol and 80 gallons of distillates.

Economic wiseacres criticized

By Bryan Appleyard

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Conservative leader, yesterday restated her allegiance to monetary discipline and free trade in a speech to international bankers.

At a luncheon organized by Orion Bank, she attacked the "economic wiseacres" for urging reflation on strong countries.

They were ignoring the extent to which a reduction in inflation was already giving the world economy a "healthy push".

In Britain she said the improved financial position was mainly due to the International Monetary Fund and North Sea oil.

Earnings growth was largely caused by last year's inflation and the "fundamentally misguided decision" to put a target figure from which the trade unions could launch their wage negotiations.

"Whitehall is still desperately slow to learn the lesson that over a period of years the regulation of wages can add to inflation rather than diminish it", she commented.

She went on to call for tax cuts, but added that she was not convinced that there was an awareness of the need to cut public spending to make way for them.

North Sea oil, she said, provided only a narrow margin of safety.

"That is why I regard monetary disciplines as of continuing overriding importance.

"When in the past like some of our friends and neighbours overseas, we have set ourselves clear and specific monetary targets, they have proved effective here as they have abroad. We must not now abandon them just as they have begun to pull us round."

Business appointments

Dawson International's new finance chief

Mr Ronald Miller, a member of the board, becomes finance director of Dawson International. He succeeds Mr Peter Layhe, who is leaving the company.

Mr D. F. Burditt has become a director of Matthews Holdings.

Mr David Robinson has been made group managing director of Robinson and Sons. Mr Ernest Robinson, Mr Richard Robinson, Mr George Wallis and Mr Fred Rhodes join the group board.

Mr D. G. Owen is now a director of McCleery L. Amie Group.

Mr John Swain has been made managing director of Bradley & Son. He succeeds Mr Robert Bradley, who has been promoted deputy chairman. Mr Swain has also been made managing director of Charles Elsbury Plates and has joined the board of Oyez Press.

Mr G. T. Coughtrie has become chairman and Mr J. T. Inglis, managing director, of NEI Overseas, recently formed by Northern Engineering Industries.

Mr Bryan Sherley-Dale is to be managing director of Coral Casinos from April 1.

Mr Peter Shaw, Mr Peter Morrison-Wells and Mr Colin Knott have become partners in Edward Erdman and Company.

Mr Bryan Thomas, managing director of Edgar Vaughan, has joined the board of E. H. Houghton, of Philadelphia.

Mr A. J. Gordon has joined the board of Glanvill Enthoven & Co (Reinsurances).

Mr Martyn Birt, managing director of H. Fairweather, has been appointed a director of the Wood Hall building group. Mr Anthony Swaby becomes a director of Fairweather.

Mr S. A. Wells has been appointed a director of Glass and Metal Holdings. Mr B. Webber has retired as deputy chairman and joint managing director.

Mr R. W. O. Beney has become a director of Associated Sprayers.

Mr John Greenwood has joined the board of British United Turkeys as a non-executive director.

Mr Brian O'Donoughue becomes managing director of R.S.O. Records UK.

Mr John Parsons becomes managing director of Markon Engineering. Mr John Fawkes has been appointed director of research and development.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Broadmount blocks Chieftain's meeting call

By Bryan Appleyard

Unit trust group Chieftain has sent an angry letter to shareholders in the Second Broadmount Trust as the latest move in its attempt to unitize the £4m investment trust.

Chieftain claims it delivered requisitions from shareholders to Broadmount amounting to more than ten per cent of the equity, enough to demand an extraordinary general meeting to discuss the proposals.

But Broadmount disputes the claim and is making no move to organize the meeting. The trust says it is considering several possible schemes, of which Chieftain's is one.

Chieftain says it has requisitions representing several hundred thousand more shares but Broadmount has blocked any move simply to deliver additional requisitions. So the group is now asking holders to sign requisitions again.

Chieftain's tactical position seems to be that it does not want to reveal the total number of its requisitions, and thus its potential voting strength.

Yesterday Broadmount shares were trading at 33p. The value of the Chieftain scheme varies with the value of the portfolio but at September 15 last it was worth just over 36p per share.

Tube offshoot stake to Lloyds & Scottish

Finance group Lloyds & Scottish is taking a 50 per cent stake in Raleigh Industries (Gradual Payments), the consumer finance division of Tube Investments. The deal provides for total consideration of up to £2.5m, although this will depend on the results of Raleigh for the year to December 31, 1978.

Of the total consideration, £500,000 is for half of the interest-free loan of £1m from Tube Investments. An interim payment making £2.2m has been satisfied by the issue of £2.2m fully-paid Lloyds & Scottish ordinary 20p shares to Tube Investments. These will be placed with various institutions, including Lloyds Bank and the Royal Bank of Scotland, which both have 39.3 per cent stake in L & S.

Raleigh and its subsidiaries, which include Towerbrook, operate in the financing of consumer durable sales, mainly motor cycles, and disclosed a consolidated pre-tax profit of £1.1m against £930,000 for calendar year 1977.

Unitech keeps up the pace with 47 pc half-time rise

By Tony May

A bumper year is well in sight at Unitech, the Reading-based electronic component group. The half year to December 3 has seen the group push its pre-tax profits up nearly 47 per cent to £1.12m—the first time more than £1m has been chipped in over six months. This was achieved on sales 27 per cent higher at £15.2m and reflects a rise in margins from 6.35 to 7.3 per cent.

Most of the improvement in trading has been achieved by the group's manufacturing companies, and there is no sign of a slow-down. Mr Peter Curry, chairman, says that while the sales pattern of the distribution companies has been relatively flat, the group has been fortunate in obtaining the Texas Instruments franchise for Italy and the Intel franchise for France.

The strong demand for the group's manufactured products is being maintained, and as a result the board looks forward to reporting a further significant rise in pre-tax profit for the final half. This points to a record result for the sec year running and the news earned the shares a rise to 93p.

Over the whole of last y the group managed to raise profits from £1.44m to £2 with part of the rise com from higher sales of se conductors, thanks to a sterling exchange rate. Thi not expected to continue the current year and l percentage rises in sales planned for.

In the event the first months of the present y showed an improving trend

Aircraft and shipbuilding compensation on way

Compensation is on the way for those aircraft and shipbuilding companies affected by nationalization. The Treasury has announced the issue of about £22m, 90 per cent Treasury stock dated 1981 as payment on account of compensation.

Companies affected are: British Aircraft Corporation (Hldgs), Hawker Siddeley Aviation, Hawker Siddeley Dynamics, Scottish Aviation, Austin and Pickersgill, Brooke Marine, Cammell Laird Shipbuilding, Hall Russell, Barclay, Curle, Clelands Shipbuilding, Goole Shipbuilding and Repairing Co, Smith's Dock, Swan Hunter Shipbuilders, Swan Hunter Training and Safety, Yarrow (Shipbuilders), Yarrow (Training), George Clark and Nem, Hawthorn Leslie (Engineers), and John G. Kincaid and Co.

This follows the announcement on January 25 by the Minister of State for Industry that a payment on account had been authorized.

The issue of Treasury stock will be at a rate of 99 9-16 compensation on account. The stock is repayable at par on April 1 and October 1.

By rt?stwnmw

Overseas investment important to C'house J.

The merchant banking community has an important role to play in identifying suitable investment opportunities overseas and in helping to raise capital for these projects, Mr Malcolm Wells, chairman of Charterhouse Japhet, tells shareholders in the annual report. And he expects an increasing demand for the bank's services in this respect in the current year. Through the recent rationalization of overseas activities the bank is well placed to meet the broadening requirement of customers, he adds.

Elswick-Hopper in German link

Elswick-Hopper has joined with West German agricultural equipment maker Karl Becker to form a new British company. Known as Elswick-Becker, it will import Becker seed drills and cultivation equipment and market these throughout the United Kingdom. The new company has a share capital of £45,000, two-thirds to be owned by Elswick-Hopper and one-third by Karl Becker. Managing director of Elswick-Becker will be Mr Martin Lishman, previously the importer of Becker Equipment.

Yearling bond rate is still climbing

This week the coupon on local authority bonds is up to 8 per cent, compared with 7¼ per cent last week and making a rise of one full percentage point in two weeks.

The biggest borrower this time is Barnsley, with £1.25m, with Tayside and Waltham Forest each raising £1m. A variable rate bond is favoured by Blackburn for its £1m loan and by Tamworth which is raising £500,000.

Cons Gold expands Amey Roadstone side

Amey Roadstone Corp, part of the British-based Consolidated Gold Fields Group, has bought the Northern-based Harrison Group for £2.18m. This move expands Cons Gold's United Kingdom earnings base. Amey is Britain's largest producer of natural aggregates.

J Saville Gordon goe into slide

By Victor Felstead

Sales down a third and m than-halved profits are tained in the latest half-ye report from the Birmingh based J. Saville Gordon Gro

In the six months to Oct 31, sales contracted by 32 cent to £8.47m, while pre profits slumped from £452 to £202,000. The group's t and fittings, steel stockhol and engineering mercha side all made an increa contribution to profits.

But losses were made metal trading and process These losses were caused alm entirely by a reduction in st values.

Metal prices declined siderably during the half and the requirements of s works were greatly redu because of the internati situation in the steel indu "to a level lower than at time since the war", the bo says. The stockholding inte continue to make "satis tory" progress during second half-year. But in trading and processing are operating in a market affe by low demand.

As the success of Metal trading depended on dem from the steel and metal ricating industries, the b felt that further funds c not be committed to a com which was tied to markets s ing no signs of an e recovery.

Meanwhile, the group's sh holders are to collect an changed interim dividend 0.6p gross. For 1976-77, this followed by a final of 1 gross.

Last time, Saville Go made a record £924,000 pr on a turnover of £25.27m chances of achieving t figures in the current year slim.

Appointments Vacant

Liberty

Buyer - Oriental Merchandise

Liberty of Regent Street are moving and enlarging their Oriental Department which sells Eastern, particularly Indian and Chinese, objets d'art, pictures, furniture, crafts and textiles.

A vacancy exists for a Buyer to help set up and run the department and travel extensively in search of unusual oriental merchandise.

Applications are invited from men and women who have a wide knowledge of the Orient, combined with the flair to select its arts and crafts and also be responsible for the administration and profitability of the department.

We offer a good salary and commission, 4 weeks and 3 days annual leave, staff restaurant and 25% shopping discount.

Please apply in writing to:
Miss E. M. Meek,
Personnel Manager,
LIBERTY,
Regent Street, London W1R 6AH.



GENERAL VACANCIES

COMMODITY GUARANTEE

A salary of c. £5,000 is offered by a famous clearing house to graduate who will inform and advise members on the commodities markets about their daily positions and commitments. If you are articulate, can tame figures and want to be part of a fast moving concern, contact Jerry Call, on 01-301 0651, Drake Personnel (Consultancy), 121 Kingsway, W.C.2

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with a challenging opportunity. Our client, a top London based International Company, seeks "A"/"O" Level trainees, to liaise with clients and co-ordinate admin. Salary to £3,000.—Phone 581 3294/5, Pearce & Chandos, Consultants.

VERY EXPERIENCED sales staff/interior designers. Fabric and carpet manager/ess required to take charge at Zarach Ltd., 183 Sloane St., S.W.1. Apply Judith Roberts, 01-235 6146.

ADMINISTRATION TRAINEES to £3,100. "O" levels + clerical exp. for career with U.S. co. Details, 01-493 0647, Premier Personnel (Agy.).

LEGAL EDITORIAL ASSISTANT required. Training given, interesting and varied work in congenial surroundings. Accuracy essential, also some typing. Short hours and plenty of time off during lay vacations. £3,200 to start. — Telephone Margaret Froome, 01-242 4248.

GENERAL VACANCIES

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5 years' practical experience since R.I.B.A. or equal qualification. Barbadian nationals only, age 25-40. Send full particulars to: Room 408, Plantations Building, Bridgetown, BARBADOS.

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with medium and large cars required for personalized tours of England. Exceptionally good contract and steady seasonal work. L.T.B. Qualifications and languages would be an advantage.

Telephone 457 5307

PUBLICATIONS Assistant required by Art and Greeting Card publishers, preferably with knowledge of editorial, costing and statistical work. Good salary, prospects and conditions.—Apply Mr Abbott, The Medici Society Ltd, 34/42 Pentonville Road, London, N.1. Tel. 837 7099.

MANAGER/ESS (matured). Required for brand new Apartotel, N.W.3. Previous experience not necessary. Languages preferable. Good personality and organizational ability essential. Salary and terms negotiable. Phone 794 3483.

BRITISH TOURS Ltd. require driver/guides 21-45 living in Central London and owning modern saloon cars. Please phone 629 3267.

THE TIMES

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENT SALES EXECUTIVE

Following the promotion of our present representative, we require a qualified Sales Executive based in London to represent The Times in France and other territories.

The prime requirement is absolute fluency in French, preferably bilingual French/English. Another European language would be an advantage. The ideal applicant will have media representation experience but sales experience in other suitable environments could be acceptable.

The successful applicant will be required to travel frequently in Europe, up to 13 working weeks in the year, and must be prepared for long absences from home. The position is open to men and women and a good salary and expenses will be paid.

Please write with full personal, career and salary details to:

THE EMPLOYMENT MANAGER (REF. EA/7)
TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED,
200 GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON WC1X 8EZ.

VISITORS' ESCORT OFFICER

Required by the CENTRAL OFFICE OF INFORMATION to accompany official visitors from overseas on information tours in London and the South East and to assist in planning their programmes. The escorting work involves irregular hours including weekend duty. Residence within easy reach of central London is therefore essential. Applicants should have a sound knowledge of London, of modern Britain and of national and international affairs. An understanding of the objectives of the official information services is also desirable. Experience of similar work would be advantageous.

Language qualifications are an advantage, but not essential. This is seasonal employment, initially for periods up to three months with a maximum of six months. It is graded Assistant Information Officer with a salary of £3,642 per annum (inclusive of London weighting and pay supplements) at age 25 or over.

FOR APPLICATION FORM PLEASE SEND POSTCARD TO CENTRAL OFFICE OF INFORMATION, ATLANTIC HOUSE, ROOM 55, FLOOR 1, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON EC1N 2PD, QUOTING REFERENCE NUMBER TD/C46/AA. CLOSING DATE FOR COMPLETED FORMS 1 MARCH 1978.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

ALANGATE Legal Staff, the specialist consultants to the profession, offer — confidential service to employers and staff all levels. Telephone for appointment or write to Mrs. Rolnick, Mrs. Harkness or Miss Gates, 01-405 7451, at 6 Great Queen St., London, W.C.2 (off Kingsway).

FINANCE & ACCOUNTANCY

PART-TIME ACCOUNTANT required by international organization in W.1 to handle bookkeeping, budgeting, investments and P.A.Y.E.—Box 0619 K, The Times.

A BETTER SALARY via General Accountancy Placements, 39 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4. 236 7802.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Strathclyde

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for a

SENIOR LECTURESHIP
IN THE DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARIANSHIP

Applicants should have good experience of lecturing and some practicable experience in libraries.

Salary scale: £6,445 to £7,951 per annum (under review) with placing according to qualifications and experience. Superannuation benefit.

Application forms and further particulars (quoting 5/78) and enclosing a self-addressed envelope (9in by 4in), may be obtained from the Academic Appointments Officer, University of Strathclyde, Royal College Building, 204 George Street, Glasgow G1 1XW, with whom applications should be lodged by 28th February, 1978.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Zambia

Applications are invited for the following posts in the

DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC STUDIES.

PROFESSOR/ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR
(2 posts)

Candidates should have Ph.D., with several years of university teaching/research experience. They must have evidence of academic competence in the form of publications, especially at postgraduate level. Ability to speak English fluently is absolutely essential.

SENIOR LECTURER
(2 posts)

Preference for candidates with Ph.D., though not essential, plus at least three years' teaching experience. They must have demonstrated research competence, research report publications, etc. Fluent English absolutely essential. The appointees are expected to conduct courses and research programmes in the Department of Business and economic Studies and to carry out any other duties required of them. Salary scales: Professor, K8,850 to K8,616 p.a.; Associate Professor, K7,813 to K8,038 p.a.; Senior Lecturer, K6,354 to K7,200 p.a. (£1 sterling equals K1.42). The British Government may supplement salaries in range £5,253 to £7,062 p.a. (sterling) for married appointees and £966 to £1,644 p.a. (sterling) for single appointees (reviewed annually and normally free of all taxes) and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. Detailed passages: baggage allowances; superannuation and medical aid schemes; regular overseas leave. Detailed applications (2 copies) and curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees to be sent to Registrar, University of Zambia, P.O. Box 32179, Lusaka, Zambia, by 28 February, 1978. Applicants resident in U.K. should send one copy to Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Further details may be obtained from either address.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Nairobi
KENYA

Applications are invited for the post of

PROFESSOR
in the
DEPARTMENT OF PRIVATE LAW

Applicants must be distinguished academics of long standing in teaching and research at University level backed by several years of University administrative experience. The appointee will be expected to give leadership in both Under-graduate and Post-graduate courses offered by the Faculty. Salary scale: K5,652-K5,952 p.a. (£1.20 sterling). The British Government may supplement salary by £3,674 p.a. sterling for married appointee or £3,584 p.a. sterling for single appointee (reviewed annually and normally free of all taxes) and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. Detailed applications (2 copies) with curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees to be sent to Registrar, University of Nairobi, P.O. Box 30197, Nairobi, Kenya by 15 March, 1978. Applicants resident in U.K. should send one copy to Inter University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Further details may be obtained from either address.

ITALPRESS MILANO

requires 5 dynamic young ladies/men under 24, for pre-matrimonial work in Europe. Must be free to travel immediately. All travelling expenses paid, plus accommodation + minimum guarantee £35 p.w.—plus commission. Apply in person: Central City Hotel, Central Street, Old St., E.C.1 (Old St. Tube) between 10-5 p.m. Mon.-Fri. inclusive.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Western Australia
PERTH

CHAIR OF ONCOLOGY

Applications are invited from medical graduates registrable in Western Australia, who are trained in Radiotherapy and have suitable higher qualifications, for appointment to the new Chair in the University Department of Surgery.

The appointee will be located at the Sir Charles Gairdner Hospital (The Queen Elizabeth II Medical Centre) and will be Head of the Hospital's Department of Radiotherapy for at least the initial period of three years after appointment. He will be required to undertake clinical and other duties at the Sir Charles Gairdner Hospital, and to engage in the teaching of undergraduate students and in research.

The current salary for a Professor is $A31,248 p.a. plus a loading of $A7,000 p.a. for clinical responsibilities. Benefits include superannuation similar to FSSU, fares to Perth for appointee and dependant family, removal allowance, study leave and long service leave and housing loan scheme. Further information including conditions of appointment may be obtained from the Staffing Officer, or from the Secretary General, Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

Applications in duplicate stating full personal particulars, qualifications, experience and the names and addresses of three referees, should reach the Staffing Officer, University of Western Australia, Nedlands, Western Australia, 6009, by 28 March, 1978.

University of Zambia

Applications are invited for the post of

SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER
in the
GEOLOGY DEPARTMENT SCHOOL OF MINES

Applicants should possess a higher degree and teaching or research experience in the following fields: Applied Geochemistry, Economic Geology and Structural Geology. Salary scales: Senior Lecturer K6,354-K7,200 p.a., Lecturer K4,248-K6,108 p.a. (£1 sterling = K1.42). A local supplement of salary is likely to be provided; this is paid by mining companies. The British Government may supplement salaries at a level which will allow the overall income of appointees to equate with other staff members whose salaries are supplemented by the British Government. Family passages; baggage allowance; superannuation and medical aid schemes; regular overseas leave. Detailed applications (2 copies) together with curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees to be sent to Registrar, University of Zambia, P.O. Box 32379, Lusaka, Zambia, by 28 February, 1978. Applicants resident in U.K. should send one copy of application to Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Further details may be obtained from either address.

A West London Office of an expanding Steel Producing Company is looking for an experienced person in

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Flat products. This position opens a lucrative possibility of development with a company which rewards success.

Please indicate salary expected with c.v. and experience to Box 0783 K, The Times.

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experienced in cookery publishing is required to help compile recipe anthologies for a series of books to be published by an international company with offices in central London. Fluency in French would be a distinct advantage. Salary negotiable.

Reply with full details of previous experience to

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UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

MATURE TEACHER of shorthand & typewriting required. Excellent salary and working conditions. This vacancy is immediate. Tel. 01-637 8803.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

National University of Lesotho

Applications are invited for the post of

PROFESSOR AND HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

Consideration will be given to applicants with specialization in any branch but the present staff will best be complemented by a physical-organic chemist. Candidates should preferably have an interest in undergraduate teaching as well as in research.

The appointee will be expected to assume duties by August, 1978. Appointment will be on renewable short-term contract.

Salary scale: Professor R8,580-R9,000 (£1 sterling—R1.68). The British Government may supplement salary by £3,168 p.a. (sterling) for married appointee and £2,274 p.a. (sterling) for single appointee (reviewed annually and normally free of all tax) and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. Superannuation: Non-contributory for appointees on permanent terms of service. Appointees on short contract terms receive 25% gratuity in lieu of superannuation for the first two years of the contract, rising to 27½% and 30% for each subsequent and similar period of service. 15% inducement allowance for expatriates not qualifying for any superannuation scheme. Family passages; baggage allowance; reasonable rental for accommodation; education allowance for expatriates; vacation and study leave.

Detailed applications (2 copies) to be sent with curriculum vitae together with names and addresses of 3 referees to Registrar (Appointments), National University of Lesotho, Roma, Lesotho, by 1 March, 1978. Applicants resident in U.K. should send one copy to Inter University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Further details may be obtained from either address.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Department of Pharmacology

Applications are invited for an office of UNIVERSITY LECTURER in the DEPARTMENT of PHARMACOLOGY.

The initial appointment will be for three years from 1 October, 1978, with the possibility of re-appointment to the retiring age.

The pensionable stipend for a University Lecturer is on scale £4,607 to £7,087 a year, with initial placing above the minimum where appropriate. There is no grade of Senior Lecturer. A grant is made towards removal expenses.

Candidates should send twelve copies of their application, together with the names of not more than three referees, to Mr. G. R. Anderson, General Board Office, The Old Schools, Cambridge, CB2 1TT, from whom further particulars can be obtained, to arrive not later than 20 March, 1978.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Malawi
THE POLYTECHNIC

Applications are invited for the following posts in the DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING:

1. SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING
2. SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING (2 posts)
3. LECTURER IN SURVEYING
4. LECTURER IN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION
5. LECTURER IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING/TECHNICAL TEACHING

Applicants must have at least a good honours degree in the appropriate subject from a recognised institution or equivalent professional qualification and at least five years of industrial experience. Previous teaching and experience in a developing country would be an advantage at lecturer level and essential at senior lecturer level. Appointees will be required to teach up to the diploma level and assist in developing a degree programme in engineering. Salary scales: Senior Lecturer K6,600-K8,000 p.a., Lecturer K5,500-K5,600 p.a., £1 sterling=K1.67. The British Government may supplement salaries in range £3,450-£4,176 p.a. (sterling) for married appointees and £2,124-£2,862 p.a. (sterling) for single appointees (reviewed annually and normally free of all tax) and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. Superannuation: Non-contributory for appointees on permanent terms of service. Appointees on short contract terms receive 25% gratuity in lieu of superannuation for the first two years of the contract, rising to 27½% and 30% for each subsequent and similar period of service. 15% inducement allowance for expatriates not qualifying for any superannuation scheme. Family passages; baggage allowance; superannuation scheme; gratuity 15%-25% biennial overseas leave; housing and various allowances. Detailed applications (2 copies) with curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees to be sent to Registrar, University of Malawi, P.O. Box 278, Zomba, Malawi, by 1 March, 1978. Applicants resident in the UK should send one copy to Inter University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Further details can be obtained from either address.

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PRIME APPOINTMENTS (Recruitment Services)

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VEHICLES AND DRIVERS for sale:—2 Leyland 750 Tectiers, a 660 Terrier Luton box vans, mountable systems, for hire, are a Christmas season buy and our vans are dormant May. Good terms arranged for hire of vans and Art Interests, please tact: A. Strodder, David Ja Toys Ltd., 0532 480191.

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P.A.Y.E. Accounts, V.A.T., S sec., 903 6455.

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PRESTIGIOUS furnished mally free of all tax) and mo vide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. If no British Government Supplement available, the University may pay an addition of between £1,820-£1,656 p.a. for Lecturer and between £1,640-1,690 p.a. for Senior Lecturer (taxable in Malawi). Family passages; superannuation scheme; gratuity 15%-25% biennial overseas leave; housing and various allowances. Detailed applications (2 copies) with curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees to be sent to Registrar, University of Malawi, P.O. Box 278, Zomba, Malawi, by 1 March, 1978. Applicants resident in the UK should send one copy to Inter University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Further details can be obtained from either address.

Commercial and Industrial Property

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PUBLIC NOTICES

PASTORAL MEASURE 1968. The Church Commissioners prepared DRAFT PASTORAL SCHEMES which provide for the following churches to be declared redundant: St. John and St. Oakham (Diocese of Peterborough) and St. Simon (West Kilburn), London, W 9 (Diocese of London). And draft redundancy schemes to be made with the following churches in manner specified: the Old Church, St. Andrew, Kingsbury (Diocese of London) as an exhibition, study and workshop centre/museum and for empowering the London Diocesan Fund to hold the said building for such purposes. And St. Mary (Diocese of St. Albans) for appropriation to use for educational and cultural purposes and purposes ancillary thereto; and St. Peter, Quarry Hill (Diocese of Ripon) for demolition and sale or lease of the site and annexed land. Copies of the relevant draft schemes may be obtained from the Commissioners, 1 Millbank, London, SW1P 3JZ, and any representations should be sent to them at their address not later than 28 days of the publication of this notice.

In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE BANKRUPTCY No. 2003 of 1977. In the ESTATE of EDWARD GEORGES (MALE) OCCUPATION —ANTIQUE DEALER, formerly of 21a, Westbourne Grove, London, W.2, now of 55a, Vassall Rd., London, W.10 (Under Receiving Order dated 21st December, 1977). First Meeting of Creditors on 23rd February, 1978, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at Room 316, Fifth Floor, Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2A 2LL. Public Examination on 9th March, 1978, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at Court No. 1, Court of Bankruptcy (Queen's Building), Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2A 2LL.

D. A. THORNE,
Official Receiver.

N.B.—All debts due to be proved in the above matter must be proved at the first meeting.

ANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

o easy task for ears after heavy set back

ır Financial Staff

a year in which pre-tax slumped from a record o to £110,000, Mears Bros s, the construction, nd equipment distribu- oup, has a stiff task Sir George Middleton, n, says that to obtain a l and acceptable level ts will not be easy with- present political, econ- and environmental The group, in which al & Commercial Fin- rporation has a 27 per ke, is pressing ahead policy of investing in management, stronger ent succession and in seas activities.

e the setback last year, rge is confident that re offers ample and ıg opportunities, and entration of the group's ent at the new Swindon ters will help.

he past year the con- division suffered a 69 t fall in profits to Mears Construction The board is confident that the Middle East has much profitable business to offer. was badly hit in the second-half from the effects of a wet summer, problems on some contracts in the building division and a road and bridge contract on the civil engineering side. The company has about £26m of work on hand for completion this year, and about £12m for the year following. Turnover will be better than the £29.6m made in 1977, but will not go as high as the £35.5m made the year before.

In the United Kingdom the plant and equipment division suffered from the delays in the awarding of contracts for North Sea oil platforms and in the expansion of open-cast mining operations. The division as a whole saw its profits drop 71 per cent to £183,000. There have been recent signs of a general revival in the heavy equipment market and the current year should see improved results at A. Long.

Losses at pipeline products continued, while overseas, the investment in pre-fabricated housing systems is being

arner Est valuation ngs £11m surplus

Financial Staff

ation of Warner Estate portfolio at the end- r last balance sheet, current and potential nd the experience of sidential sales, shows a of £11.5m over book £20m.

level, asset backing is om 79p and from the most recent estimate about 215p per share.

rm in Warner's side is 6 per cent owned trad- iate, Bradbridge Pro- e chairman, Sir Henry ells shareholders in his port that the associate higher loss after debit- interest from its nd he explains that the period Bradbridge is included in Warner's accounts took in the interest rate peak and when Bradbridge was still completing some developments. However, the quarterly accounts for the period to January 5 show that Bradbridge is now in the black.

For the past two years, Warner has received about £1.5m annually from the sale of its residential interests in Waltham Forest with which it has been investing in commercial sites. The latest of these was about £500,000 in an office building just off the Strand, but Sir Henry makes it clear that the board does not feel obliged to commit funds just because they are available, but only at prices justified by long-term prospects.

ord at Claverhouse

for a good year at se Investment Trust en fulfilled. Gross or 1977 has risen from to a record £613,000, he net level the rise cent to £583,000 after d expenses.

up's earnings a share against 3.31p, while et value a share has from 73.7p to 104.8p. rs are to collect a dend of 5.75p com- 4.92p.

MOTORS
Motors Acceptance ltaneous public offer- m in notes, due 1988, in debentures, due pected to be made on ather than today, be- weather conditions in City.—AP-Dow Jones.

BANK
Bank Investment Corp ed in Israel prospec- g to issue of 2.19m ares of £5 (Israeli) (Israeli) nominal of a cent convertible de- k and 4.21m option £5 each.

ACIFIC
Davies & Co reports greement has been sell Davies Pacific Centre, the 23-storey office commercial complex in Honolulu, to Hongkong Lane for an undisclosed amount of cash. Davies has been a subsidiary of Hongkong-based Jardine, Matheson since 1973.

WOLSELY-HUGHES
Group is negotiating to buy P. J. Parmiter, a private company with agricultural products complementary to WH's.

INCHCAPE-PRIDE & CLARKE
Inchcape has now additional irrevocable undertakings to accept offers for 359,125 ord (18 per cent) of Pride & Clarke. So total percentage of cap irrevocably assented to bid has risen from 45.4 per cent to 63.4 per cent.

WEST BROM SPRING
Board propose scrip of one-for-four ordinary shares and one 11½p cum pref share for every 10 ordinary.

ARGENTINE DEV BANK
Argentine National Development Bank, Banco Nacional de Desarrollo, is arranging $40m eight year eurocredit with a group of private banks.

tements for January

f the London Clearing Banks and their banking subsidiaries nd Wales, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man made y 18 are summarized in the table below :

£ millions

	Total	Change on Month	Barclays	Lloyds	Midland	National West-minster	Williams & Glyn's
	50.328	—310	13.973	9.484	10.363	14.832	1.688
nces f Eng	1.092	—198	351	180	235	288	37
id rket	10.203	—141	2.623	2.464	1.437	3.407	271
	9.656	—299	2.618	2.431	1.570	2.716	310
	1.542	—290	321	117	763	145	54
ment	794	+19	245	116	177	230	26
	2.109	+56	592	412	317	666	120
	26.042	+506	7.712	3.542	5.910	7.507	880
	(%) 13.6	+0.1	13.6	13.7	13.7	13.5	13.6

erpillar's buoyant outlook

al economic climate improve gradually areas of the world, rs of Caterpillar e in the annual 77.

d lead to increased s volume, though. de of any sales in- largely dependent uments in different untries that are in s of recovery.

he industrial coun- than the United o expected to be n 1977, but fragile be disrupted by political shocks.

er term, continued world population improvements in living will create mands for energy, g, materials and Larger quanti- ypes of products ake will be re- fy these demands.

results for 1977 ced last month. ales were $5,850m, 16 per cent over s $5.16 a share of 71 cents more 5 a share earned s year.

y reports sales by United States, pe, Africa and the $1,620m, Canada rica, $932.6m, and 410.3m.

International

Highveld forecast

Highveld Steel & Vanadium Corporation reports profits in the second half to June 30 are expected to be similar to those of the first, when the company had taxed profit of R9.79m compared with R9.57m in the previous year. The company declared an unchanged interim dividend of 5 cents for the first half. Domestic sales of steel semis increased in the half year while exports fell. Demand for vanadium weakened but reduction in output, coupled with other producer cutbacks, will correct the supply/demand imbalance.

Boeing quarterly

Mr T. A. Wilson, chairman of Boeing, reports strong demand for new jet transports. It has booked order for 228 new airliners valued at $4,100m during the year compared with bookings of 171 airplanes valued at $2,100m in 1976. The toral firm backlog of unfilled orders at the end of 1977 was $5,920m against $3,960m a year earlier. The chairman says that based on current programme and schedules 1978 sales should be considerably above the 1977 level notwithstanding a moderate decline in military business. Its fourth quarter net profits of $55.8m against $37.5m a share reflects the 2-for-1 stock split. For the year profits rose from $102.9m to $180.3m.

Sears Roebuck

Directors of Sears Roebuck have voted to increase the quarterly dividend to 28 cents a share from 24 cents and have declared an extra dividend of 15 cents a share, both payable April 3. The quarerly dividend was increased to replace futures year-end extra dividends.

Both the increased cash dividend and the 15 cents extra dividend are payable on April 3.

Alfa Romeo losses

Rome.—The Alfa Romeo group lost around Lr140,000m in 1977, according to preliminary assessments, sources at the company's state parent Finmeccanica report. For 1976 Alfa Romeo declared a net loss of Lr48,400m, including a loss of Lr32,500m from its Alfa Sud subsidiary, jointly owned by Alfa Romeo and Finmeccanica. An Alfa Romeo spokesman said detailed accounts will be available in a couple of months.

Stock markets

Gilts collapse £1.50 on bank lending figures in hectic 'after hours' trading

Unexpectedly disappointing banking figures, released late in the afternoon, put the skids under Government securities. Hectic "after hours" trading slashed as much as a point and a half off some of the longer-dated gilts as dealers reacted strongly to the news.

The *FT* Index, 7.9 up at 3 pm, closed 5.6 to the good at 463.7.

The rise of nearly two per cent in banks eligible liabilities in January was much greater than the market had been expecting, and fuelled worries about next Thursday's money supply figures.

Earlier in the day institutional investors had been drawn into the market, attracted by yields of up to 12½ per cent on some stocks at the extreme long end. "Longs" gained up to a point at one stage but closed at their worst level of the session, some three-eighths to a half down.

Continental selling earlier this week, coupled to closing before the banking figures, had seen gilts slide all week and many investors were thought to be holding on in the hope of selling on a temporary rally. This stock is now thought to be overhanging the market.

Elsewhere jobbers took the precaution of marking down leading equities, though less severely than gilts.

Though a little under their best the industrial "blue chips" were left with some good gains.

Foremost were Glaxo at 570p and Beecham at 630p, both 8p better, and rises of 6p from ICI at 348p, Unilever 512p and Turner & Newall at 210p, the last named in front of figures due soon. Reed International continued to react to unfavourable comment, losing another 5p to 114p, while Imperial Group closed a penny better at 76p in spite of figures below most expectations as predicted here.

With the large line of United States held stock out of the way BP jumped 14p to 780p with Shell rising 8p to 493p in sympathy. On the strength of a broker's circular Ultramar went ahead another 2p to 224p, after touching 226p.

With interim figures due today Decca led the way in electricals with a rise of 10p to 450p. Both Thorn 6p to 354p and GEC 7p to 258p respouded well to the market trend and the speculative Electrocomponents met with sporadic support closing 7p to the good at 327p. Elsewhere in the sector there was talk of the possibility of a full quotation for Ferranti after the possible sell-off of the NEB shareholding.

Food shares continued to feature with Bernard Matthews dipping 5p to 128p on reports of cheap turkey imports from the United States and J. Bibby attracting more speculative support rising 7p to 214p. The annual review of British Sugar was good enough to lift the shares 10p to 450p.

There was also support for Sainsbury up 7p to 170p and Bejam 3p to 63p, while Trust Houses Forte were three points better at 177p in front of today's figures.

Next week Carless, Capel and Leonard is due to announce a farm-in agreement with Cambrian Exploration in some of its on-shore licences. This will further bolster Carless's growing oil and gas exploration interests which are now the main thrust of the group. With some £9m of the £14m capitalization at 36p covered by refining and solvents interests, where profits are under pressure, Carless is the sort of company to be transformed by good exploration news.

The pick of a dull shipping sector was European Ferries which reacting to recent weakness rose 4½p to 108½p with dealers convinced the group is in for a bumper year. On yield considerations Ocean Transport gained a couple of pence to 127p.

Issues to meet with a good demand, some of it speculative, were BTR which gained 7p to 225p, AAH which rose 6p to 114p and MAMs which closed 5p ahead at 76p. News of further St Piran share purchases helped A. Monk to add a penny at 81p while some favourable comment boosted Dewhurst & Partner 4p to 16p.

Over in the mining sector bid hopes "down under" lifted Consolidated Gold Australia 13p to 228p. News that Throgmorton Trust had sold 1.25m shares leaving it with no interest had Royco half a point to the good at 30p.

Strong interim figures from Unitech helped the shares to the extent of 3p to 93p and good figures from Dowty lifted the price 8p t 164p with much of the gain coming in late trading. Yarrow, up 15p to 285p, made a strong showing after Monday's drop which stemmed from disappointment with interim compensation.

Brewing, which has been hit hard over the past few days, came back yesterday. However, analyst Mr Richard Prevett of Greenwell fears that, unless there is some positive piece of good news, the sector will not do much more than mark time until the Price Commission's report on Allied Breweries is published around the middle of April.

With this out of the way many groups could have a good run in late April or May, he forecasts.

An analysts' trip to the Vaux headquarters in Newcastle yesterday was impressive enough to add 10p to the shares at 403p while Bass Charrington firmed 3p to 140p on comment. Expansion plans at Distillers saw the shares 3p better at 171p while continued bid speculation fuelled a 5p rise to 65p at Geo Sandeman. Against the trend, recent take-over favourite Davenport Brewery succumbed to some profit-taking losing 2p to 89p.

Engineering was another bright spot. Index stock John Brown climbed 9p nearer the magical £3 mark to 292p. Brokers McAnally, Montgomery are tipping it as the most attractive company in the sector, and likely to outperform the market substantially over the next 18 months. With few sellers around and plenty of investment buying, dealers are confident that there is still quite a bit of running in the stock.

Reasonable buying also hoisted GKN 7p to 277p while Hawkers firmed 3p to 177p.

Tubes Inv added 4p to 384p on news that it had sold 50 per cent of its stake in Raleigh bikes to Lloyds & Scottish, itself 2p easier at 104p.

Weir Group were a bright spot yesterday, touching 118p at one point, before closing a penny firmer at 114p. Although there has been takeover talk, some dealers are now speculating that Weir itself might do the bidding in order to increase its already well-covered dividend.

After hours reaction to the banking figures was that next week's money supply figures could also be disappointing.

Leading equities were marked down a penny or two while Dowty fell back a couple of pence from the high which followed its figures.

Equity turnover on February 6 was £62.29m (13,734 bargains). According to Exchange Telegraph active stocks yesterday were BAT Ind, BP, ICI, Grand Metropolitan, Shell, GEC, BAT Dfd, Marks & Spencer, Babcock & Wilcox, Beecham, Boots, Reed International, Royal Insurance, Trust Houses Forte, Dewhurst & Partner and Turner & Newall.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Bougainville (F)	—(—)	0.20a(0.20a)	—(—)	4(5)	—	8(10)
Claverhouse (F)	—(—)	0.58(0.51)	3.83(3.31)	2.30(3.2)	8/3	3.8(3.2)
Clifton Inv (F)	0.06(0.11)	0.04c(0.01c)	0.79c(0.48c)	Nil(Nil)	—	Nil(Nil)
Dowty (I)	86.41(67.28)	11.05(8.57)	8.5(7.4)	2.21(1.98)	31/3	—(4.1)
Humes (I)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	3.0(2.75)	31/3	—(—)
Dowty Group (I)	0.84(0.73)	0.11(0.06)	6.89(5.18)	1.0(1.0)	—	—(4.7)
Inco (Q)b	1,950(2,040)	99.9d (196.8d)	1.24(2.64)	20(—)	9/3	1.25(1.60)
Imp Group (F)	3,196.1(2,866.2)	129.1(130.3)	14.3(12.3)	3.41(3.31)	—	5.6(5.06)
Malayalam Tin (I)	—(—)	0.019(0.009)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Rothmans (I)c	—(—)	2.69(2.16)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
J. Saville Gord (I)	8.47(12.51)	0.20(0.45)	—(—)	0.4(0.4)	3/4	—(—)
Unitech (I)	15.25(12.07)	1.12(0.76)	4.0(2.7)	1.45(1.3)	1/4	—(3.61)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.515. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. a Kinas and Toea 1.44 Kinas=£1. b Dollars and Cents. c Loss. d Net profits.

Allied puts loan stock proposals

By Ray Maughan

Allied Breweries, the Skol, Babycham, Britvic and Double Diamond drinks group, is to continue its policy of consolidating its United Kingdom borrowings in the parent company. To this end, the group is to put proposals to holders of the 6¾ per cent debenture stock, 1982-87, of Harvey which would result in the substitution of an equal amount of 7 per cent Allied debenture stock repayable over the same period.

Similarly, holders of the two Teacher (Distillers) unsecured loan stocks will receive proposals for repayment at £95 cash for each £100 nominal of stock.

The two issues concerned are the 7 per cent unsecured loan stock, 1979-84, which had previously been trading at around £85 and the 10 per cent unsecured loan stock, 1987-92, which went ex-dividend on December 12 last and had been quoted at £67-£70. The cash cost to Allied will be about £2.75m.

The proposals will require the consent of each class of stock at extraordinary general meetings. These are likely to take place in the middle of next month so repayment is expected to occur early in April. In the case of the two Teacher loan stocks, the repayment will be accompanied by the accrued interest to the date of repayment.

Both loan issues are tightly held by institutional investors and the method for repayment was decided by the usual formula of selecting the equivalent gilt-edged security and splitting the difference between that price and £100. In both cases the loan stocks were marked up yesterday to their repayment levels.

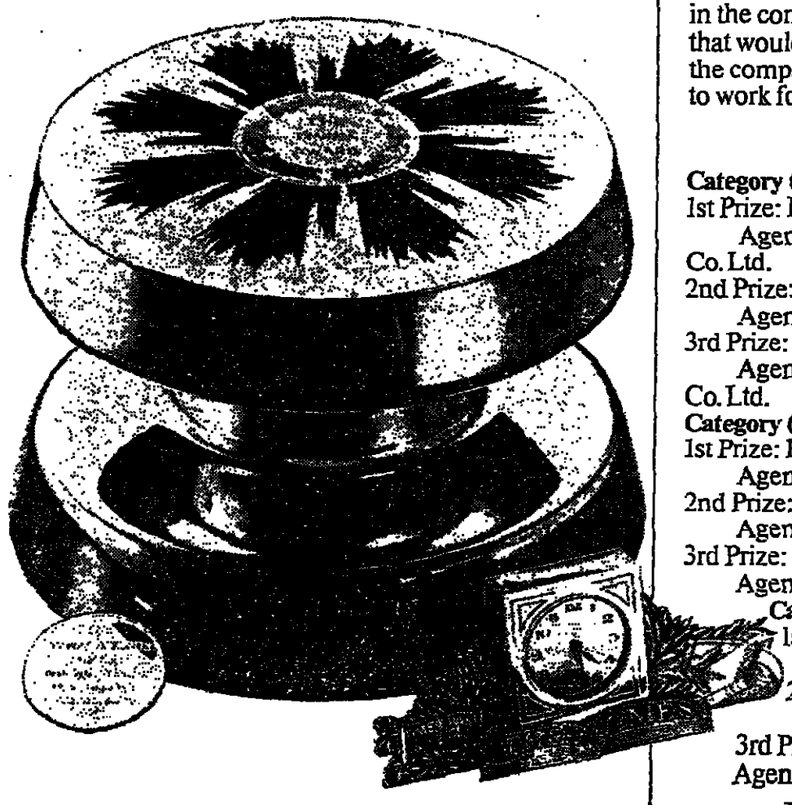
Shareholders in Expanded Metal cannot be feeling pleased. Last May they had a rights issue of one for three at 65p with the existing shares at 81p. Now they are 63p ahead of some unexciting 1977 figures to be published in the spring. Interim figures were poor thanks partly to local authority spending cuts and flat steel stockholding and neither can have been of much help in the second six months. Profits were down 21 per cent at half-time and, some fear, that they fell by nearly 30 per cent to £2.3m over the full year.

"Shorts" did little better. After bolding quietly firm throughout the day, rising an eighth to a quarter, they closed three-eighths to a quarter down on their previous overnight levels.

Briefly

The Times Awards Results 1977.

The winning entries for the Times Awards were those advertisements which, in the opinion of the judges, would leave the reader with the impression that the company would be a good one to do business with, to work for, or in which to invest. The advertisements were judged in terms of good use of typography, design and copy to convey the relevant information.



The panel of judges had great difficulty in choosing the winners as the standard of the entries again surpassed that of the previous year.

Once more we should like to thank all those who took part in 1977, and look forward to receiving a comparable number of entries, covering the whole field of this specialised form of communication during the coming year.

The Grand Prix.

The Times is pleased to announce that the winner of the 1977 Grand Prix is:–
C.E. Heath & Co. Ltd.
Agency: Walter Judd Ltd.

Their entry was judged to be the advertisement that best conveyed, by way of typography, design and copy, information relevant to shareholders, professional advisers, prospective investors and all concerned in the company's well being; in short, an advertisement that would leave the reader with the impression that the company would be a good one to do business with, to work for, or in which to invest.

Category Winners.

Category (1a) *(Colour or mono. Half page and above).*
1st Prize: B.A.T. Industries Ltd.
Agency: St. James Advertising & Publishing Co. Ltd.
2nd Prize: Unilever Ltd.
Agency: Charles Barker City Ltd.
3rd Prize: Babcock & Wilcox Ltd.
Agency: St. James Advertising & Publishing Co. Ltd.

Category (1b) *(Colour or mono. Less than half a page).*
1st Prize: Rowntree Mackintosh Ltd.
Agency: Streets Financial Ltd.
2nd Prize: Marks & Spencer.
Agency: John Haddon & Co. Ltd.
3rd Prize: Pilkington Brothers Ltd.
Agency: Charles Barker City Ltd.

Category (2) *(Interim or Preliminary Figures. All sizes Colour or mono).*
1st Prize: J. Sainsbury Ltd.
Agency: Streets Financial Ltd.
2nd Prize: C. T. Bowring & Co. Ltd.
Agency: Walter Judd Ltd.
3rd Prize: Reckitt & Colman Ltd.
Agency: Dewe Rogerson Ltd.

Discretionary Awards.

Judges' Special Award
A special Award for the most novel, inventive and original entry to:
De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd.
Agency: Charles Barker City Ltd.

Overseas Company Award
Creditanstalt-Bankverein.
Agency: Charles Barker City Ltd.

Small Advertisement *(20cms x 4 cols or less)*
Croda International Ltd.
Agency: Walter Judd Ltd.

THE TIMES

MARKET REPORTS

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

US STRAIGHTS ($)

	Bid	Offer
Australia 7½ 1984	94¾	95½
Australia 8½ 1992	95	95¾
Aust Mining 9½ 1992	93	98¾
Avco 9¼ 1983	100½	101
Barclays 8½ 1992	97	97¾
Bowater 9½ 1992	97	97¾
British Gas 9 1981	101½	102½
Citicorp 6¾ 1980	96½	97¼
Citicorp 7 1981	96½	97¼
CECA 8¼ 1989	96	96¾
CECA 8¾ 1997	96¼	97
DSM 8¼ 1987	97	97¾
Elf Aquitaine 8¼ 1985	96½	97¼
EIB 8¼ 1987	97	97¾
EEC 7¾ 1984	96⅝	97¾
Fisons 8¾ 1992	94½	95¼
Gotaverken 7¾ 1982	98¼	99
Gotaverken 8¼ 1987	94¼	95
Hydro Quebec 9 1992	95¾	96½
ICI 8¼ 1987	97	97¾
IU O/seas 8¾ 1987	96¼	97
Light-Services 9 1982	97½	98¼
MacMillan Bloed 9 1992	96¼	97
Midland Int 8¾ 1992	96¾	97½
NCB 8 1987	94½	95¼
Nat West 9 1986	102	102¾
N Zealand DFC 7¾ 1984	95	95¾
Nippon Fudosan 8 1981	98¾	99¼
Occidental 8¾ 1987	97¼	98
Occidental 9½ 1981	102½	103
Offshore Mining 8¼ 1985	97¾	98¼
Quebec 9 1995	95¾	96¼
Rank Hovis 9 1992	94	94¾
R. J. Reynolds 7½ 1982	98½	99¼
Sandvik 9½ 1986	99½	100¼
Statsforetag 7¾ 1982	96½	97¼
Sundstrand 8¾ 1987	97¾	98½
Sweden 7½ 1982	97½	98¼
Sweden 8¼ 1987	95¼	96¼
Tauernautobahn 8¼ 1987	97	97¾
Walter Kidde 8½ 1985	97	97¾
FLOATING RATE NOTES		
Andelsbanken 7 11-16 1984	96¾	97¾
CCF 6½ 1985	99¾	99¾
IBJ 7 11-16 1982	99½	99¾
LTCB 6½ 1983	99¾	99¾
OKB 6¼ 1983	99¾	100¼
Soc Gen 7 9-16 1984	98¼	98¾
CANADIAN DOLLARS		
Avco 9½ 1983	98¾	99¼
BM-Rt 8¾ 1982	97¾	98¼
Ford 8½ 1984	97¾	98¾
British Columbia MFA 9 1997	98¾	99½
Rank 9¼ 1982	99½	100¼
Walter Heller 9½ 1984	98¼	99½
DEUTSCHE MARKS		
CFP 6½ 1.7.84	103¼	104½
ICI 6½ 1.5.87	105¼	106
New Zealand 6½ 1.5.84	105¾	106¼
Phyrn 6¼ 1.9.89	102	103¼
Quebec Hydro 6¼ 16.8.87	101¾	102½
US $ CONVERTIBLES		
American Express 4¼ 1987	80½	82½
Beatrice Foods 4½ 1992	94	96
Beatrice Foods 6½ 1991	107	109
Beecham 6¾ 1992	96½	97¾
Borden 6¾ 1991	107	109
Carnation 4 1988	77½	79½
Chevron 5 1988	120½	122½
Eastman Kodak 4½ 1988	82½	84½
Fairchild Camera 5½ 1991	80½	82½
Ford 5 1988	81	83
Ford 6 1986	91	93
General Electric 4½ 1987	80¼	82¼
Gillette 4¾ 1987	76½	78½
Gould 5 1987	113	115
Gulf & Western 5 1988	78	80
Honeywell 6 1986	86	88
ICI 6¾ 1997	85¾	86¾
INA 6 1997	93	94½
Inchcape 6¾ 1992	103¼	103¾
ITT 4½ 1987	75½	77½
J. Ray McDermott 4¾ 1987	151	153
Mitsui Real Estate 6 1992	115	118
J. P. Morgan 4½ 1987	95	97
Nabisco 5½ 1988	100	102
J. C. Penney 4½ 1987	75	77
Revlon 4¾ 1987	106½	108¼
Reynolds Metals 5 1988	84½	86½
Sperry Rand 4½ 1988	82	84
Squibb 4¾ 1987	77½	79½
Sumitomo Electric 6 1992	119½	121
Texaco 4½ 1988	77½	79½
Union Bank of Switz 4½ 1987	142	144
Warner Lambert 4½ 1987	80	82
Xerox Corp 5 1988	77½	79½

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited

COPPER: Cash wire bars lost £4 and three months was £4.25 down.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £625-26 a metric ton; three months, £638-38.50. Sales, 1,600 tons. Cash cathodes, £615.50-16.00; three months, £628-28.50. Sales, nil tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars £622.50-23.50; three months, £635.50-36.00. Settlement, £623.50. Sales, 5,100 tons. Cash cathodes, £612.50-13.00; three months £625.50-26.00. Settlement, £613. Sales, 25 tons.

SILVER lost about 1p in the ring.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot 253.5p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 490.5); three months 257p (497.3c); six months, 262.1p (506.8c); one year 272.5p (525.8c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash 253.1-53.1p; three months 256.6-56.7p. Sales, 35 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 253.6-53.8p; three months, 257.3-57.4p. Settlement, 253.8p. Sales, 65 lots.

TIN was steadier.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £6,320-25 a metric ton; three months, £6,230-35. Sales, 325 tons. High grade, cash, £6,320-25; three months, £6,235-50. Sales, 60 tons. Morning.—Standard cash, £6,255-65; three months, £6,165-70. Settlement, £6,265. Sales, 245 tons. High grade, cash, £6,255-65; three months, £6,170-80. Settlement, £6,265. Sales, nil tons. Singapore tin closed for Chinese new year.

LEAD was steadier.—Afternoon.—Cash, £312-13 per metric ton; three months, £318.50-19.00. Sales, 3,900 tons. Morning.—Cash, £310-10.25; three months, £316-16.50. Settlement, £310.25. Sales, 2,500 tons.

ZINC was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £246-47 a metric ton; three months, £251.50-52.00. Sales, 775 tons. Morning.—Cash, £242.75-43.00; three months, £248-48.50. Settlement, £243. Sales, 1,900 tons. All afternoon prices are unofficial.

PLATINUM was at £112 ($216.75) a troy ounce.

RUBBER was uncertain (pence per kilo).—March, 45.85-46.40; April, 46.50-46.70; April-June, 46.90-47.05; July-Sept, 48.60-48.65; Oct-Dec, 50.25-50.30; Jan-March, 51.80-52.00; April-June, 53.50-53.70; July-Sept, 55.10-55.20; Oct-Dec, 56.65-56.75. Sales, 164 lots at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were dull.—Spot, 46.25-47.75. Cifs, March, 47.50-48.00; April, 47.75-48.25.

COFFEE.—Robustas were very steady; arabicas were steadier.

ROBUSTAS (£ per metric ton).—March, 1,818-19; May, 1,669-70; July, 1,570-75; Sept, 1,508-09; Nov, 1,440-60; Jan, 1,390-95; March, 1,350-70. Sales, 1,767 lots, including 11 options.

ARABICAS ($ per 50 kilos).—April, 215.60-18.00; June, 187.25-97.50; Aug, 185.60-86.00; Oct, 174-76; Dec, 163.50-64.50; Feb, 156-57.50. Sales, 25 lots.

PALM OIL was quiet.—Feb, £370-80 per metric ton; March, April, May, June, July, Aug, Sept, Oct, £260-70.

COCOA was steady. — March, £1,555.50-54.00 per metric ton; May, £1,458-70; July, £1,451-52; Sept, £1,431-34; Dec, £1,408-10; March, £1,385-93; May, £1,375-77. Sales, 5,139 lots, including 6 options. ICCO prices, daily, 130.31c; 15-day average,

Commodities

130.67c; 22-day average, 133.25c (United States cents per lb).

SUGAR futures were barely steady. The London daily price of "raws" was unchanged at £108; the "whites" price was unchanged at £119.—March, £116.95-17.00 per metric ton; May, £120.70-21.00; Aug, £122.65-22.75; Oct, £124.30-24.50; Dec, £126.05-26.20; March, £130.50-30.75; May, £133-33.75. Sales: 1,631 lots. ISA prices: 8.53c; 15-day average 8.87c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was steady.—Feb, £107.50-09.00 per metric ton; April, £104.10-04.50; June, £103.60-03.80; Aug, £104.50-04.60; Oct, £105.50-05.80; Dec, £105.50-06.50; Feb, £106-08. Sales: 72 lots.

WOOL: Greasy futures were steady (pence per kilo).—March, 234-37; May, 234-37; July, 235-37; Oct, 238-40; Dec, 242-44; March, 246-47; May, 246-48; July, 246-48. Sales: 53 lots.

JUTE was steady.—Bangladesh white "C" grade, afloat $490 per long ton, "D" grade, afloat $475. Calcutta was steady.—Indian, spot, Rs580 per bale of 400lb. Dundee Tossa Four, spot, Rs580.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—**WHEAT.**—Canadian western red spring No 1, 13½ per cent: Feb and March £84.60 Tilbury. US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent: Feb £83.60; March £82.35 trans-shipment east coast.

MAIZE.—No 3 yellow American/French: Feb, £96.50; March, £100 trans-shipment east coast sellers. Kenya grade 3: March, £70 nominal. South African yellow: March, £67.75 quoted.

BARLEY was unquoted. All per tonne cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta). —EEC origin.—BARLEY: old crop slightly easier; new crop steady: March, £72.95; May, £75.40; Sept, £79; Nov, £81.50; Jan, £85.85. Sales, 84 lots. WHEAT was slightly easier: March, £84.80; May, £86.55; Sept, £83.55; Nov, £85.95; Jan, £88.45. Sales: 83 lots.

Home-Grown Cereal Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Humberside	£88.30	£80.50	£70.60
Gloucs	£90.00	£77.60	£69.90

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on February 7.—GB: Cattle, 63.12p per KgLW (—0.46). UK: Sheep, 129.9p per KgEstDCW (—0.31). GB: Pigs, 59.5p per KgLW (—0.3). England and Wales: Cattle numbers up 46.6 per cent, average price 63.12p (—0.50). Sheep numbers up 5.0 per cent, average price 139.9p (—0.5). Pig numbers down 0.3 per cent, average price 59.2p (—0.3). Scotland: Cattle numbers up 29.5 per cent, average price 63.11p (—0.59). Sheep numbers up 77.6 per cent, average price 126.8p (+1.0). Pig numbers up 27.8 per cent, average price 60.7p (—0.5).

EGGS (The London Egg Exchange).—In home-produced a quiet market with adequate supplies available, although it is too early to judge the effect of new, lower asking prices. In imported no arrivals have been reported. Home-produced market prices (in £ per 120, based on trading packer/first-hand):

		Wed/Thur/Fri	Mon/Tues
White,	1's	4.50 to 5.10	4.30 to 4.70
	2's	4.25 to 4.80	3.80 to 4.40
	3's	3.90 to 4.50	3.65 to 4.10
	4's	3.80 to 4.40	3.60 to 4.00
	5's	3.50 to 3.80	3.15 to 3.40
	6's	3.55 to 3.90	2.35 to 2.70
	7's	1.80 to 3.10	1.70 to 2.00
Brown,	1's	4.50 to 5.20	4.40 to 5.00
	2's	4.55 to 5.00	4.10 to 4.70
	3's	4.00 to 4.50	3.85 to 4.10
	4's	3.90 to 4.40	3.70 to 4.00

All prices quoted are for bulk delivery in Keyes trays. The above range is a guide to general market conditions and is dependent upon location, quantity and whether delivered or not.

TEA.—Demand improved as sales progressed at the weekly auction. Assam ctc pekoe fannings opened 5p per kilo lower and pekoe dust also attracted less support than of late, but brokens remained about steady. Dooars teas were marginally easier but the Bangladesh offering, although continuing to sell at irregular rates, sometimes showed advances of 5p to 8p per kilo. African teas sold readily with the brighter sorts tending dearer and grainy dusts a good feature. Colour mediums often improved in price by 5p to 10p per kilo and central African teas were dearer where changed. Sri Lanka demand was less active. Dust and quality brokens sold well at firm rates and medium bopf were unchanged. Good liquoring bops, however, dropped 10p per kilo and medium brokens were 5p to 10p per kilo lower with some withdrawals. It was an irregular and selective market for south Indian teas. The highest price was 303p for bop from Sri Lanka.

US reservations on new zinc contract

New York, Feb 7.—Zinc industry and brokerage house officials appear to be adopting a reserved attitude towards the new zinc contract, which is scheduled to begin trading on Wednesday on the Commodity Exchange.

While emphasizing that a slow start-up does not necessarily preclude success for the contract, a cross-section of commission house officials, zinc producers, consumers and traders said initial interest could be dulled by the current oversupply of the metal and recent protectionist moves by the domestic zinc producers.

Wall Street

New York, Feb 7.—*Prices were higher in early trading on the New York Stock Exchange this morning. Turnover was light. The exchange opened one hour late.*

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 0.53 to 769.15 shortly after 11.0 am. Advances led declines, 173 to 120 among the 501 issues crossing the tape. Volume totalled around 720,000 shares.

Cocoa gains 2.90c

New York, Feb 6.—**COCOA** futures closed an abbreviated session 2.90 to 0.90 *cents higher. The market advanced* in thin trade on stepped up commission house short-covering, both here and in London, traders said. The absence of significant Brazilian selling due to the carnival holiday contributed to the price rise. March, 138.25c; May, 127.45c; July, 122.55c; Sept, 120.20c; Dec, 117.30c; March, 115.30c; May, 113.30c.

COFFEE.—Futures in "C" contract closed an abbreviated session 2.25 to 1.92 cents higher. March, 194.00-50c; May, 174.01-50c; July, 161.00c; Sept, 152.50-75c; Dec, 142.00-50c; March 138.00-40.00c; May, 135.00-7.00c; July, 120.00-4.00c.

SUGAR.—Futures in No 11 contract were: March, 9.16-17c; May, 9.44c; July, 9.60c; Sept, 9.75c; Oct, 9.85c; Jan, 10.13c nominal; March, 10.42-45c; May, 10.69-71c; July, 10.85-0.90c.

COTTON.—Futures were: March, 56.60-75c; May, 57.85-92c; July, 59.00c; Oct, 59.80c; Dec, 59.90-99c; March, 60.80-85c; May, 61.25-60c; July, 61.50-2.75c.

SILVER.—Futures held net gains averaging 1.00 cent at the *close after* fluctuating in a narrow 3.00 cent range. Feb, 489.20c; March, 491.70c; April, 495.20c; May, 498.70c; July, 505.70c; Sept, 512.90c; Dec, 523.90c; Jan, 527.50c; March, 535.00c; May, 542.50c; July, 550.00c; Sept, 557.60c; *Dec, 569.00c; Handy* and Harman of Canada, Can$5.441 (previous Can $5.425).

GOLD.—Prices on the Comex were up 80 cents across the board with the exception of the distant December contract which was up 70 cents. On the IMM prices were up 20 cents to $1.10. NY COMEX.—Feb, $175.50; March, $176.40; April, $177.50; June, $179.90; Aug, $182.30; Oct, $184.80; Dec, $187.30; Feb, $189.80; April, $192.60; June, $195.50; Aug, $198.40; Oct, $201.30; Dec, $204.30. CHICAGO IMM. — March, $175.80-175.60; June, $179.70-179.60; Sept, $183.50; Dec, $187.40 asked; March, $191.20 asked; June, $195.80; Sept, $199.60 asked; Dec, $203.80 asked.

COPPER.—Futures closed steady between 20 and 30 points down. Feb, 57.00c; March, 57.40c; April, 57.90c; May, 58.50c; July, 59.30c; Sept, 60.30c; Dec, 61.60c; Jan, 62.10c; March, 63.00c; May, 63.90c; July, 64.90c; Sept, 65.80c; Dec, 67.20c.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS.—Meal futures ended $1.60 to $0.70 a ton higher while Oil futures finished 0.08 to 0.03 cent a lb lower. SOYABEANS.—March, 574¼-75¼c; May, 582¼-¼c; July, 588-88¼c; Aug, 588¼c; Sept, 577c; Nov, 575¼-77c; Jan, 583¼-¼c; March, 591c. SOYABEAN OIL.—March, 20.75-80c; May, 20.68-56c; July, 20.50-52c; Aug, 20.42c; Sept, 19.90-20.00c; Oct, 19.50-60c; Dec, 19.50c; Jan, 19.40-45c; March, 19.35-40c. SOYABEAN MEAL.—March, $152.10-2.30; May, $156.00-5.90; July, $159.00-8.90; Aug, $160.00; Sept, $160.00; Oct, $160.00-0.50; Dec, $162.00-2.10; Jan, $163.00-4.00; March, $164.00-5.00.

CHICAGO GRAINS: WHEAT: March, 268¼-½c; May, 274c; July, 278¼-½c; Sept, 283½c; Dec, 292c; March, 300c.

	Feb 6	Feb 3		Feb 6	Feb 3		Feb 6	Feb 3
Allied Chem	36¾	37¾	Fst Penn Corp	16½	16¾	Republic Steel	23½	23⅝
Allied Stores	19	19	Ford	41¼	41½	Reynolds Ind	55¼	55⅛
Allied Supermkt	2¾	2¾	GAF Corp	11⅛	11⅛	Reynolds Metal	29⅛	29¾
Allis Chalmers	24⅜	24½	Gamble Skogmo	27½	27½	Rockwell Int	29¾	29⅝
Alcoa	39⅛	39⅛	Gen Dynamics	41⅝	41⅞	Royal Dutch	56⅛	55⅞
Amax Inc	33½	33½	Gen Electric	46⅛	46⅞	Safeways	38⅛	38½
Amerada Hess	23⅝	24⅜	Gen Foods	29	29⅝	St Regis Paper	27⅜	27¾
Am Airlines	9¾	10⅛	Gen Mills	25⅛	25⅛	Santa Fe Ind	35⅛	36
Am Brands	44⅛	43⅞	Gen Motors	58⅞	58⅞	SCM	17⅛	17⅛
Am Broadcast	35⅛	35⅜	Gen Pub Util NY	19½	19⅛	Schlumberger	68⅛	68
Am Can	36⅛	36⅛	Gen Tel Elec	28¾	28¾	Scott Paper	13⅛	13⅛
Am Cyanamid	25⅛	25	Gen Tire	24⅛	24	Seaboard Coast	34⅛	34⅛
Am Elec Power	23⅝	24	Genesco	5⅛	5⅛	Seagram	21⅛	21⅛
Am Home	28	28½	Georgia Pacific	25⅛	25⅝	Sears Roebuck	25⅛	25⅛
Am Motors	4⅛	4⅛	Getty Oil	161½	161½	Shell Oil	29⅛	29⅛
Am Nat Res	41	40½	Gillette	24⅞	24⅞	Shell Trans	31⅛	31⅛
Am Standard	34⅛	35⅛	Goodrich	19⅛	19⅛	Signal Co	28⅛	28⅛
Am Telephone	59⅛	59⅛	Goodyear	17	16⅞	Singer	19⅛	19⅛
AMF Inc	18⅛	17	Gould Inc	28⅛	28⅛	Sony	7½	7⅛
Armco Steel	27⅛	28⅛	Grace	25⅛	25⅛	Sth Cal Edison	25⅛	25⅛
Asarco	14⅛	14⅛	Gt Atlic & Pacific	7½	7½	Southern Pacific	33⅛	33⅛
Ashland Oil	28	28⅛	Greyhound	13	12⅞	Southern Rly	48⅛	48⅛
Atlntic Richfield	48⅛	45⅛	Grumman Corp	16	16	Sperry Rand	33⅛	33⅛
Avco	18⅛	17⅛	Gulf Oil	25⅛	24⅞	Squibb	24⅛	24⅛
Avon Products	44⅛	44⅛	Gulf & West	11⅛	11⅛	Std Brands	24⅛	24⅛
Babcock & Wcox	57⅛	57⅛	Heinz H. J.	36	36⅛	Std Oil Califnia	38	37⅛
Bankers Tst NY	35	35⅛	Hercules	14⅛	15	Std Oil Indiana	46⅛	46⅛
Bank of America	21⅛	21⅛	Honeywell	44	44⅛	Std Oil Ohio	67⅛	67⅛
Bank of NY	30⅛	30⅛	IC Inds	23⅛	23⅛	Sterling Drug	13⅛	13⅛
Beatrice Foods	22⅛	22⅛	Ingersoll	57⅛	57⅛	Stevens J. P.	12⅛	12⅛
Bell & Howell	14⅛	14⅛	Inland Steel	36	35⅛	Stude Worth	47⅛	47⅛
Bendix	33⅛	33⅛	IBM	258⅛	258⅛	Sunbeam Corp	18⅛	18⅛
Bethlehem Steel	21⅛	22⅛	Int Harvester	29	28⅛	Sun Comp	37⅛	38⅛
Boeing	28⅛	28⅛	INCO	14⅛	15⅛	Sundstrand	23	23⅛
Boise Cascade	23⅛	23⅛	Int Paper	39⅛	39	Teledyne	68	68
Borden	29⅛	29⅛	Int Tel Tel	29	29⅛	Tenneco	29⅛	29⅛
Borg Warner	25⅛	25⅛	Jewel Co	18⅛	18⅛	Texaco	24⅛	24⅛
Bristol Myers	32⅛	32⅛	Jim Walter	28	28⅛	Texas East Trans	41⅛	40⅛
BP	14⅛	14⅛	Johns-Manville	29⅛	29⅛	Texas Inst	69⅛	69⅛
Budd	33⅛	33⅛	Johnson & John	70⅛	70⅛	Texas Utilities	19⅛	19⅛
Burlington Ind	20⅛	20⅛	Kaiser Alumin	28⅛	28⅛	Textron	24⅛	24⅛
Burlington Nthn	39⅛	40⅛	Kennecott	22⅛	22⅛	TWA	12⅛	13⅛
Burroughs	63	63⅛	Kerr McGee	42⅛	43⅛	Travelers Corp	29⅛	29⅛
Campbell Soup	33⅛	32⅛	Kimberly Clark	41⅛	42⅛	TRW Inc	30⅛	30⅛
Canadian Pacific	15⅛	15	Kraftco Corp	42⅛	43⅛	UAL Inc	20⅛	20⅛
Caterpillar	50	50	K Mart	24⅛	24⅛	Unilever Ltd	42⅛	42⅛
Celanese	37⅛	37⅛	Kroger	26⅛	26⅛	Unilever NV	54⅛	54⅛
Central Soya	13⅛	13⅛	Ligget Group	27	28⅛	Union Bancorp	13⅛	13⅛
Charter NY	21⅛	21⅛	L.T.V. Corp	6⅛	6⅛	Union Carbide	40⅛	40⅛
Chase Manhat	28⅛	28⅛	Litton	14⅛	14⅛	Union Oil Calif	47⅛	47⅛
Chem Bank NY	39⅛	39⅛	Lockheed	13⅛	13⅛	Un Pacific Corp	45⅛	45⅛
Chesapeake Ohio	35⅛	35⅛	Lucky Stores	13⅛	13⅛	Uniroyal	7⅛	7⅛
Chrysler	13⅛	13	Manuf Hanover	32⅛	32⅛	United Brands	7⅛	7⅛
Citicorp	19⅛	19⅛	Mapco	34⅛	35⅛	US Industries	7⅛	7⅛
Cities Service	47⅛	47⅛	Marathon Oil	42⅛	42⅛	US Steel	27⅛	27⅛
Clark Equip	31⅛	31⅛	Marine Midland	14	14⅛	Utd Technol	34⅛	34⅛
Coca Cola	36⅛	36⅛	Martin Marietta	23⅛	23⅛	Wachovia	16⅛	16⅛
Colgate	19⅛	19⅛	McDonnell	23⅛	23⅛	Warner Comm	31⅛	30⅛
CBS	45⅛	46	Mead	20	20	Warner Lambert	27⅛	27⅛
Columbia Gas	28	27⅛	Merck	53⅛	53⅛	Wells Fargo	26⅛	26⅛
Combustion Eng	33⅛	33⅛	Minnesota Mng	47⅛	47⅛	West'n Bancorp	30⅛	30⅛
Comwlth Edison	27⅛	27⅛	Mobil Oil	59⅛	59⅛	Westnghse Elec	17⅛	17⅛
Cons Edison	22⅛	22⅛	Monsanto	50⅛	50	Weyerhauser	24	23⅛
Cons Foods	24⅛	25	Morgan J. P.	41⅛	41⅛	Whirlpool	20⅛	20⅛
Cons Power	23	23	Motorola	36	35⅛	White Motor	7⅛	7⅛
Continental Grp	31⅛	31⅛	NCR Corp	40⅛	40⅛	Woolworth	18	18
Continental Oil	27⅛	27⅛	NL Industries	16	16	Xerox Corp	45	44⅛
Control Data	25⅛	25⅛	Nabisco	49⅛	49⅛	Zenith	13⅛	13⅛
Corning Glass	48⅛	48⅛	Nat Distillers	21⅛	21⅛			
CPC Intnl	42⅛	43	Nat Steel	30	31			
Crane	25⅛	25⅛	Norfolk West	27⅛	27⅛	**Canadian Prices**		
Crocker Int	23⅛	24	NW Bancorp	22⅛	22⅛	Abitibi	10⅛	10⅛
Crown Zeller	30⅛	30⅛	Norton Simon	18⅛	18⅛	Alcan Alumin	26⅛	26⅛
Dart Ind	36	36	Occidental Pet	21⅛	21⅛	Algoma Steel	19⅛	19⅛
Deere	26⅛	26	Ogden	23⅛	23⅛	Bell Telephone	52⅛	52⅛
Del Monte	33⅛	34	Olin Corp	16	15⅛	Cominco	23⅛	23⅛
Delta Air	38⅛	39	Owens-Illinois	20⅛	20⅛	Cons Bathurst	24⅛	24
Detroit Edison	16⅛	16⅛	Pacific Gas Elec	23⅛	23⅛	Falconbridge	17⅛	17⅛
Disney	34⅛	33⅛	Pan Am	5	5⅛	Gulf Oil	26⅛	26⅛
Dow Chemical	24⅛	24⅛	Penney J. C.	33⅛	33⅛	Hawker Sid Can	5.75	5.88
Dresser Ind	39⅛	39⅛	Pennzoil	30	29⅛	Hudson Bay Min	16⅛	16⅛
Duke Power	21	21⅛	Pepsico	25⅛	25⅛	Hudson Bay Oil	43	43
Du Pont	105½	106⅛	Pet Inc	36⅛	37	Imasco	29	29
Eastern Air	6⅛	7	Pfizer	27⅛	27⅛	Imperial Oil	19⅛	19⅛
Eastman Kodak	45⅛	45	Phelps Dodge	19	19	Int Pipe	13⅛	13⅛
Eaton Corp	34⅛	34⅛	Philip Morris	59	58⅛	Mass-Fergsn	14⅛	14⅛
El Paso Nat Gas	15⅛	15⅛	Phillips Petrol	29⅛	29⅛	Royal Trust	16	16
Equitable Life	24⅛	24⅛	Polaroid	24⅛	24⅛	Seagram	23⅛	23⅛
Esmark	27⅛	26⅛	PPG Ind	24⅛	24⅛	Steel Co	23⅛	23⅛
Evans P. D.	15⅛	15	Proctor Gamble	78⅛	78⅛	Talcorp	7⅛	8
Exxon Corp	44⅛	44⅛	Pub Ser El & Gas	22⅛	22⅛	Thomson N 'A'	11⅛	11⅛
Fed Dept Stores	35⅛	36	Pullman	24⅛	24⅛	Walker Hiram	30⅛	30⅛
Firestone	15	14⅛	Rapid American	8	8	WCT	15	15
Fst Chicago	17	17⅛	Raytheon	31⅛	30⅛			
Fst Nat Boston	25⅛	25⅛	RCA Corp	24⅛	25			

* Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

CORN: March, 227¼-27c; May, 230¾-31c; July, 230¾-31c; Sept, 237¾c; Dec, 226¾-¼c; March, 235¼c. OATS: March, 133c; May, 135¼c; July, 135¼c; Sept, 137¼c asked; Dec, 143¼c.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, 1.9387 (1.9423); three months, 1.9397 (1.9437); Canadian dollar, 90.00 (90.20).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was 360.23. The futures index was 334.04.

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 768.62 (770.88); transportation, 212.16 (212.99); utilities, 105.21 (105.51); 65 stocks, 270.57 (271.43). New York Stock Exchange index, 49.64 (49.73); industrials, 53.12 (53.20); transportation, 39.50 (39.62); utilities, 38.97 (39.04); financial, 50.79 (50.80).

Recent Issues

	Closing Price
Cardiff City 11⅛% Rd 1986 (£100)	£99
Exchequer 10⅛% 1995 (£95)	£29⅛-¼
Farmer S.W. 25p Ord (104)	122
Grampian Reg Cncl 10⅛% 1985 (£99½)	£38⅛-⅛
Holden (Arthur) 25p Ord (55)	64
Mid Kent Wtr 7½% 1982 (†)	£101½
Sykes (Henry) 25p Ord	104
Treasury 10½% 1999 (£95)	£31⅛-⅛

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
Com Bnk Aust ($A1.75)	Mar 10	42 prem
Manch Garages (21$)	Mar 3	6 prem
Midland Bank (330$)	Feb 21	15 prem+4
Nat Bnk of Aust (A$1.75)	Mar 3	50 prem+3
Neil J. (84$)	Mar 10	2 prem

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £10 paid. b £30 paid. c £15 paid. d £50 paid. e £25 paid. f Fully paid. g £3 paid. h £55 paid. i £45 paid. j £60 paid.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	6½%
Barclays Bank	6½%
Consolidated Crdts	6½%
First London Secs	6½%
C. Hoare & Co	*6½%
Lloyds Bank	6½%
London Mercantile	6½%
Midland Bank	6½%
Nat Westminster	6½%
Rossminster Acc's	6½%
TSB	6½%
Williams and Glyn's	6½%

* 7 day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under 3½%, up to £25,000 3¾%, over £25,000 4¼%.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
62-63 Threadneedle Street London EC2R 8HP Tel: 01 638 8651
The Over-the-Counter Market

1977-78 High	Low	Company	Last Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E
44	27	Airsprung Ord	42	—	4.2	10.1	7.8
150	106	Airsprung 18½% CULS	139	—	18.4	13.0	—
39	25	Armitage & Rhodes	38	—	3.3	8.7	16.2
147	105	Bardon Hill	147	—	12.0	8.2	10.1
105	51	Deborah Ord	105	—	5.1	4.9	8.5
216	*108*	*Deborah 17½% CULS*	*215*	—	*17.5*	8.1	—
147	120	Frederick Parker	136	—	11.5	8.5	6.6
58	36	Jackson Group	51	—	5.0	9.8	6.0
114	55	James Burrough	111	—	6.0	5.4	10.2
340	188	Robert Jenkins	320	—	27.0	8.4	5.4
24	9	Twinlock Ord	16½	—	—	—	—
82	54	Twinlock 12% ULS	82	—	12.0	14.6	—
79	51	Unilock Holdings	79	—	7.0	8.9	9.8
90	67	Walter Alexander	90	—	6.4	7.1	6.6

BRAID GROUP
MOTOR VEHICLE DISTRIBUTORS

Results at a glance

	1977 £'000	1976 £'000
Turnover	25,649	20,569
Profit before taxation	906	613
Profit retained	345	190
Earnings per share	6.99p	4.08p
Dividend per share	1.38p	1.23p

* Increased sales and market share.
* Increase in pre tax profits of 48%.
* Maximum permitted dividend.

D. C. Bamford, CBE, *Chairman*

BRAID GROUP

Foreign Exchange

Sterling held very steady at slightly lower levels on foreign exchanges yesterday. The pound finished 45 points down at $1.9345. The sharp rise in eligible liabilities hit the pound slightly late in the day. The effective exchange rate index was finally unchanged at 66.3 after 66.2.

It was a quiet day all round, especially the afternoon, when New York was again severely hampered by the snow storms.

The French franc improved on some profit taking after its recent decline. It rose from 4.9300 to 4.9200. German marks shaded from 2.1070 to 2.1080 while Swiss francs firmed from 1.9610 to 1.9580. The Japanese yen eased from 241.05 to 241.25.

Gold dropped $0.25 cents an ounce to close in London at $175.375.

Spot Position of Sterling

	Market rates (day's range) February 7	Market rates (close) February 7
New York	$1.9320-9380	$1.9340-9350
Montreal	$2.1475-1550	$2.1475-1485
Amsterdam	4.34½-38fl	4.35½-36½fl
Brussels	63.00-30f	63.05-15f
Copenhagen	11.02-06k	11.03-04k
Frankfurt	4.06½-09m	4.07¼-08¼m
Lisbon	77.70-78.30e	77.85-78.05e
Madrid	156.30-157.60p	156.40-60p
Milan	1674-80lr	1676-78lr
Oslo	9.88½-92½k	9.89-90½k
Paris	9.50-50f	9.50-51¼f
Stockholm	8.98-9.01k	8.99½-99¾k
Tokyo	460-72y	466-68y
Vienna	29.15-35sch	29.20-30sch
Zurich	3.78-81f	3.78½-79¼f

Effective exchange rate compared to December 21, was unchanged at 66.3.

Forward Levels

	1 month	3 months
New York	0.5c prem-.05c disc	.13-.03c prem
Montreal	.05c prem-.05c disc	.15-.05c prem
Amsterdam	⅞c prem-⅛c disc	2¼-1⅛c prem
Brussels	5c prem-5c disc	5c prem-5c disc
Copenhagen	7½-9½ore disc	23½-29½ore disc
Frankfurt	1¾-¾pf prem	4½-3½pf prem
Lisbon	85-110c disc	430-640c disc
Madrid	60-140c disc	390-470c disc
Milan	9-16lr disc	29-37lr disc
Oslo	7½-8½ore disc	18½-20½ore disc
Paris	5½-6½c disc	17½-19½c disc
Stockholm	2-4ore disc	8½-10½ore disc
Vienna	2-12gro disc	5-27gro disc
Zurich	2½-1½c prem	6½-5½c prem

Canadian dollar rate (against US dollar), $0.8997-0.9000.

Eurodollar deposits (%) calls, 6½-6¾; seven days, 6½-6¾; one month, 6¾-7⅛; three months, 7⅛-7¼; six months, 7⅛-7⅞.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $175.7 (an ounce); pm, $175.2. Krugerrand (per coin): non-resident, $180½-182½ ($183½-84½); resident, $184-186 ($185½-86½). Sovereigns (new): non-resident, $56-58 ($28-30); resident, $56-58 ($28-30).

Discount market

Notwithstanding that money was cheap throughout yesterday and that funds looked to be in comfortable supply for most of the session, the Bank of England found it necessary to give help on a small scale. So the authorities bought small amounts both of Treasury bills and of local authority bills directly from the houses.

Rates in the area of 5½-¼ per cent were heard at the outset, but they were shortlived at those levels, soon falling away as low as 4½ per cent before hardening slightly to 4¾-½ per cent for a spell of about an hour up to midday. Though there was a minor hiccough in the afternoon, about the time that the authorities came into the market, the close was still pretty easy, with final balances taken over a band of 2½ to 3½ per cent.

Interbank was variously reported at levels down to 2 per cent or 1 per cent later in the day, so it looked as though the banks would again be carrying above-target balances over to the next day. Bank balances were some way above target from Monday.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 6½%
(Last changed 6/1/78)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 6½%
Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 5½ Low 4¼
Week Fixed: 4½-4¾

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	5⅝	2 months	5⅝
3 months	5⅝	3 months	5⅝

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) / Trades (Dis%)

2 months	6⅛-6⅛	3 months	6½
3 months	6⅛-6⅛	4 months	6½
4 months	6⅛-6⅛	6 months	6⅝
6 months	6⅛-6⅛		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	6⅛-6½	7 months	7⅛-6⅞
2 months	6⅝-6½	8 months	7⅛-6⅞
3 months	6⅝-6½	9 months	7⅛-7⅛
4 months	6⅞-6⅝	10 months	7⅛-7⅛
5 months	7⅛-6⅞	11 months	7⅛-7⅛
6 months	7⅛-6⅞	12 months	8-6⅞

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)

1 month	6⅛-6	6 months	7⅛-7⅛
3 months	6⅝-6⅛	12 months	7⅛-7⅛

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	5¼	3 months	6½
7 days	6	6 months	7
1 month	6	1 year	7½

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: Open 5¼ Close 3

1 week	5½-5¼	6 months	7⅛-7⅛
1 month	6⅛-6	9 months	7⅛-7⅛
3 months	6⅝-6⅛	12 months	8-7⅞

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 7¼ 6 months 7⅝

Finance House Base Rate 7½%

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

1977-78 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
Abbey Unit Trust Managers.		72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296-5941			
34.1	24.2	Abbey Capital	30.8	32.6	4.02
48.3	35.7	Abbey General	42.8	45.5e	4.82
40.3	29.8	Do Income	20.0	33.3	5.13
34.6	27.8	Do Invest	33.3	33.3	4.42
Allen Trust Managers Ltd.		Durrant Hse, Chiswell St, E C 1 Y4TT 01-588 6371			
76.3	51.4	Allen Trust (3)	69.8	73.1e	4.25
64.9	47.0	Do Inc (3)	61.2	65.6e	6.44
Allied Hambro Group.		Hambro Hse, Hutton, Essex. 01-588 2851			
73.7	53.6	Allied Capital	66.9	71.5	4.39
67.6	50.8	Do 1st	62.2	66.4	5.48
67.2	48.3	Brit Ind 2nd	60.2	64.3	5.52
39.0	27.8	Growth & Inc	35.0	37.4e	5.34
33.6	24.0	Elec & Ind Dev	30.7	32.9	5.13
40.4	32.4	Met Min & Cmdty	36.5	39.0	5.97
62.6	45.4	High Income	59.6	63.6	7.07
39.4	28.2	Equity Income	36.4	38.9e	7.04
24.8	22.4	International	22.1	23.6e	2.43
68.0	44.0	High Yield Fnd	63.5	67.8e	8.40
108.9	79.1	Hambro Fnd	97.9	104.5	5.45
88.5	62.4	Do Recovery	83.8	89.5	5.02
33.4	17.3	Do Smaller	31.7	33.9e	5.16
123.1	89.7	Do Accum	111.3	118.9	4.39
41.4	24.3	2nd Smaller	39.6	42.3	5.31
53.8	48.5	Secs of America	44.0	47.0e	3.19
34.1	31.0	Pacific Fnd	30.6	32.9e	3.03
57.1	45.9	Overseas Fnd	49.8	53.2e	5.38
210.1	128.3	Exempt Smaller	199.0	209.5	5.72
Arbuthnot Securities Ltd.		37 Queen St, London, EC4R 1BY. 01-236 5281			
115.9	107.3	Extra Income	110.3	119.2	10.41
42.1	31.5	High Income	39.1	42.3e	9.33
55.7	39.6	Do Accum	47.9	51.2e	9.33
55.1	37.0	5½% W'draw	52.9	51.2e	9.33
28.3	23.6	Pref Fund	[illegible]	[illegible]	12.01
38.2	32.1	Do Accum (1)	38.1	41.2e	12.01
20.8	15.5	Capital Fund	18.8	20.1	[illegible]
53.1	43.1	Commodity (5)	[illegible]	55.1	5.11
76.8	61.0	Do Accum (5)	[illegible]	77.8	5.11
51.2	41.9	10% W'draw (5)	46.2	49.8	5.11
19.0	12.7	Arb Fin & Prop	17.9	19.1	3.21
42.6	31.0	Giants Fund	36.7	39.6e	3.63
48.4	34.9	Do Accum	42.3	45.6e	2.63
35.3	25.1	Growth Fund	30.3	32.7e	3.55
40.9	28.6	Do Accum	35.1	38.5e	3.55
22.2	18.3	E & Int Fund	20.1	21.7	1.87
17.3	15.7	6% W'draw (2)	16.4	17.7	1.87
26.8	23.6	N Amer Int (4)	24.4	26.4	1.00
Barclays Unicorn Ltd.		252 Romford Road, London, E7. 01-534 5544			
36.8	29.1	Unicorn Amer	28.5	30.6e	2.60
51.8	44.2	Aust Income	43.5	47.3e	2.76
64.2	56.4	Do Accum	55.9	59.7	2.76
67.9	52.3	Unicorn Capital	[illegible]	66.3	4.60
111.3	72.7	Exempt	103.5	107.8	6.16
28.4	19.8	Extra Income	[illegible]	29.5	[illegible]
61.8	48.4	Financial	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
70.9	50.3	Unicorn '500'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31.0	23.0	General	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
42.0	29.2	Growth Accum	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
84.3	60.3	Income	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
41.2	27.3	Recovery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
116.3	85.6	Trustee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
51.9	46.8	Worldwide	41.0	47.3e	2.01
66.5	46.9	B'tis Inv Fnd	59.0	61.5	4.94
73.6	50.8	Do Accum	66.2	69.0	4.94
Bridge Fund Managers Ltd.		5-8 Mincing Lane, EC3. 01-623 4951			
30.6	24.6	Bridge Income	49.1	50.2	6.81
36.2	25.4	Do Cap Inc (2)	[illegible]	33.5	3.42
39.3	27.0	Do Cap Acc (2)	[illegible]	38.4	3.42
133.0	87.0	Do Exempt (2)	[illegible]	137.0	[illegible]
14.6	13.?	Do Int Inc (3)	13.2	14.1	[illegible]
15.6	14.3	Do Int Acc	14.3	15.3	[illegible]
Britannia Trust Management Ltd.		3 Ldn Wall Bldgs, EC2M 5QL. 01-638 0478 9			
[illegible]	[illegible]	Assets	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Financial Secs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Capital Accum	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Comm & Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Commodity	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Domestic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Exempt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Extra Income	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Far East Fnd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Universal Engy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Int Growth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gold & General	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Growth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Income & Growth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Inv Tst Shares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Minerals Tst	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Nat High Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	New Issue	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	North American	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Professional	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Property Shares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Shield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
29.6	17.3	Status Change	29.0	29.0	4.78
The British Life.		Reliance Hse, Mt Ephraim, Tun Wells 0892 22271			
53.2	40.9	British Life	46.7	49.4	5.69
47.9	34.3	Balanced (2)	42.8	45.5	5.58
44.8	32.2	Dividend (2)	43.0	46.0	8.94
Brown Shipley Unit Fund Managers.		Founder's Court, Lothbury, EC2. 01-600 8520			
116.0	64.7	Brn Ship Ex (1)	114.2	120.2	4.00
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Income (1)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Accum (2)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Oceanic Fin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do General	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Grwth Acc	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Growth Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do High Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Invest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Overseas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Perfor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Index	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Recovery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canada Life Unit Trust Managers.		2-6 High St, Potters Bar, Herts. P Bar 51122			
[illegible]	[illegible]	Canlife Gen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Accum	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Income Dist	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Accum	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Capel (James) Management Ltd.		100 Old Broad St, EC2N 1BQ 01-588 6010			
86.2	55.9	Capital Fnd	79.4	84.5	4.03
79.3	49.0	Income Fnd	72.?	78.5	[illegible]
Carliol Unit Fund Managers Ltd.		Milburn Hse, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 0632 21165			
65.2	50.1	Carliol (3)	[illegible]	64.6	[illegible]
77.5	57.5	Do Accum	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
41.3	25.1	Do High Yld	40.8	43.3	8.05
50.1	31.6	Do Accum	49.5	52.0	8.05
Charities Official Investment Fund.		77 London Wall, London, EC2. 01-588 1815			
137.0	103.1	Inc* (24)	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.63
230.7	152.0	Accum* (24)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chieftain Trust Managers Ltd.		30-31 Queen St, London, EC4R 1BR. 01-248 2932			
24.5	20.3	American Fnd	19.5	20.9e	2.21
[illegible]	20.0	Basic Resources	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	High Income	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	International	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crescent Unit Trust Managers Ltd.		4 Melville Crescent, Edinburgh. 031-226 4931			
29.0	20.3	Growth Fnd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
49.9	36.3	International	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
42.3	32.4	Reserves Fnd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
45.6	33.0	High Dist	[illegible]	45.7	7.94
Equitas Securities Ltd.		41 Bishopsgate, London, EC2. 01-588 2851			
[illegible]	50.?	Progressive	60.5	63.6	4.47
Equity & Law Unit Trust Managers Ltd.		Amersham Rd, H Wycombe, Bucks. 0494 33815			
69.2	52.5	Equity & Law	60.3	63.4	4.32
Framlington Unit Trust Management Ltd.		5-7 Ireland Yd, EC4. 01-248 6971			
109.8	60.6	Capital	106.6	113.2	3.94
100.2	55.6	Income	97.2	103.2	6.29
99.6	63.6	Int Growth	92.2	98.0	2.61
99.0	63.0	Do Accum	94.2	100.2	2.61
Friends Provident Unit Trust Managers Ltd.		Pixham End, Dorking, Surrey. 0306-5055			
45.7	30.1	Friends Prov	39.4	42.1	4.57
57.1	37.0	Do Accum	50.2	53.6	4.57
Funds in Court.		Public Trustee, Kingsway, WC2. 01-405 4300			
100.0	76.0	Capital*	91.3	93.6	4.35
81.0	56.0	Gross Income*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
98.3	56.0	High Yield*	86.0	88.0	8.62
G and A Unit Trust Managers Ltd.		5 Rayleigh Rd, Hutton, Essex. 0277 227300			
33.4	25.5	G & A	30.0	32.0	4.95
G.T. Unit Managers Ltd.		16 Finsbury Circus, EC2M 7DD. 01-628 8131			
[illegible]	[illegible]	G.T. Cap	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100.5	74.1	Do Accum	92.2	98.0	3.70
166.8	110.8	Do Income	157.9	167.9	7.90
139.0	126.1	Do US Gen Fnd	130.4	139.9	[illegible]
246.7	119.2	Do Japan Gen	229.4	243.8	1.10
139.1	124.1	Do Pension Ex	131.0	137.5e	4.10
57.5	48.7	Four Yards Fnd	52.5	55.5	7.40
110.0	105.4	International	105.2	111.9	2.40
Gartmore Fund Managers.		2 St Mary Axe, EC3A 8BP 01-283 3531			
26.9	21.2	American Tst	22.4	24.1e	0.98
52.5	36.0	British Tst	49.5	53.2	3.43
145.4	115.8	Commodity	130.1	139.9	3.74
28.6	24.0	Far Eastern	24.1	25.9	1.13
57.9	39.0	High Income	54.9	59.7e	8.93
71.1	48.0	Income	66.3	71.3e	6.96
13.59	12.11	Ins Agencies	12.03	13.86e	3.88
29.8	26.1	International	25.5	27.4	1.40
89.4	78.0	Int Exempt	80.8	88.1	5.65
Grieveson Management Co Ltd.		59 Gresham St, EC2P 2DS. 01-606 4433			
219.3	160.8	Barrington Fnd	193.4	202.6e	4.48
233.8	166.2	Do Accum	209.7	219.6	4.48
176.3	115.9	High Yield	172.1	181.3	7.03
194.0	122.7	Do Accum	193.2	202.1	7.03
168.7	152.8	Endeavour	157.3	164.4	1.48
172.3	157.8	Do Accum	162.5	169.9	1.48
97.9	79.3	Grantchester (5)	81.1	86.6	2.66
98.9	81.7	Do Accum	79.5	83.3e	2.66
66.6	64.3	Ldn & Brussels	67.9	70.9	1.40
70.4	68.3	Do Accum	70.4	73.4	1.40
Guardian Royal Exchange Unit Man Ltd.		Royal Exchange, London, EC3. 01-681 1031			
92.7	66.7	Guardhill	83.0	86.0	4.48
Henderson Administration.		5 Rayleigh Rd, Hutton, Essex. 0277 227300; 11 Austin Friars, London, EC2N 2ED			
33.0	26.1	Aust Trst	27.3	29.2	1.94
74.6	62.9	Cabot	68.5	72.8	3.16
34.6	50.0	Do Extra Inc.	52.9	55.7e	8.98
44.0	27.8	Cap Growth Inc	39.4	42.4	3.79
40.9	41.9	Do Accum	39.4	42.4	3.79
33.4	29.3	European	31.5	33.5	2.28
63.4	58.0	Far East Trst	57.9	62.3e	2.60
28.1	2.5	Financial ITU	23.3	25.1	3.65
113.2	103.7	Henderson Gr	101.2	108.4	2.45
58.6	37.7	High Income	55.2	59.1e	8.18
33.0	22.6	Inc & Assets	30.4	32.4	8.08
27.3	24.6	International	24.9	26.5	2.25
41.5	33.1	Nth American	31.3	34.1e	1.28
26.3	22.3	Oil & Nat Res	23.6	25.1e	2.57
82.4	54.0	World Wide	72.6	77.7	4.11
Hill Samuel Unit Trust Managers Ltd.		45 Beech St, EC2 P2LX. 01-628 8011			
74.2	67.4	Dollar	64.6	69.1	2.23
35.9	29.4	International	32.0	34.3e	3.62
163.1	121.2	British Tst	145.2	151.3	5.32
163.1	121.2	Do Guernsey	145.2	151.3	5.51
31.7	23.0	Capital	27.3	29.5e	4.68
100.2	74.3	Financial Tst	87.1	93.2	4.66
29.0	21.2	Income Tst	25.8	27.6	7.73
30.4	20.6	High Yield	28.0	30.0e	8.25
55.7	41.4	Security Tst	49.3	52.8	5.22
Key Fund Managers.		25 Milk St, EC2V 8JE. 01-606 7070			
69.3	48.1	Equity & Gen.	62.5	66.4	5.16
80.6	57.7	Energy Ind Fnd	69.0	72.3e	4.86
149.4	82.7	Exempt Fnd (36)	140.4	149.4e	6.50
79.9	52.3	Inc Fnd	76.2	81.0	8.30
61.8	52.5	Key Fixed Int	61.8	65.7	11.93
87.1	54.8	Smaller Co Fnd	84.6	89.9	6.73
Kleinwort Benson Unit Managers.		20 Fenchurch Street EC3 01-623 8000			
87.2	58.8	KB Unit Fd Inc	83.4	90.3	4.63
108.7	69.4	KB Unit Fd Acc	102.1	110.6	4.63
Lawson Securities.		63 George Street, Edinburgh. 031-226 3911			
26.1	21.4	American Fnd	20.0	21.6	0.27
26.5	22.3	Do Accum	20.7	22.4	0.27
31.1	26.6	Gilt & Warrant	32.7	36.4	1.86
49.8	38.1	High Yield Fnd	47.4	52.7e	10.44
67.4	47.5	Do Accum	65.3	72.6e	10.44
35.8	25.5	Raw Materials	34.3	38.1	7.29
39.0	29.1	Do Accum	37.2	41.4	7.29
56.0	40.6	Growth	53.6	58.3	3.11
61.1	52.5	Do Accum	58.4	63.5	3.11
Legal & General Tyndall Fund.		18 Canynge Rd, Bristol 0272 32241			
58.4	38.6	Distribution (40)	56.2	59.4	4.92
71.6	45.8	Do Accum (40)	69.6	73.6	4.92
Lloyds Bank Unit Trust Managers.		71 Lombard St, London, EC3. 01-623 1288			
53.1	39.5	1st Balanced	47.0	50.5	4.53
70.8	51.8	Do Accum	63.7	68.4	4.53
50.8	43.6	2nd Capital	45.8	49.2	3.66
62.3	52.9	Do Accum	56.9	61.1	3.66
85.7	63.7	3rd Income	77.4	83.2	6.25
113.2	81.8	Do Accum	103.9	111.6	6.25
61.1	44.1	4th Extra Inc	57.0	61.2	7.71
69.8	46.4	Do Accum	63.1	67.8	7.71
Local Authorities Mutual Investment Trust.		77 London Wall, EC2N 1DB. 01-588 1815			
88.7	64.2	Narrower Rnge*	..	88.7	10.39
192.4	151.3	Wider Range*	..	165.5	5.10
102.0	80.1	Property*	..	102.0	7.61
M & G Securities.		Three Quays, Tower Hill, EC3R 6BQ. 01-626 4588			
46.2	40.0	Amer & Gen Inc	39.9	41.4e	1.06
44.2	39.0	Australasian Inc	39.9	42.9	2.02
84.6	54.0	Commod & Gen	80.5	85.0e	5.14
98.3	64.4	Do Accum	95.1	70.0	5.18
101.2	73.0	Compound	93.3	100.3	4.09
50.8	47.8	Conversion Tst	47.2	50.7	4.21
138.0	108.0	Charifund* (2)	136.5	139.0	7.88
178.1	113.2	Do Accum (2)	166.5	169.0	7.88
118.7	78.8	Div Fnd	108.4	115.4e	8.11
213.4	138.8	Do Accum	200.8	213.9	8.11
49.3	45.3	Euro & Gen Inc	45.1	48.3e	2.81
84.8	54.8	Extra Yield	79.9	85.1e	8.48
110.3	66.4	Do Accum	103.3	110.7	8.48
Midland Bank Group Unit Trust Managers Ltd.		Courtwood Hse, Sheffield, S13 RD 0742-79842			
26.4	22.4	Capital	23.7	25.4e	3.88
29.2	25.4	Do Accum	25.6	27.4	3.88
67.8	48.2	Commodity	55.4	59.6	6.07
64.7	49.5	Do Accum	62.8	67.6	6.07
38.6	34.3	Growth	32.4	34.6	3.54
40.3	36.4	Do Accum	34.3	36.7	3.54
62.9	50.0	High Yield	58.4	62.2	8.48
63.9	50.0	Do Accum	60.5	64.2	8.48
51.7	38.4	Income	47.0	50.3e	6.37
58.?	40.5	Do Accum	53.6	57.3	6.37
50.9	40.6	International	39.8	42.8	2.97
52.7	42.9	Do Accum	41.0	44.4	2.97
112.8	98.5	Exempt Equity	103.4	109.1	5.36
112.8	98.5	Do Accum	102.4	108.0	5.45
National & Commercial.		31 St Andrew Square, Edinburgh. 031-556 9151			
158.6	112.0	Income	142.8	148.0	6.02
211.2	145.2	Do Accum	192.0	199.2	6.02
131.2	100.0	Capital	121.4	125.8	3.30
157.4	118.0	Do Accum	146.8	152.2	3.36
National Provident Inv Managers Ltd.		48 Gracechurch Street, EC3. 01-623 4200			
58.4	44.5	NPI Accum (15)	53.3	56.8	3.73
49.4	38.2	Do Dist (15)	44.4	47.3	3.73
131.0	121.7	Do O'seas Acc	117.8	124.7	3.20
121.7	117.9	Do O'seas Dis	111.4	117.9	3.20
National Westminster Unit Trust Managers.		41 Lothbury, London, EC2P 2BP. 01-637 6044			
91.1	80.7	Growth	79.8	85.8e	5.09
		161 Cheapside EC2V 6EU 01-606 6060			
57.1	50.6	Capital	57.2	61.5	4.79
69.9	53.1	Extra Income	64.2	69.0	7.37
37.9	29.9	Income	34.5	37.1	6.50
37.6	30.6	Financial	31.9	34.3e	5.33
76.2	57.5	Portfolio	66.0	70.5	4.92
50.0	50.0	Universal Fund	46.6	50.0	3.00
N.E.L. Trust Managers Ltd.		Milton Court, Dorking, Surrey. 0306 5911			
64.4	53.0	Nelstar	58.9	61.9	5.48
50.7	47.3	Do High Inc	48.1	50.6	9.38
Norwich Union Insurance Group.		PO Box 4, Norwich, NR1 3NG. 0603 22200			
355.2	217.9	Group Tst Fnd	330.6	348.0	5.08
		For Oceanic Group see Brown Shipley.			
Pearl Unit Trust Managers Ltd.		252 High Holborn, WC1V 7EB. 01-405 8441			
24.5	20.5	Growth	22.2	23.9	6.05
28.3	22.9	Do Accum	25.4	27.4	6.05
33.4	24.9	Income	30.2	32.5	7.03
37.8	29.4	Trust	33.0	35.5	5.17
46.9	36.3	Do Accum	42.0	45.2	5.17
Pelican Unit Administration.		81 Fountain Street, Manchester. 061-236 5685			
91.9	55.1	Pelican	77.8	83.6	5.16
Perpetual Unit Trust Management.		48 Hart St, Henley on Thames. 04912 6868			
28.3	13.9	Perpetual Grth	37.7	40.2e	3.95
Practical Investment Co Ltd.		44 Bloomsbury Square, WC1. 01-623 8893			
145.9	113.4	Practical Inc	136.1	144.8	4.28
203.7	153.6	Do Accum (3)	190.1	202.2	4.28
Provincial Life Investment Co Ltd.		222 Bishopsgate, EC2. 01-247 6533			
74.5	65.5	Prolific	70.7	75.7	3.85
112.2	71.6	Do High Inc	102.6	109.9	7.89
Prudential Unit Trust Managers.		Holborn Bars, London, EC1N 2NH. 01-405 9222			
133.0	94.0	Prudential	117.0	124.0	4.52
Reliance Unit Managers Ltd.		Reliance Hse, Mt Ephraim, Tun Wells. 0892 22271			
41.9	20.4	Sekforde Tst	39.8	42.2	5.10
44.3	25.7	Do Accum	39.8	42.6	5.10
67.7	41.0	Opp Accum (2)	58.0	62.0	5.54
Rothschild Asset Management Ltd.		72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296 5941			
95.0	27.6	Energy Resrces	92.0	98.9	2.69
166.0	130.0	Equity	152.0	161.0	3.91
151.4	112.0	Income Fund	138.0	146.8	7.36
82.8	73.4	Int Income	72.0	76.5	1.96
95.0	73.4	Int Accum	73.1	78.7	2.14
152.2	96.2	Smaller Co's	142.3	151.4	4.56
Save & Prosper Group.		4 Great St. Helen's, EC3P 3EP. 01-588 1717; Dealings to 01-554 8899; Erskine Hse, 68-73 Queen St, Edinburgh, EH24NX 031-226 7351			
Save & Prosper Securities Ltd.					
35.4	32.6	Capital Units	32.2	34.6	3.77
24.9	20.5	I.T.U.	22.0	23.6	4.06
64.8	60.4	Universal Growth	56.8	61.0	2.18
[illegible]	[illegible]	High Yield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Income	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	High Return	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	U.K. Equity Fnd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Europe Growth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Japan Growth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	U.S. Growth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Commodity	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Energy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Financial Secs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Select Int	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Income	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scotbits Securities Ltd.					
37.4	34.4	Scotbits	35.3	37.9e	4.97
228.5	198.4	Scotex'mpt Grth	208.5	218.3	1.98
176.6	119.9	Do Yield	170.2	178.2	6.71
59.9	40.8	Scotshares	52.8	56.3	4.95
55.0	40.1	Scotyields	48.3	51.9	7.08
Schlesinger Trust Managers.		(Trident Funds) 140 South St, Dorking. 0306 86441			
24.4	19.6	Am Ex Fnd	18.9	20.3	1.29
[illegible]	[illegible]	Amer Growth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ex High Yield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ex Mart Leader	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Extra Income	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Income Fund	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	10% Withdrwl	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Int Growth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Inv Tst Units	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Market Leaders	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Nil Yield Fnd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pref & Gilt Fnd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Prop Shares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Special Sits Tst	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	UK Acc Units	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Dist Units	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co Ltd.		120 Cheapside, London, EC2. 01-248 3434			
[illegible]	[illegible]	Capital (2)	91.8	95.4	3.00
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Accum	110.3	114.3	3.00
[illegible]	[illegible]	Income (2)	169.3	175.4e	7.24
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Accum	246.4	255.3	7.24
[illegible]	[illegible]	General (2)	74.8	78.0e	4.42
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Accum	97.3	96.1	3.42
[illegible]	[illegible]	Europe (25)	27.0	28.1	1.39
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Accum	29.5	31.3	1.39
Scottish Equitable Fund Managers Ltd.		28 St Andrews Square, Edinburgh. 031-556 9101			
52.5	37.3	Equitable (4)	47.6	50.7	5.40
60.4	40.1	Do Accum	53.6	57.1	5.40
Stewart Unit Trust Managers Ltd.		45 Charlotte St, Edinburgh. 031-226 3271			
58.8	53.7	American Fnd	53.9	57.3	1.76
135.5	86.1	Brit Cap Fnd	128.5	137.0	3.68
Sun Alliance Fund Management Ltd.		Sun Alliance Hse, Horsham, Sussex. 0403 64141			
208.70	109.10	Exempt Eq (39)	£201.30	211.00	4.36
92.7	75.2	Family Fund	84.6	90.0	3.92
Target Trust Managers Ltd.		Target Hse, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296 5941			
[illegible]	[illegible]	Commodity	31.8	34.2e	4.48
[illegible]	[illegible]	Financial	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Equity	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Exempt	200.4	207.7	6.21
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Accum (3)	265.8	275.4	6.21
[illegible]	[illegible]	Growth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gilt Fund	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	International	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Reinvest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Investment	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Professional (3)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Income	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Preference	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Coyne Growth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Target Trust Managers (Scotland) Ltd.		19 Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh, 3. 031-229 8621			
38.6	21.6	Eagle	22.5	24.3	1.61
41.7	31.6	Thistle	37.5	40.3	4.98
61.0	40.0	Extra Income	60.2	64.7	10.09
TSB Unit Trusts.		21 Chantry Way, Andover, Hants. Andover 62188			
46.2	34.2	General	41.5	44.4e	3.80
57.8	41.2	Do Accum	52.6	56.3	3.80
57.9	40.?	Income	54.?	58.2	7.30
62.4	50.2	Do Accum	58.4	62.2	7.30
79.0	66.3	Scottish	71.4	76.0	2.84
83.0	68.8	Do Accum	75.7	80.6	2.84
Transatlantic & General Securities.		99 New London Rd, Chelmsford. 0245 51651			
79.3	57.5	Barbican (4)	74.4	78.7e	5.82
118.1	82.2	Do Accum	112.1	118.6	5.82
83.9	73.5	Buckingham (4)	73.9	77.8	5.82
100.7	86.5	Do Accum	89.9	94.7	5.82
127.4	94.2	Colemco	115.3	122.3	5.33
151.3	107.6	Do Accum	136.9	145.3	5.33
60.0	46.0	Cumberlnd Fnd	51.5	54.7	6.63
62.7	46.8	Do Accum	55.0	58.4	6.63
53.2	40.5	Glen Fund (2)	49.6	52.9	5.68
56.1	49.3	Do Accum	62.5	66.6	5.68
47.4	47.2	Marlborough	44.9	47.2	2.68
57.4	53.2	Do Accum	50.7	53.3	2.68
52.4	37.9	Vang Growth (2)	45.8	48.1	3.51
63.8	45.2	Do Accum	55.5	58.5	3.51
71.8	51.0	Vang High Yield	66.6	70.2e	7.85
46.6	44.7	Vang Trustee	42.8	44.7	6.19
46.8	44.9	Do Accum	43.2	45.1	6.19
62.5	47.6	Wickmoor	57.2	60.6e	3.25
77.7	53.4	Do Accum	67.6	71.6	3.25
70.5	47.4	Do Dividend	64.6	67.7	8.62
76.1	49.2	Do Div Acc	71.3	74.7	8.62
		See also Grieveson Management Co Ltd			
Tyndall Managers Ltd.		18 Canynge Rd, Bristol. 0272 32241			
104.6	75.4	Income (3)	95.6	100.4	7.70
182.4	126.8	Do Accum (3)	169.4	178.0	7.70
122.8	92.2	Capital (3)	115.6	121.6	4.34
174.5	124.2	Do Accum (3)	180.6	188.8	4.34
100.2	70.6	Canynge Fnd (3)	92.8	97.6	5.46
122.2	85.0	Do Accum (3)	114.2	120.0	5.46
117.4	76.8	Exempt (40)	110.2	115.8	7.43
154.1	100.0	Do Accum (40)	152.0	159.6	7.43
292.6	190.4	Int Earn Fnd (3)	226.6	238.0	5.46
276.2	203.4	Do Accum (3)	290.6	303.4	5.46
140.4	93.4	Scot Cap (3)	130.0	136.6	5.09
162.0	83.5	Do Accum (3)	152.0	159.6	5.09
161.2	96.2	Scot Inc (3)	152.8	160.6e	8.94
London Wall Group.					
81.8	41.0	Capital Growth	74.5	79.7e	6.26
81.8	41.0	Do Accum	76.2	81.5	6.26
36.8	22.3	Extra Income	36.7	38.3	9.80
41.0	21.1	Do Accum	39.8	42.7	9.80
17.3	8.5	Fin Priority	15.9	17.0e	4.73
20.7	10.9	Do Accum	19.3	20.7	4.70
62.5	33.7	H Inc Priority	58.2	62.5	8.45
28.3	24.6	International	25.5	27.2	4.89
29.9	14.2	Special Sits	27.9	29.8	5.17
Unit Trust Account & Management.		5-6 Mincing Lane, EC3M. 01-623 4951			
150.0	100.0	Friars Hse Fnd	136.0	144.0e	4.73
18.4	14.0	Gt Winchester	18.1	19.7e	7.20
18.7	17.0	Do Overseas	18.6	20.3e	5.38

Insurance Bonds and Funds

1977-78 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
Abbey Life Assurance Co. Ltd.		1-3 St Pauls Churchyard, EC4P 4DX 01-248 9111			
36.5	28.3	Equity Fund (3)	32.7	34.5	..
30.7	23.3	Do Accum (3)	27.5	29.0	..
139.7	126.8	Prop Fund (27)	139.7	147.1	..
145.5	130.0	Do Accum (27)	145.5	153.2	..
82.0	70.4	Select Fund (3)	81.7	86.1	..
128.0	124.1	Conv Fund	128.0	134.8	..
119.0	116.8	Money Fund	119.0	125.3	..
163.3	143.0	Pension Prop (27)	163.3	171.9	..
163.2	127.6	Do Equity	144.2	151.8	..
78.8	65.3	Do Select (3)	77.0	81.1	..
132.0	123.9	Do Security	132.0	139.0	..
169.7	133.7	Do Managed	164.0	172.5	..
33.6	22.8	Equity Series 4	30.7	32.4	..
120.2	108.4	Prop Series 4	120.2	126.6	..
109.4	106.3	Conv Series 4	109.4	115.2	..
107.5	105.7	Money Series 4	107.5	113.2	..
128.6	104.2	Man Series 4	125.0	131.6	..
Albany Life Assurance Co Ltd.		31 Old Burlington Street, W1. 01-437 5962			
178.8	125.2	Equity Fnd Acc	174.0	183.1	..
140.1	116.0	Fixed Int Acc	138.1	145.3	..
112.6	111.3	Guar Mon Acc	112.8	118.5	..
99.6	90.0	Int Man Fnd Acc	96.4	101.5	..
106.2	105.9	Prop Fnd Acc	106.2	111.7	..
160.6	126.4	Multi Inv Acc	158.3	166.5	..
209.9	134.7	Eq Pen Fnd Acc	203.3	214.0	..
174.4	136.8	Fixed I Pen Acc	172.6	181.7	..
125.8	119.5	Guar M Pen Acc	125.8	132.3	..
105.0	90.7	Int Man Pen Fnd	101.9	107.2	..
119.0	114.9	Prop Pen Acc	119.0	125.2	..
194.3	137.0	Multi I Pen Acc	192.2	202.3	..
AMEV Life Assurance Ltd.		Alma Hse, Alma Rd, Reigate. Reigate 40101			
131.3	108.8	AMEV Man Bnd	126.4	133.2	..
111.8	94.0	Do 'B'	107.2	112.9	..
103.4	100.7	Do Money Fnd	103.4	108.8	..
99.7	100.0	Flexiplan	99.7	104.9	..
102.0	100.0	Man Pen Fnd	100.0	105.4	..
103.3	100.0	Man Pen 'B' Fnd	100.7	106.1	..
Arrow Life Assurance.		30 Uxbridge Rd, London, W12. 01-749 9111			
97.7	82.2	Sel Market Fnd	97.7	103.3	..
61.5	38.1	Do Capital	61.5	65.1	..
Barclays Life Assurance Co.		Unicorn Hse, 252 Romford Rd, E7. 01-534 5544			
121.1	99.2	Barclaybonds	116.1	122.3	..
112.6	98.6	Equity 'B' Bond	104.8	110.3	..
119.7	100.0	Gilt Edge 'B' Bnd	110.8	116.7	..
101.0	100.0	Prop 'B' Bond	97.9	103.1	..
107.0	98.5	Man 'B' Bond	101.7	107.1	..
104.0	89.8	Money 'B' Bond	97.2	102.4	..
100.8	97.1	Man Pen Acc	96.3	101.4	..
99.7	96.8	Do Initial	95.4	100.5	..
100.6	97.1	Gilt E Pen Acc	96.5	101.6	..
98.4	96.7	Do Initial	95.2	100.3	..
98.5	100.0	Money Pen Acc	97.5	102.7	..
97.8	100.0	Do Initial	96.3	101.4	..
Beehive Life Assurance.		71 Lombard St, London, EC3 P3BS 01-623 1288			
132.5	102.6	Black Horse Bnd	..	128.5	..
Canada Life Assurance.		2-6 High St, Potters Bar, Herts. P Bar 51122			
60.8	48.1	Equity Growth	..	57.1	..
121.0	86.5	Retirement	..	110.0	..
Cannon Assurance Ltd.		1 Olympic Way, Wembley, HA9 0NB. 01-902 8876			
17.00	12.73	Equity Units £	15.76	..	..
950.0	822.0	Prop Units	950.0	..	..
11.50	8.58	Eqty Bn/Exec £	10.61	11.25	..
12.52	10.85	Prop Bn/Exec £	12.32	13.26	..
12.78	10.24	Bal Bn/Exec £	12.49	13.22	..
109.9	110.3	Dep Bnd	109.6	115.8	..
174.0	133.0	Equity Acc	166.0	..	..
11.75	9.73	Prop Acc £	11.75	..	..
1,540	1,251	Man Acc	1,499	..	..
94.5	90.5	2nd Equity	95.3	90.5	..
96.6	100.0	2nd Prop	98.6	104.3	..
95.7	95.0	2nd Man	92.8	98.0	..
95.5	100.0	2nd Dep	95.5	101.1	..
95.4	96.2	2nd Gilt	92.0	97.4	..
94.5	91.4	2nd Equ Pen Acc	86.4	91.4	..
100.3	100.0	2nd Prp Pen Acc	100.1	105.9	..
96.5	96.7	2nd Man Pen Acc	93.9	99.4	..
99.3	100.0	2nd Dep Pen Acc	95.9	101.5	..
95.8	96.2	2nd Gilt Pen Acc	91.9	97.2	..
38.5	28.5	L & E SIF	36.0	38.5	..
27.5	21.0	L & E SIF 2nd	25.5	27.0	..
City of Westminster Assurance Society.		6 Whitehorse Rd, Croydon, CR0 2JA. 01-684 9664			
		Valuation last working day of month.			
116.0	93.7	1st Units	116.0	121.8	..
53.0	47.8	Prop Units	53.0	55.6	..
City of Westminster Assurance Co.		6 Whitehorse Rd, Croydon, CR0 2JA. 01-684 9664			
		Valuation last working day of month.			
57.0	50.4	West Prop Fund	57.0	60.0	..
167.4	124.3	Managed Fund	166.6	175.3	..
59.1	35.3	Equity Fnd	54.9	57.7	..
68.8	50.8	Farmland Fund	68.9	72.5	..
119.6	118.6	Money Fund	119.6	125.8	..
67.5	50.2	Gilt Fnd	64.0	67.3	..
173.6	135.2	P.U.L.A.	172.8	176.0	..
		Funds currently closed to new investments.			
38.8	30.1	Speculator	..	31.4	..
183.0	120.7	Performance	..	183.0	..
100.0	100.0	Guarantee	..	100.0	..
Commercial Union Group.		St Helen's, 1 Undershaft, EC3. 01-283 7500			
54.9	36.5	Variable An Acc	..	51.1	..
18.0	13.3	Do Annuity	..	17.7	..
Cornhill Insurance.		32 Cornhill, London, EC3. 01-626 5410			
		Valuation 15th of month.			
121.0	81.5	Capital Fnd	118.5	..	..
50.5	34.0	GS Special	49.0	..	..
170.5	126.0	Man Grwth (23)	165.0	174.0	..
Crown Life Fund Insurance Co.		Addiscombe Rd, Croydon. 01-686 4300			
158.3	103.0	Crown Brit Inv	..	154.1	..
Crusader Insurance.		Bowring Bldgs, Tower Place, EC3. 01-626 8031			
		Valuation 1st Tuesday of month.			
86.5	63.0	Crusader Prop	69.5	73.4	..
Drummond Assurance Society.		13 Nottingham Place, London, W1. 01-487 5362			
33.7	28.2	Fund A	30.6	32.3	..
29.3	26.2	Fund B	28.0	27.4	..
34.7	28.2	Fund C	31.8	33.5	..
31.8	26.2	Fund D	29.6	31.1	..
27.7	26.2	Fund E	27.7	29.2	..
Eagle Star Insurance/Midland Assurance.		1, Threadneedle St, E.C.2 01-588 1212			
55.1	39.5	Eagle/Midland	48.6	50.4	6.08
Equity & Law Life Assurance Society Ltd.		Amersham Rd, High Wycombe. 0494 33377			
115.8	100.0	Equity Fnd	102.6	108.0	..
102.1	98.5	Property Fnd	102.1	107.4	..
115.5	96.0	Fixed Int Fnd	108.6	114.3	..
97.6	100.0	Guar Dep Fnd	97.6	102.7	..
110.2	100.0	Mixed Fnd	103.6	109.0	..
Fidelity Life Assurance Ltd.		Surrey Street, Norwich, NR1 3NG. 0603 693241			
27.9	25.3	Flexible Inv	26.3	27.7	..
44.1	40.4	American Grwth	39.1	41.2	..
57.1	51.9	Trust of Trusts	55.4	58.4	..
Grosvenor Life Assurance Co Ltd.		65 Grosvenor St, London W1. 01-493 1484			
32.8	28.0	Managed Fnd	32.8	34.6	..
102.4	101.4	Do Capital	102.4	107.8	..
Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance Group.		Royal Exchange, London, EC3. 01-283 7107			
145.9	147.8	Property Bond	165.8	172.8	..
168.2	113.2	Pen Man Bonds	168.2	177.0	..
Hambro Life Assurance.		7 Old Park Lane, London, W1. 01-499 0031			
123.5	122.7	Fixed Int Fnd	123.5	130.0	..
173.8	122.2	Equity	163.4	172.1	..
137.3	107.4	Managed Cap	131.1	138.0e	..
165.6	136.2	Do Accum	161.1	169.6	..
168.3	137.0	Property	154.5	162.7	..
123.1	87.9	Overseas Fnd	112.6	118.6	..
124.2	100.8	Gilt Edged Acc	122.3	128.8	..
126.3	125.1	Pen FI Cap	126.3	133.0	..
145.3	138.4	Do Accum	145.3	153.0	..
196.9	171.4	Pen Prop Cap	196.9	207.3	..
250.0	209.5	Do Accum	250.0	263.2	..
208.6	156.9	Pen Man Cap	200.6	211.4	..
254.2	197.7	Do Accum	254.2	267.6	..
130.3	104.2	Do Gilt Edge	127.7	134.5	..
135.1	104.4	Do Accum	132.7	139.5	..
100.0	100.0	Pen DAF Cap	100.0	100.0	..
100.0	100.0	Pen DAF Accum	100.0	100.0	..
Hearts of Oak Benefit Society.		Euston Rd, London, NW1. 01-387 5020			
35.5	34.3	Property Bnd	35.5	37.5	..
Hill Samuel Life Assurance Ltd.		NLA Twr, Addiscombe Rd, Croydon. 01-686 4355			
142.4	130.0	Property Units	142.4	149.8	..
104.1	100.0	Do Series A	98.4	103.6	..
146.1	105.2	Managed Units	152.3	160.4	..
96.6	94.8	Do Series B	90.8	94.8	..
96.6	93.7	Do Series C	89.0	93.7	..
118.4	118.4	Money Units	118.4	124.7	..
98.2	97.8	Do Series A	93.9	98.9	..
103.9	97.4	Fixed Int Ser A	92.5	97.4	..
147.8	102.7	Pens Man Cap	142.6	150.2	..
154.4	102.7	Pens Man Acc	148.5	156.4	..
103.4	101.0	Pens Gtd Cap	104.5	110.0	..
108.3	101.3	Pens Gtd Cap	108.5	114.0	..
Hodge Life Assurance Co Ltd.		114/116 St Mary St, Cardiff. 42577			
75.1	53.1	Hodge Bonds	66.8	70.3	..
74.3	59.9	Takeover	70.1	73.8	..
24.0	22.0	Hodge Life Eq	22.8	24.0	..
23.7	22.0	Mortgage Fnd	22.6	23.8	..
24.6	20.8	Conv High Yld	23.6	24.8	..
23.7	20.0	Overseas Fnd	23.7	25.0	..
Imperial Life Assurance Co of Canada.		Imperial Life Hse, London Rd, Guilford. 71255			
71.1	54.5	Growth Fnd (2)	68.0	74.1	..
67.2	48.1	Pension Fnd	64.0	69.6	..
		Unit Linked Portfolio			
92.1	99.5	Man Fund	94.5	99.5	..
95.0	100.0	Fixed Int Fd	95.0	100.0	..
95.1	100.0	Secure Cap Fd	95.1	100.0	..
98.0	100.0	Equity Fund	98.0	100.0	..
		For Individual Life Insurance Co Ltd, see Schroder Life Group.			
Irish Life Assurance.		11 Finsbury Sq, London, EC2. 01-628 8253			
187.2	152.0	Prop Modules	167.2	176.0	..
113.0	102.7	Do Growth (31)	113.0	120.0	..
217.4	163.0	Managed Fnd	211.6	222.8	..
71.3	59.6	Blue Chip Fnd	66.7	70.2	5.20
Langham Life Assurance.		Langham Hse, Holmbrook Dr, NW4. 01-203 5211			
139.4	127.3	Property Bond	139.4	146.7	..
71.9	64.1	Wisp (SpecMan)	71.9	75.8	..
63.9	64.1	Langham A Plan	63.9	67.2	..
Legal & General (Unit Assurance) Ltd.		Kingswood Hse, Kingswood, Tadworth, Surrey, KT20 6EU Burgh Heath 53456			
95.8	100.0	Cash Initial	95.0	100.0	..
95.9	100.0	Do Accum	95.9	100.9	..
118.6	100.0	Equity Initial	109.9	115.6	..
119.1	100.0	Do Accum	109.9	115.6	..
114.8	100.0	Fixed Initial	113.5	119.5	..
115.3	100.0	Do Accum	113.8	119.8	..
117.0	100.0	Man Initial	111.8	117.7	..
117.4	100.0	Do Accum	112.2	118.1	..
95.7	100.0	Prop Initial	95.7	100.8	..
95.7	100.0	Do Accum	95.7	100.8	..
Legal and General (Unit Pensions) Ltd.					
95.4	100.0	Ex Cash Init	95.4	100.5	..
95.7	100.0	Do Accum	95.7	100.8	..
99.5	100.0	Ex Equ Init	99.5	104.8	..
100.0	100.0	Do Accum	100.0	105.3	..
97.6	100.0	Ex Fix Init	97.6	102.8	..
97.8	100.0	Do Accum	97.8	103.0	..
99.5	100.0	Ex Man Init	99.5	104.8	..
99.8	100.0	Do Accum	99.8	105.1	..
95.4	100.0	Ex Prop Init	95.4	100.5	..
95.4	100.0	Do Accum	95.4	100.5	..
Lloyds Life Assurance Ltd.		12 Leadenhall St, EC3M7LS. 01-623 6620			
131.8	88.2	Mult Grwth Fnd	..	126.5	..
125.5	91.4	Opt 5 Equity	118.5	124.8	..
153.2	125.2	Do Property	153.2	161.2	..
160.2	122.1	Do High Yield	160.2	168.7	..
144.0	114.2	Do Managed	141.0	148.5	..
119.8	118.3	Do Deposit	119.8	126.2	..
138.0	131.5	Pen Dep Fnd	138.0	145.3	..
287.2	183.5	Do Equity Fnd	264.8	278.8	..
193.5	143.7	Do FI Fnd	191.9	202.0	..
204.3	149.3	Do Man Fnd	201.8	212.5	..
132.0	127.5	Do Prop Fnd	132.0	139.3	..
The London & Manchester Group.		The Leas, Folkestone, Kent. 0303 57333			
215.8	124.7	Capital Grwth	..	212.2	..
111.1	71.3	Flexible Fnd	..	107.5	..
135.4	78.7	Inv Fnd	..	125.8	..
80.1	50.9	Prop Fnd	..	80.0	..
Manufacturers Life Insurance.		Manulife Hse, Stevenage, Herts. 0438 56101			
53.6	31.5	Manulife (5)	39.3	41.3	..
Merchant Investors Assurance.		125 High Street, Croydon. 01-686 9171			
126.9	120.1	Conv Dep Bnd	..	126.9	..
136.7	124.7	Do Pension	..	136.7	..
63.7	44.0	Equity Bond	..	55.4	..
180.2	120.9	Do Pension	..	167.4	..
108.3	81.1	Managed Bond	..	101.5	..
135.9	100.9	Do Pension	..	131.3	..
140.3	113.9	Money Market	..	143.7	..
192.7	137.2	Do Pension	..	184.4	..
145.9	118.9	Property Bond	..	145.9	..
150.8	119.9	Do Pension	..	150.8	..
M & G Assurance.		Three Quays, Tower Hill, EC3R 6BQ. 01-626 4588			
129.8	101.5	Equity Bond (4)	126.2	132.6	..
80.8	83.0	Do Bonus	74.6	78.4	..
79.2	50.7	Extra Yld Bond	77.4	81.4	..
108.0	104.1	Gilt Fund	106.1	111.5	..
87.8	84.5	Int'l Bnd (4)	83.4	87.7	..
135.5	99.7	Family Bnd 79/80	152.3	..	..
171.9	122.5	Do 1981/86	168.0	..	..
125.1	115.1	Managed Bonds	121.9	128.1	..
52.9	44.3	Mirror Bonds	..	50.4	..
206.1	132.7	Pers Pen (5)	..	208.2	..
117.5	102.5	Prop Fnd (4)	147.9	155.8	..
50.0	43.7	American Bnd	42.0	44.2	..
50.0	41.9	Japan Bnd	42.8	45.1	..
62.2	49.8	Recovery Bnd	60.4	63.7	..
N.E.L. Pensions Ltd.		Milton Court, Dorking, Surrey. 0306 5911			
84.7	77.4	Nelex Eq Cap	80.0	84.2	..
117.8	88.0	Do Accum	103.8	109.2	..
47.5	50.0	Do G I Cap	47.5	50.0	..
47.5	50.0	Do G I Acc	47.5	50.0	..
62.7	52.2	Do Money Cap	62.7	65.9	..
65.1	50.4	Do Money Acc	65.1	68.5	..
Norwich Union Insurance Group.		PO Box 4, Norwich, NR1 3NG. 0603 22200			
219.7	150.1	Norwich Man	202.9	213.5	..
339.2	209.9	Do Equity	318.8	335.2	..
120.7	113.9	Do Property	120.7	127.0	..
164.9	110.4	Do Fixed Int	156.3	164.5	..
101.9	102.1	Do Deposit	101.9	107.2	..
205.7	103.8	Do Units (35)	..	205.3	..
Pearl Assurance (Unit Funds) Ltd.		252 High Holborn, WC1V 7EB. 01-405 8441			
111.1	99.5	Equity Fnd	111.1	117.0	..
112.2	100.0	Managed Fnd	112.2	118.3	..
121.2	112.2	Prop Acc Units	121.2	127.6	..
111.2	107.5	Prop Dist Units	111.2	117.1	..
Phoenix Assurance.		4-5 King William St, EC4. 01-626 9876			
109.2	84.5	Wealth Assured	102.6	108.1	..
72.1	51.9	Ebor Phx Ass (31)	..	70.6	..
71.6	58.4	Ebor Phx Eq (32)	70.7	74.2	..
Property Equity & Life Ass Co.		119 Crawford St, London, W1. 01-486 0857			
169.3	148.3	R Silk Prop Bnd	..	169.3	..
72.2	70.0	Do Bal Ag Bnd	..	72.2	..
107.5	102.8	Do Series (2)	..	107.2	..
76.5	65.0	Do Managed	..	75.4	..
77.2	52.7	Do Equity Bnd	..	69.2	..
151.1	120.8	Do Flex Mny	..	151.9	..
Property Growth Assurance.		Leon Hse, Croydon, CR0 1LU. 01-680 0606			
171.8	145.7	Prop Grwth (39)	..	171.8	..
170.6	145.6	Do (A)	..	170.6	..
692.9	584.9	AG Bond (39)	..	692.0	..
687.2	563.5	Do (A)	..	687.2	..
149.2	138.6	Abb Nat PG (39)	..	149.2	..
149.1	135.5	Do (A)	..	149.1	..
67.2	53.7	Investment (39)	..	66.3	..
67.0	53.6	Do (A)	..	65.1	..
164.2	128.0	Equity Fnd	..	163.3	..
177.4	128.0	Do (A)	..	162.7	..
136.7	124.1	Money Fnd	..	136.7	..
136.1	125.0	Do (A)	..	136.1	..
109.3	101.8	Actuarial Fund	..	109.3	..
129.7	103.9	Gilt Edged	..	125.4	..
129.7	103.9	Do A	..	125.0	..
170.4	147.6	Ret Annuity (39)	..	170.4	..
138.5	112.5	Immed Ann (39)	..	138.5	..
Property Growth Pensions & Annuities Ltd.					
134.7	93.4	All-Weather Ac	131.2	138.2	..
125.4	90.1	Do Capital	125.4	132.0	..
143.2	99.1	Investment Fnd	..	138.2	..
136.4	113.2	Pension Fnd	..	136.4	..
140.9	121.9	Conv Pen Fnd	..	140.9	..
129.2	117.5	Do Pen Cap	..	129.2	..
146.5	122.7	Man Pen Fnd	..	145.3	..
137.5	119.0	Do Pen Cap	..	133.0	..
141.1	131.8	Prop Pen Fnd	..	141.1	..
130.3	118.9	Do Pen Cap	..	130.3	..
127.2	112.3	Bldg Soc Pen	..	127.3	..
118.1	108.3	Do Capital	..	118.1	..
Prudential Pensions Ltd.		Holborn Bars, EC1N 2NH. 01-405 9222			
24.80	14.37	Equity £	23.67	24.61	..
18.39	13.16	Fixed Int £	18.69	19.32	..
23.83	18.67	Property £	23.63	24.59	..
Reliance Mutual Insurance Society Ltd.		Tunbridge Wells, Kent. 0892 22271			
192.2	184.0	Rel Prop Bnd	..	192.2	..
Save & Prosper Group.		4 Great St Helen's, EC3P 3EP. 01-554 8899			
118.7	107.4	Balanced Bond	118.9	125.3	..
124.1	104.0	Gilt Fnd	120.9	126.4	..
145.9	122.4	Prop Fnd (30)	143.5	154.4	..
Schroder Life Group.		Enterprise House, Portsmouth. 0705 27733			
228.3	153.8	Equity Fnd (24)	214.8	..	..
221.0	167.4	Equity 2	203.9	213.7	..
120.5	105.7	Equity 3 (2)	110.7	116.6	..
147.7	125.1	Fixed Int (2)	142.8	150.1	..
156.6	134.6	Fixed Int 3 (2)	153.0	161.0	..
120.3	114.4	Int U T (2)	111.1	116.9	..
152.9	129.3	K & S Gilt (2)	147.0	150.0	..
134.3	112.8	K & S Gvt Sec (2)	124.3	130.8	..
130.4	105.7	Man (Flex) (2)	125.6	132.2	..
143.3	120.0	Managed 3 (2)	138.8	146.2	..
108.7	105.8	Money Fund (2)	105.7	111.3	..
115.6	115.9	Money Fund 3 (2)	115.6	121.7	..
113.3	112.1	Deposit Bnd (2)	112.0	118.0	..
147.6	127.5	Property Fnd (2)	147.6	155.3	..
145.4	121.1	Property 3 (2)	145.4	153.0	..
117.9	108.9	B S Pen Cap (2)	117.9	..	..
126.5	112.9	B S Pen Acc (2)	126.5	..	..
197.7	149.2	Man Pen Cap (2)	189.2	199.2	..
229.1	168.4	Man Pen Acc (2)	221.6	233.4	..
Scottish Widows Fund & Life Assurance.		PO Box 902 Edinburgh, EH16 5BU 031-655 6000			
105.8	77.3	Inv Policy	98.5	98.5	..
100.2	77.2	Do Series (2)	91.2	96.0	..
Solar Life Assurance Limited.		107 Cheapside, London, EC2 6DU. 01-606 0471			
129.0	100.0	Solar Managed s	123.5	130.0	..
108.7	100.0	Do Property s	108.7	114.4	..
159.6	99.1	Do Equity s	149.1	157.0	..
122.4	100.0	Do Fixed Int s	117.1	123.3	..
98.9	100.0	Do Cash s	98.9	105.1	..
129.9	100.0	Solar Managed p	123.4	129.9	..
108.5	100.0	Do Property p	108.5	112.3	..
159.6	99.7	Do Equity p	148.9	156.8	..
122.3	100.0	Do Fixed Int p	117.1	123.3	..
98.6	100.0	Do Cash p	98.8	105.0	..
Standard Life Assurance Co.		PO Box 62, 3 George St, Edinburgh. 031-225 7971			
111.8	81.3	Unit Endowm't	..	108.7	..
Sun Alliance Fund Management Ltd.		Sun Alliance Hse, Horsham, Sussex. 0403 64141			
150.40	115.30	Ex Fix Int (39)	£150.40	165.20	..
13.00	9.99	Int Bond £	..	10.25	..
Sun Alliance Linked Life Insurance Ltd.		Sun Alliance Hse, Horsham, Sussex. 0403 64141			
101.4	100.0	Equity Fund	99.3	104.6	..
100.0	100.0	Fixed Int Fund	100.0	105.3	..
98.0	100.0	Property Fund	98.0	103.2	..
85.0	85.2	Int Fund	85.2	89.7	..
95.3	100.0	Deposit Fund	95.3	100.4	..
99.8	98.7	Managed Fund	96.8	101.9	..
Sun Life of Canada (UK) Ltd.		2-4 Cockspur St, SW1. 01-930 5400			
139.4	103.4	Managed (5)	..	131.3	..
210.3	133.3	Growth (5)	..	199.7	..
133.1	99.9	Equity (5)	..	119.6	..
206.2	142.7	Personal Pen (5)	..	198.4	..
Target Life Assurance.		Target Hse, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296 5941			
101.2	100.0	Deposit Inc	97.1	102.3	..
114.8	105.7	Fixed Interest	109.2	115.4	..
117.2	102.0	Man Fnd Acc	112.4	118.5	..
100.2	98.6	Do Income	94.9	100.4	..
99.0	88.0	Prop Bnd Inv	..	99.0	..
102.8	98.3	Do Income	102.6	108.7	..
126.0	106.0	Do Accum	..	126.0	..
63.5	45.8	Ret Ann Pen Cap	36.5	41.7	..
78.7	58.9	Do Accum	69.3	74.6	..
135.1	108.4	Ret Plan Acc	118.6	125.5	..
129.6	102.7	Do Do Cap	110.7	117.2	..
142.3	95.6	Gilt Pen Acc	137.0	144.2	..
140.8	95.0	Gilt Pen Cap	131.4	138.3	..
Trident Life.		Renslade Hse, Gloucester. 0452 36541			
121.8	109.9	Trident Man	119.7	126.8	..
153.8	128.0	Do Guar Man	147.9	156.6	..
145.3	118.8	Do Property	145.3	153.8	..
86.5	79.8	Do Equity/Am	77.8	82.4	..
113.7	98.5	Do UK Equity	102.6	108.6	..
142.6	117.0	Do High Yield	138.0	146.0	..
130.00	106.90	Gilt Edged (f)	122.80	129.80	..
120.3	119.8	Do Money	120.3	126.5	..
111.8	98.2	Do Int Fund	92.7	98.2	..
121.8	115.8	Do Fiscal Fnd	127.5	133.0	..
36.0	32.5	Do Bonds	35.5	37.5	..
104.5	18.4	Do GI Bonds	..	10.4	..
130.4	95.0	Trident Growth	127.0	134.5	..
131.3	95.0	Do Accum	129.7	137.3	..
113.4	100.0	Pen Man Cap	112.8	119.4	..
118.1	100.0	Do Accum	115.8	122.6	..
100.7	100.0	Do Guar Dep	100.7	106.6	..
103.4	101.0	Do Accum	103.4	109.5	..
111.2	100.0	Do Pen Prop	111.2	117.8	..
114.2	100.0	Do Accum	114.3	121.0	..
Tyndall Assurance.		18 Canynge Rd, Bristol. 0272 32241			
169.2	133.0	Bond Fnd (40)	..	169.2	..
157.8	112.0	Equity Fnd (40)	..	151.6	..
100.4	83.8	Prop Fnd (40)	..	100.4	..
120.2	95.8	3 Way Fnd (40)	..	120.2	..
65.4	61.0	O'seas Inv (40)	..	61.6	..
Vanbrugh Life Assurance Ltd.		41-43 Maddox St, London, W1R9LA. 01-499 4923			
143.8	117.7	Managed Fnd	139.3	146.7	..
236.1	159.6	Equity Fnd	214.3	225.7	..
221.6	142.3	Fixed Int Fnd	170.4	179.4	..
179.7	119.3	Property Fnd	136.4	143.6	..
116.6	115.0	Cash Fund	116.4	122.6	..
96.7	88.4	Internat'l Fund	94.8	99.8	..
Vanbrugh Pensions Limited					
95.0	100.0	Managed Fnd	95.0	100.1	..
95.0	100.0	Equity Fnd	95.0	100.0	..
95.0	100.0	Fixed Int Fnd	95.0	100.0	..
95.0	100.0	Property Fnd	95.0	100.0	..
6.68	6.25	Guar Fnd (6)	..	6.68	..
Welfare Insurance.		The Leas, Folkestone, Kent. 0303 57333			
102.7	74.6	Money Maker	..	100.5	..
		See also "The London & Manchester Group"			

Offshore and International Funds

1977-78 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
Arbuthnot Securities (CI) Ltd.		PO Box 284, St Helier, Jersey 0534 72177			
122.0	84.0	Capital Trust	116.0	120.0	..
116.0	107.0	Eastern Int	107.0	114.0	..
Barbican Managers (Jersey) Ltd.		PO Box 63, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 74806			
97.7	89.7	Europ'n Ser Tst	87.5	92.6	..
Barclays Unicorn International (Ch Is) Ltd.		1 Charing Cross, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 73741			
53.4	54.3	Jer Guar O'seas	50.0	52.4	..
10.9	10.2	Unibond Tst $	10.0	10.5	..
Barclays Unicorn International (IOM) Ltd.		1 Thomas St, Douglas, IOM. 0624 4856			
47.0	39.4	Unicorn Aus Ext	38.6	41.6e	..
28.0	28.0	Do Aus Min	23.0	25.1	..
40.2	31.0	Do Int Income	35.0	38.0	..
50.5	42.1	Do Isle of Man	47.4	50.5e	..
24.0	23.1	Do Manx Mut	22.8	24.2	..
57.8	45.7	Do Great Pac	55.4	59.6	..
Britannia Trust Managers (CI) Ltd.		30 Bath St, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 73114			
35.2	28.8	Growth (1)	30.7	33.2e	..
94.3	62.5	Int'l Fnd (1)	59.9	64.6e	..
159.0	136.3	Jersey En (1)	137.2	148.3e	..
83.1	61.3	Worldwide (1)	76.3	81.7	..
5.96	4.96	Univ $ Tst (3)	5.09	5.36	..
242.0	200.0	Do Sting (3)	219.8	231.0	..
Calvin Bullock Ltd.		60 Bishopsgate, London, EC2. 01-283 5433			
10.53	7.44	Bullock Fnd $	7.63	8.00a	..
613.0	447.0	Canadian Fnd	497.9	473.0e	..
329.0	245.0	Canadian Inv	230.0	257.0e	..
254.0	170.0	Div Shares	174.0	181.0e	..
9.36	7.03	N.Y. Venture	$ 7.49	7.67	..
Charterhouse Japhet.		1 Paternoster Row, EC4. 01-248 3999			
31.30	30.00	Adiropa	DM 30.20	31.80	..
48.00	45.50	Adiverba	DM 47.90	50.40	..
22.00	30.90	Fondak	DM 20.10	21.20	..
21.00	20.30	Fondis	DM 20.30	21.50	..
49.02	43.80	Hispano	$ 44.53	46.75	..
Van Cutsem & Associates.		42 Essex St, WC2. 01-353 6			
71.05	64.90	Pan Am O'seas $	..	67.61	..
Cornhill Insurance (Guernsey) Ltd.		PO Box 157, St Julians Ct, St Peters, Guernsey			
165.0	136.5	Int Man Fnd (28)	163.0	177.5	..
First General Unit Managers.		91 Pembroke Rd, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4. 680181			
64.8	45.7	Bnk Gilt Gen (3)	63.1	68.0e	..
158.5	120.5	Do Gilt (2)	156.0	161.0	..
Gartmore Investment Management Ltd.		Victory Hse, Prospect Hill, Douglas, IOM.			
22.3	17.4	Int Income (2)	21.2	22.7e	..
56.0	45.7	Do Growth (2)	51.9	55.1	..
Hambros (Guernsey) Ltd.		PO Box 86, St Peter Port, Guernsey. 0481 26521			
152.6	110.9	Channel Isle	136.8	145.7	..
Hill Samuel (CI) Trust Co Ltd.		PO Box 63, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 27381			
129.0	72.4	Channel Isle	114.3	120.5	..
Keyser Ullman Bermuda Management Ltd.		Atlas Hse, PO Box 1029, Hamilton 5, Bermuda			
1.96	1.67	Bishopsgate NA $	1.86	1.99	..
Kleinwort Benson Ltd.		20 Fenchurch Street EC3 01-623 8000			
1,050	965.00	Eurinvest Lux F	..	1,066	..
62.4	55.3	Guernsey Inc.	57.8	61.5	..
73.2	65.3	Do Accum	70.4	76.2	..
9.58	9.22	KB Far E $US	..	9.61	..
11.87	10.47	KB Int Fd $US	..	10.47	..
28.27	23.14	KB Jap Fd $US	..	26.23	..
10.71	9.86	KB US Gth $US	..	10.71	..
4.58	4.19	Signet Berm $US	..	4.31	..
		KB act as London Paying agents only			
20.19	18.50	Unifonds (D.M.)	18.50	19.50	..
M & G Group.		Three Quays, Tower Hill, EC3R 6BQ. 01-626 4588			
111.8	80.9	Island Fnd †	108.2	112.0	..
156.2	108.5	Do Accum †	148.4	157.9	..
2.56	2.01	Atlantic Exp $	2.46	2.72	..
1.86	1.44	Aust & Gen $	1.76	1.97	..
Neptune International Fund Managers.		1 Charing Cross, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 73741			
28.1	19.7	Int Fund (34)	20.4	21.4e	..
Old Court Commodity Fund Managers Ltd.		PO Box 58, St Julian's Ct, Guernsey. 0481 26741			
130.6	121.4	Old Ct Comm	122.0	129.7	..
Old Court Fund Managers Ltd.		PO Box 58, St Julians Ct, Guernsey. 0481 26331			
51.2	42.8	Old Ct Eqty (34)	48.3	51.1	..
170.9	101.9	Income Fund	158.2	168.5	..
100.3	85.0	Do Int (35)	86.2	92.0e	..
143.5	93.4	Do Small Co's	140.4	149.3	..
Oliver Heath & Co.		31 Malew St, Castletown, IOM. 0624 823			
118.5	94.6	Brit Conv Tst	112.9	120.2e	..
84.0	62.0	Cap Sec'd Res	84.0	90.5	..
97.8	92.4	Manx Ex Fnd	90.9	96.7e	..
		4 Irish Place, Gibraltar. Telex GK			
115.7	115.1	Gib Int Tst	98.2	120.0	..
99.0	96.0	Key City Inv	83.5	88.9	..
84.7	43.7	Warrant Fnd	59.4	66.2	..
Property Growth Overseas.		28 Irish Town, Gibraltar. (Gib) 6			
102.90	88.27	US Dollar Fnd $	..	88.27	..
128.60	104.49	Sterling Fnd £	..	128.60	..
Save & Prosper International.		Dealing: 37 Broad St, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 20591			
9.55	7.85	Dollar Fnd Int $	9.30	9.88	..
6.29	6.17	Int Growth $	6.04	6.53	..
33.89	33.20	Far Eastern $	33.07	35.75	..
3.62	3.64	N. American $	3.41	3.69	..
13.82	13.65	Sepro $	13.72	13.90	..
233.6	184.7	Channel Cap £	208.5	219.6	..
149.6	100.7	Channel Isles £	139.8	147.2e	..
145.0	120.6	Commodity	114.8	120.9e	..
128.5	111.1	St Fixed Int	128.1	130.1	..
Schroder Life Group.		Enterprise House, Portsmouth. 0705 27733			
		International Funds			
116.4	107.9	£ Equity	101.7	108.1	..
113.3	107.4	$ Equity	104.6	113.4	..
146.3	122.5	£ Fixed Int	139.4	148.2	..
102.3	106.8	$ Fixed Int	101.9	108.4	..
124.5	121.9	£ Managed	120.6	128.2	..
108.5	111.4	$ Managed	107.1	113.9	..
Surinvest (Jersey) Ltd.		PO Box 98, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 73673			
10.23	8.58	Amer Ind Tst £	6.67	6.80	..
10.33	8.89	Copper Trust £	9.80	10.01	..
9.77	6.60	Japan Index Tst £	8.89	9.07	..
Surinvest Trust Managers Ltd.		50 Athol St, Douglas, IOM. 0624 23914			
112.2	96.8	The Silver Tst	95.9	98.2	..
Tyndall Group (Bermuda).		PO Box 1256, Hamilton 5, Bermuda.			
1.14	1.03	O'seas Dist (3) $	0.99	1.04e	..
1.61	1.14	Do Accum (3) $	1.51	1.60	..
2.47	2.44	3 Way Int (40) $	2.37	2.49	..
2.56	2.44	Equity	2.44	2.57	..
3.51	3.43	Bond	3.61	3.70	..
2.41	2.16	Commodity	2.14	2.25	..
Tyndall Group (Isle of Man).		Victory House, Douglas, IOM. 0624 24039			
127.2	101.2	Managed Fnd	127.2	134.0	..
154.2	107.4	Equity	152.4	160.4	..
132.2	106.8	Fixed Interest	128.4	135.2	..
108.4	96.0	Property	108.4	114.2	..
Tyndall Group (Jersey).		2 New Street, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 37331			
7.30	6.55	O'seas Ster (3) £	6.20	6.60e	..
10.50	10.15	Do Accum (3) £	9.65	10.25	..
117.8	96.4	Gilt Fnd Dist	114.4	116.8	..
163.8	104.4	Do Accum (3)	140.2	142.8	..
197.6	111.0	Jersey Fnd Dist	191.2	202.2	..
254.8	142.0	Do J Accum	246.8	261.6	..

* Ex dividend. * Not available to the general public. † Guernsey gross yield. ‡ Previous day's price. a Ex all. c Dealings suspended. e Ex dividend. f Cash value for £100 premium. g Bonus. h Estimated yield. k Yield before Jersey tax. p Periodic premium. s Single premium. Dealing or valuation days—(1) Monday. (2) Tuesday. (3) Wednesday. (4) Thursday. (5) Friday. (8) Feb 15. (9) Feb 21. (10) Feb 28. (14) Mar 1. (15) Feb 15. (16) Feb 21. (18) Mar 7. (20) 20th of month. (21) 2nd Thursday of month. (22) 3rd Wednesday of month. (23) 2nd Thursday of month. (24) 1st Tuesday of month. (25) 1st and 3rd Thursday of month. (26) 4th Thursday of month. (27) Last Thursday of month. (28) 3rd working day of month. (29) 16th of month. (30) 1st working day of month. (31) 1st day of Feb, May, Aug, Nov. (32) Last working day of month. (35) 15th of month. (36) 14th of month. (37) 21st of each month. (38) 2nd Wednesday of month. (40) Valued monthly.

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Stock Exchange Prices

Gains cut back

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Jan 30. Dealings End, Feb 10. § Contango Day, Feb 13. Settlement Day, Feb 21

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
Treas 3% 1978	100	..	8.972	5.702
Treas 10½% 1978	102	..	10.282	6.441
Exch 5% 1976-78	99	..	5.028	5.736
Treas 11½% 1979	104	..	11.029	7.340
Treas 3% 1979	95	..	3.150	6.134
Elec 4½% 1974-79	96	..	4.403	6.350
Treas 10½% 1979	102	..	10.220	8.732
Elec 3½% 1976-79	95	..	3.675	6.299
Treas Cnv 9% 1980	100	..	8.953	8.735
Treas 9½% 1980	100	..	9.417	9.070
Treas 3½% 1977-80	93	..	3.751	6.654
Fund 5½% 1978-80	94	..	5.569	7.965
Exch 13% 1980	107	..	12.093	9.846
Treas 11½% 1981	103	..	11.089	9.935
Treas 3½% 1979-81	90	..	3.871	7.101
Treas 9½% 1981	99	..	9.600	9.934
Exch 8½% 1981	96	..	8.637	9.887
Exch 9½% 1981	98	..	9.609	9.901
Exch 3% 1981	87	..	3.433	7.025
Exch 12½% 1981	107	..	11.632	10.220
Treas 8½% 1980-82	95	..	8.963	9.785
Treas 3% 1982	84	..	3.569	7.627
Treas 14% 1982	112	..	12.486	10.307
Treas 8½% 1982	93	..	8.788	10.008
Exch 9½% 1982	96	..	9.550	10.106
Exch 3% 1983	81	..	3.687	7.522
Treas 12% 1983	110	..	11.310	10.419
Treas 9½% 1983	98	..	9.681	10.341
Fund 5½% 1982-84	86	..	6.422	8.648
Treas 8½% 1984-86	93	..	9.161	9.776
Fund 6½% 1985-87	84	..	7.894	9.405
Treas 7¾% 1985-88	85	..	9.061	10.123
Trans 3% 1978-88	64	..	4.698	8.258
Treas 5% 1986-89	70	..	7.255	9.456
Treas 13% 1990	110	..	11.913	11.574
Treas 8¼% 1987-90	85	..	9.656	10.642
Treas 11¾% 1991	101	..	11.738	11.715
Fund 5¾% 1987-91	70	..	8.408	10.163
Treas 12¾% 1992	107	..	11.964	11.803
Treas 10% 1992	89	..	11.177	11.535
Exch 12¼% 1992	102	..	11.906	11.835
Treas 12½% 1993	105	..	11.962	11.876
Fund 6% 1993	65	..	9.115	10.504
Treas 13¾% 1993	114	..	12.282	12.049
Treas 14½% 1994	118	..	12.350	12.011
Exch 12½% 1994	102	..	12.128	12.076
Treas 9% 1994	83	..	10.773	11.185
Treas 12% 1995	101	..	11.887	11.853
Gas 3% 1990-95	48	..	6.244	8.965
Treas 12¾% 1995	106	..	12.039	11.859
Treas 9% 1992-96	83	..	10.867	11.237
Treas 15¼% 1996	126	..	12.502	12.214
Exch 13¼% 1996	112	..	12.126	11.990
Redmptn 3% 1986-96	47	..	6.479	8.989
Treas 13¼% 1997	110	..	12.117	11.987
Exch 10½% 1997	91	..	11.478	11.622
Treas 8¾% 1997	79	..	10.919	11.286
Treas 6¾% 1995-98	67	..	10.261	11.003
Treas 15½% 1998	130	..	12.426	12.166
Treas 9½% 1999	86	..	11.116	11.325
Fund 3½% 1999-04	39	..	8.918	10.184
Treas 8% 2002-06	76	..	10.911	11.092
Treas 5½% 2008-12	51	..	10.537	10.801
Treas 7¾% 2012-15	71	..	10.862	10.948
Consols 4%	34	..	11.498	..
War Ln 3½%	35	..	9.977	..
Conv 3½%	37	..	9.758	..
Treas 3%	26	..	11.727	..
Consols 2½%	22	..	11.294	..
Treas 2½% Aft 75	22	..	11.707	..

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
[illegible] 5½% 76-78	101¼	..	5.527	8.318
[illegible] 5½% 77-80	94	..	5.888	9.371
[illegible] 5½% 81-82	88	..	6.309	10.172
[illegible] 6½% 81-83	88	..	7.382	10.066
[illegible] 7% 79-81	90	..	7.701	10.100
Chilean Mixed	90	..	..	..
E Africa 5¾% 77-83	73	..	7.930	13.014
German 4½% 1930	348	..	..	..
Hungary 4½% 1924	40	..	..	..
Ireland 7½% 81-83	87	..	..	..
Jamaica 7¾% 77-79	96	..	8.074	10.885
Japan Ass 4% 1910	288	..	..	..
Japan 6% 83-88	64	..	..	..
Kenya 6% 78-82	76	..	8.271	12.802
Malaya 7½% 78-82	83	..	9.013	12.546
[illegible] 6% 76-80	92	..	6.446	9.820
[illegible] 7¾% 88-92	71	..	10.257	11.449
[illegible] 7½% 83-86	86	..	8.787	10.142
[illegible] 6% 78-81	89	..	6.773	10.617
[illegible] 6% 78-81	89	..	6.773	10.617
[illegible] 6% Ass	155	..	..	..
S Africa 9½% 79-81	94	..	..	..
[illegible] 2½% 65-70	62	..	..	..
[illegible] 4½% 87-92	58	..	..	..
[illegible] 6% 78-81	88	..	..	..
Spanish 4%	45	..	..	..
[illegible] 5¾% 78-82	78	..	7.294	12.580
Uruguay 3½%	93	..	..	..

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
L C C 3% 1920	24½	..	12.319	..
L C C 5% 80-83	80	..	6.347	10.408
L C C 5½% 77-81	90	..	6.015	8.485
L C C 5½% 82-84	79	..	6.923	9.899
L C C 5½% 85-87	71	..	7.775	10.499
L C C 6% 76-79	95	..	6.268	9.013
L C C 6¼% 88-90	73	..	9.292	10.818
G L C 6¼% 90-92	68	..	9.906	11.342
G L C 9½% 80-82	97	..	9.750	10.159
G L C 12¼% 1982	104	..	11.988	11.215
G L C 12½% 1983	104	..	12.006	11.475
C of L 6% 75-78	99	..	6.508	6.813
C of L 6¾% 80-82	86	..	7.887	10.531
C of L 7¾% 81-84	88	..	9.083	10.892
C of L 8½% 91-93	73	..	11.006	11.981
Herts 6½% 80-82	79	..	9.750	11.323
Liverpool 5½% 77-80	91	..	7.104	10.111
Middx 5½% 76-79	96	..	6.714	9.372
Middx 6¾% 77-79	94	..	6.847	8.701
Camden 6½% 78-81	88	..	7.663	10.680
Glasgow 9¾% 80-82	95	..	9.663	10.388
[illegible] 6½% 76-78	99	..	6.782	7.874
Met Wtr B 13½% 1981	107	..	12.525	10.777
Met Water B 34-03	30	..	9.737	11.436
[illegible] 6½% 79-80	88	..	7.383	13.866
[illegible] 7% 83-84	81	..	8.786	11.716
N I Elec 6½% 81-83	80	..	7.985	11.563
[illegible] 6½% 76-78	99	..	6.786	7.314
[illegible] 5¼% 77-79	96	..	5.422	8.761
[illegible] 6¼% 83-86	80	..	8.551	10.486
[illegible] 6% 78-80	93	..	6.463	9.879

Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
Dollar Premium 76½% (77½%).					
Conversion Factor 0.7538.					

FOREIGN STOCKS

Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible]	£40¼	..	187	4.5	19.6
Commerzbank	£14½	..	44.2	3.0	16.6
[illegible] Paris	£18½	+½	187	10.1	6.0
[illegible]	£49	..	281	5.7	..
[illegible]	£19	..	69.2	3.6	21.4
[illegible]	7	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	£7¼	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	410	..	19.7	4.8	14.1
Montecatini E	9	..	..	..	..
[illegible] fl.5	502	-1	29.7	5.9	28.3
[illegible] Subs fl.5	352	-1	..	..	45.4
Viscosa	32	..	..	..	..
[illegible]-Huette	785	..	..	..	14.0
Volkswagen	£68	-¼	..	..	..

DOLLAR STOCKS

Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible]	£8	..	57.4g	6.4	4.0
[illegible] Canada	£9	-¼	..	..	..
[illegible] Pac Ord	£10¼	-¼	47.0	4.6	7.3
[illegible]	£10½	-¼	41.7	3.9	19.9
[illegible] Corp	£30¾	+¼	..	..	..
[illegible]	£22½	..	63.7	2.8	10.0
[illegible]	£18¾	-¼	..	..	..
[illegible] Bay Oil	£28¾	..	28.9	1.1	49.6
[illegible] Oil	£16¼	-¼	..	..	..
[illegible]	£9	-¼	38.3	5.7	6.5
[illegible]	£7¼	-¼	48.2	6.0	10.7
[illegible] Alum	£15¼	-¼	82.1	4.2	..
Massey-Ferg	£9¼	-¼	58.1	6.4	2.7
[illegible] Simon	£12½	e +¼	43.7	3.5	9.9
[illegible] Petrol	£23½	-¼	..	..	..
[illegible] Canadian	£19¼	+¼	..	..	..
[illegible] Rock	140	..	..	..	..
[illegible] Can P	£9	-¼	..	..	..
[illegible]	£18½	-¼	..	..	..
[illegible] Pass	725	..	15.9	2.2	21.0
[illegible] Corp	£11½	-¼	15.7	1.4	5.7

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible] Discount	245	• +2	21.7	8.9	5.6
[illegible] H & Ross	470	..	46.5	9.9	8.4
[illegible] Irish	159	+2	10.0b	6.3	5.5
[illegible]	165	..	14.3	8.7	11.3
[illegible]	260	..	11.6b	4.6	6.3
[illegible] America	£15	..	49.0	3.3	11.9
[illegible] Ireland	335	+2	20.1b	6.0	6.3
[illegible] Israel	19	..	11.2	58.7	1.7
[illegible] UK	170	• ..	11.5	6.6	15.2
[illegible] NSW	400	-5	18.6	4.7	8.6
[illegible] Scotland	288	-5	16.5	5.7	7.5
[illegible] Trst NY	£23¾	-¼	175	7.3	8.6
[illegible] Bank	318	+6	16.4	5.1	7.9
[illegible] Shipley	205	..	14.0	6.8	7.6
[illegible] Ryder	275	..	26.8	9.7	..
[illegible] Man	£19¼	-¼	114	6.0	9.2
[illegible]	£13½	..	61.7	4.6	7.2
[illegible] Discount	72	+1	7.2	10.0	8.3
[illegible] k of Aust	187	+2	10.3	5.5	8.7
[illegible] k of Syd	130	-3	8.3	6.3	..
[illegible] France	£14¼	..	131	8.8	10.5
[illegible] Fin	2½	-¼	..	..	..
[illegible] Ans	11¼	..	..	..	..
[illegible] & Nat	170	..	12.4	7.3	7.5
[illegible]	42	..	3.0	7.1	15.7
[illegible] Bros	230	..	23.4	10.2	10.7
[illegible] Hldgs	117	..	4.6	3.9	6.3
[illegible] Peat	207	• +4	16.3	7.8	10.3
[illegible] £10	£18	..	144	8.0	..
[illegible] Ord	185	-3	14.4	7.8	5.3
[illegible]	89	..	6.7	7.6	7.8
[illegible] & Shang	252	-1	7.7b	3.0	21.7
[illegible] Toynbee	70	..	6.2	8.8	..
[illegible]	180	..	12.0	6.7	8.9
[illegible] Ullmann	40	..	0.5	1.3	..
[illegible] Shaxson	60	..	5.1	8.5	5.8
[illegible] Ben	100	..	5.8	5.9	8.3
[illegible] Bank	260	+5	13.2	5.1	8.3
[illegible] Secs	118	..	5.1	4.4	5.8
[illegible]	342	• +5	22.4n	6.5	5.0
[illegible] Assets	56	-1	5.3b	9.5	8.2
[illegible] Aust	183	..	8.7	4.8	7.3
[illegible] Bk Grp	72	+1	4.0	5.5	5.3
[illegible]inster	268	+5	16.5	6.2	6.3
[illegible]	£38½	-½	250	6.5	10.6
[illegible]	63	..	2.4	3.8	13.8
[illegible] Can	£19⅞	..	68.6	4.3	12.4
[illegible]	410	-5	15.7	3.8	14.5
[illegible] de Mar	230	..	16.7	8.1	6.8
[illegible] Aubyn	73	..	7.3	10.0	..
[illegible] Chart	400	..	27.6	6.9	5.7
[illegible] Discount	440	• -10	31.3	7.3	5.4
[illegible]	63	..	4.6	7.3	25.1

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible]	85½	+1½	6.0n	7.1	11.5
[illegible]arrigton	140	+3	7.3	5.2	9.4
[illegible] Grp	41	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	206	+4	7.4	3.6	8.3
[illegible]ons	140	+2	5.9	4.2	14.9
[illegible]	106	..	3.3	3.6	12.4
[illegible] IP Hldgs	138	+2	4.9	3.6	8.1
[illegible]ood	151	+1	4.8	3.2	10.8
[illegible] Dfd	60	+3	3.6	6.1	23.6
[illegible]	158	+2	8.9	5.7	6.3
[illegible]	171	+3	9.3	5.8	10.8
[illegible] Dist	307	h ..	6.0	1.2	12.7
[illegible]	103	+2	4.0	3.8	10.6
[illegible]King	219	+2	10.9	5.0	13.2
[illegible]	180	+2	10.6	5.9	8.5
[illegible] H'sons	153	+2	10.6	6.9	10.3
[illegible]	153	+1	4.4	2.9	22.8
[illegible]ion	92	+1	3.2	3.5	11.1
[illegible]illers	120	..	5.4	4.5	8.1
[illegible]	54	• ..	2.7	4.9	8.3
[illegible]castle	67	+1½	4.9	7.3	14.7
[illegible]	£14⅞	+¼	45.7	3.2	10.6
[illegible]ries	60	..	6.3	10.6	4.2
[illegible]	100	+2	4.1	4.1	20.3
[illegible]	403	+10	24.4	6.0	10.5
[illegible] 'A'	84½	+½	5.6	6.6	9.6
[illegible]	87	..	5.6	6.4	9.8
[illegible] Inv	78	..	5.7	7.3	21.5
[illegible]ington	194	..	6.7	4.5	11.5

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
122	77	AAH	114	-6	8.3	7.3	8.4
142	56	AB Electronic	99	..	7.6	7.7	6.8
48	25	AC Cars	40	-2	1.5	3.7	10.0
89	32	AGB Research	83	-1	3.5	4.3	13.7
229½	134	APV Hldgs	193	-3	8.1	4.2	7.7
73	43	Aaronson Bros	59	..	2.8	4.8	6.7
116	62	Acrow	114	..	3.6	3.2	13.0
95	52	Do A	78	+1	3.6	4.6	8.9
41	11	Adda Int	38	+½	0.8	2.0	..
242	150	Adwest Group	242	-2	15.2	6.3	6.7
63	34	Aeron't & Gen	60	-2	3.5	5.8	10.7
62	42	Airfix Ind	46	-1	4.6	9.9	6.1
131	79	Albright & W	94	-1	6.5	6.9	6.1
96	69	Alcan 10½%	£89	-½	1050	11.8	..
144	71	Do 9% Cnv	£143	..	900	6.3	..
300	205	Alginate Ind	290	..	19.7	6.8	10.7
77	44	Allen E. Balfour	57	..	6.6	11.5	..
56½	25½	Allen W. G.	54	..	4.3	7.9	6.0
100¾	44½	Allied Colloids	68	• +1	2.4	3.6	11.8
67	43	Allied Insulators	62	..	5.3	8.5	7.5
17	7½	Allied Plant	15	..	1.1	7.1	8.6
200	79½	Allied Retailers	195	..	13.2	6.8	9.4
46	19	Alpine Hldgs	39	-½	2.5	6.4	23.4
282	210	Amal Metal	275	..	21.5	7.8	5.3
138	57¼	Amal Power	117	+3	8.0	6.8	6.5
41	21	Amber Day	35	..	3.0	8.7	5.0
18	8	Amber Ind Hldgs	17	..	0.8n	4.4	2.6
96	41	Anchor Chem	88	..	6.0	6.8	7.6
57½	34	Anderson Strath	47	+1	3.8	8.2	8.4
90	48½	Anglia TV 'A'	82	..	6.3	7.7	6.1
540	390	Anglo Amer Ind	450	..	42.9	9.5	4.3
42	22	Ang Swiss Hldgs	34	..	.. e	..	..
96	49	Appleyard	84	-4	6.7	8.0	7.3
39½	18½	Aquascutum 'A'	35½	..	2.1	5.9	6.0
123	60¼	Arlington Mtr	117	+1	11.7	10.0	8.9
75	38	Armitage Shanks	68	-1	6.5	9.5	9.9
73	39	Armst Equip	58½	+1	3.1	5.2	10.0
53	44	Asprey 9½% Pf	50	..	6.0	12.0	..
94	55¼	Ass Biscuit	72	-2	4.8	6.7	7.0
173	85	Ass Book	168	-3	6.1	3.6	7.4
76½	48	Ass Brit Food	60	+1	3.3	5.5	6.1
142	82	Ass Engineer	119	-1	7.1	6.0	6.2
72	36	Ass Fisheries	53	-1	4.6	8.6	5.1
62	26½	Ass Leisure	51	+½	4.3	8.3	9.5
196	121	Ass News	148	..	8.1	5.5	8.4
57	20	Ass Paper	50½	• -½	4.4	8.7	5.0
294	153	Ass Port Cement	238	-4	13.1	5.5	7.8
119	66½	Ass Tel 'A'	103	• +3	9.9	9.6	7.2
28	23	Ass Tooling	26	• ..	3.5n	13.3	9.5
42	23	Astbury & Madley	39	..	1.7	4.2	6.1
53	27	Atkins Bros	53	+2	5.6	10.5	8.2
43	27	Audiotronic	30	..	.. e	..	7.4
37	22	Ault & Wiborg	30½	..	2.9	9.3	8.5
99	36	Aurora Hldgs	88	..	7.9	9.0	4.2
70	30	Austin E.	67	-3	5.5	8.2	4.8
113½	51	Automotive Pd	91	+2	2.8	3.1	7.3
34½	14½	Avana Grp	31½	+½	1.6	4.9	7.9
174	113	Averys	157	-1	8.3	5.3	9.4
205	74	Avon Rubber	191	-4	14.1	7.4	2.8
307	235	B.A.T. Ind	290	-5	21.1	7.3	5.0
260	203	Do Dfd	232	-4	..	..	..
68	39	BBA Grp	54	..	3.4	6.3	7.9
114	71	BET Dfd	99	• +3	8.1	8.1	7.4
136	87	BICC	105	+1	10.0	9.5	12.5
82	61	BOC Int	69	• +½	4.8	6.9	4.7
278	111	BPB Ind	231	..	11.0	4.8	7.1
50	26	BPM Hldgs 'A'	47	..	4.3	9.2	6.3
42½	17½	BSG Int	37½	+¼	3.2	8.4	6.3
151	88	BSR Ltd	95	-1	7.1	7.5	4.3
292	143½	BTR Ltd	225	-7	13.8	6.1	7.8
144	70	Babcock & W	114	+2	8.0	7.0	5.0
36	21	Baggeridge Brk	33	..	3.5	10.7	10.2
9¼	3	Bailey C.H. Ord	8	+¼	0.3	4.0	61.5
169	93	Baird W.	152	+4	14.1	9.3	5.7
112	65	Baker Perkins	94	-1	6.3	6.7	5.6
53	28½	Bambergers	48	..	4.5	9.4	5.4
15	3½	Barker & Dobson	13½	..	.. e	..	..
208	144	Barlow Rand	189	..	16.8	8.7	3.9
74	39	Barr & Wallace	71	..	5.1	7.2	6.9
72	37	Do A	69	+1	5.1	7.4	6.7
128	56½	Barratt Devs	113	-3	12.2n	10.8	5.3
54	36	Barrow Hepbn	48	..	5.6	11.6	6.5
53	40	Barton & Sons	49	..	5.0	10.1	4.6
155	69	Bassett G.	139	..	7.8	5.6	8.6
98	29	Bath & P'land	81	+1	5.0	6.1	4.5
67	34	Beales J.	56	..	4.0	7.1	4.1
193	66	Beatson Clark	166	..	7.6	4.6	6.6
51	25½	Beauford Grp	50	..	4.6	9.2	8.5
73½	48	Beckman A.	67	-1	6.8	10.1	7.4
690	372	Beecham Grp	630	-6	28.0	4.4	17.2
83	36½	Bejam Grp	83	+3	2.2	3.5	7.8
85	54	Bemrose Corp	66	..	5.8	8.8	6.3
70	22½	Benn Bros	58	-1	3.3	5.6	9.4
227	148½	Beris'd S & W	214	-6	12.5	5.8	7.6
62	31	Berisfords	62	..	3.4	5.5	6.5
54	36	Best & May	51	• ..	4.3	8.4	8.9
166	122	Bestobell	154	-1	14.3	9.3	7.9
89	28	Bett Bros	84	• ..	2.6	4.0	7.0
227	102	Bibby J.	214	-7	10.1	4.7	6.8
74	54	Birmid Qualcast	70	+2	6.2	8.8	8.5
77	50	Birm'gham Mint	67	-1	6.6	9.8	7.2
230	148	Bishops Stores	163	..	3.7	2.2	9.3
285	57	Do A NV	125	..	3.7	3.0	7.0
133	68	Black & Edg'tn	114	+6	6.4	5.6	15.1
40	15	Blackman & C	17	-1	..	..	30.4
93	49	Blackwd Hodge	77	+2	4.4	5.7	6.9
30	15	Blackwood Mt	25	-½	..	..	14.9
245	122	Blagden & N	225	..	18.2	8.1	8.8
72	38	Blundell Perm	61	• ..	4.4	7.2	5.9
12	7½	Boardman K. O.	12	..	1.5	12.5	3.2
73	33	Bodycote	67	+1	3.4	5.1	6.5
26	17	Bonser Eng	22	..	2.0	9.2	12.2
240	128	Booker McCon	211	+3	10.7	5.1	9.6
212	84	B'sey & Hawkes	200	..	7.3	3.6	8.2
157	87	Boot H.	132	-1	12.5	9.4	5.9
242	118	Boots	201	-4	4.3	2.1	15.4
97	65	Borthwick T.	69	-1	9.4	13.6	9.5
20½	14	Boulton W.	19¼	..	2.1	10.6	6.3
218	160	Bowater Corp	170	..	14.7	8.6	8.6
66	34	Bowthorpe Hldgs	56	..	2.3	4.2	6.8
89	62	Braby Leslie	83	+1	8.0	9.6	4.7
76	60	Brady Ind	70	..	8.6	12.3	13.3
75	57	Do A	68	..	8.6	12.6	12.9
40	23	Braham Millar	36	..	2.3	6.3	4.9
45	17	Braid Grp	42	• +1	2.1	5.0	5.9
179	67½	Braithwaite	144	..	6.1	4.2	4.1
118	46½	Brammer H.	115	..	6.4	5.5	10.7
53	38	Bremner	49	..	5.8	11.8	9.8
208	90	Brent Chem Int	184	+1	3.7	2.0	15.2
52	23	Brent Walker	52	..	1.7n	3.3	23.6
36	23	Brickhouse Dud	34	..	3.3	9.8	6.7
172	105	Bridon	116	+4	9.6	8.2	6.2
41½	27½	Bright J. Grp	36	..	3.7	10.2	6.5
44½	29	Brit Car Auctn	41	+1	3.0	7.3	10.1
17	11	Brit Enkalon	12	..	..	..	..
246	137	Brit Home Strs	196	+6	8.9	4.6	16.5
28	30	Brit Leyland	27	..	..	..	2.1
120½	80	Brit Northrop	96	-1	..	..	3.4
49½	31	Brit Printing	43	..	4.8	11.2	6.9
90	50	Brit Sim Spec	84	..	7.2	8.5	9.8
490	278	Brit Sugar	450	• +10	28.8	6.4	2.7
76¾	30½	Brit Syphon Ind	59	-1	4.6	7.7	8.0
60	29½	Brit Tar Prod	49	-1	2.1	4.2	8.6
90	44	Brit Vita	78	+2	3.1	3.9	5.6
29½	13½	Brittains	28	..	2.1	8.2	21.1
64	44	Brockhouse Ltd	58½	..	5.5	9.4	8.6
86	41	Brocks Grp	70	..	5.1	7.3	12.3
715	385	Broken Hill	420	..	19.3	4.6	42.0
40	30	Bronx Eng	35	..	2.4	6.8	5.4
71	35	Brook St Bur	61	..	6.4	10.4	15.8
56	38	Brooke Bond	47	+1	4.3	8.9	3.9
27	11	Brooke Tool	25	..	1.5	6.1	4.4
121	49	Brotherhood P.	117	+2	8.8b	7.5	4.1
100	74	Brown & Tawse	96	+2	6.8	7.1	6.2
65	19	BBK	46	..	2.7	5.8	11.0
24	12	Brown Bros Cp	21¼	..	1.6	7.4	12.5
292	98	Brown J.	292	+9	13.3n	4.5	4.8
134	85	Bruntons	106	..	10.6	10.0	7.5
47	17	Bryant Hldgs	45	-1	3.4	7.6	9.5
136	66	Bullough Ltd	130	• ..	8.5n	6.5	4.6
48	28	Bulmer & Lumb	44	..	4.8	10.8	5.5
120	87	Bunzl Pulp	106	..	7.4	7.0	4.2
64	35	Burco Dean	59	..	5.6	9.5	5.9
38	22	Burgess Prod	36	..	3.5	9.8	5.6
184	64	Burnett H'shire	168	..	4.1	2.5	8.0
184	63	Do A NV	166	..	4.1	2.5	7.9
39	16	Burns And'son	37½	-½	2.2	5.9	5.5
17¼	9	Burrell & Co	13	-¼	1.4	10.8	8.7
185	130	Burt Boulton	181	..	15.2	8.4	5.2
142	51	Burton Grp	124	+1	2.3	1.8	..
130	39	Do A	117	+2	2.3	1.9	..
75	43	Bury & Masco	74	..	6.4	8.7	10.9
69	30	Butterfld-Harvy	67	..	3.4n	5.0	9.1

C — E

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
33	13¼	CH Industrials	27	+½	2.1	7.9	4.6
58½	35½	Cadbury Sch	53	+½	4.1	7.8	10.4
110	70	Caffyns	100	+4	8.7	8.7	8.1
55	48	C'bread Robey	52	..	2.3	4.4	14.5
133	80	Campari	121	..	2.8	2.3	6.2
121	64	Do B	111	-3	..	..	..
82	48½	Camrex Hldgs	68	..	6.0	8.8	5.7
65	56	Canning W.	63	..	5.3	8.8	10.4
136	97	Cape Ind	113	..	11.5	10.2	3.8
79	37	Capian Profile	76	..	7.3	9.6	4.9
90	33½	Capper Neill	62	+2	3.2	5.1	7.2
96	53	Caravans Int	86	• ..	7.0	8.2	3.2
68	35	Carclo Eng	62	..	4.5	7.2	5.8
51	32	Carless Capel	36	+2	1.3	3.6	9.3
175	59	Carlton Ind	170	-2	8.3	4.9	7.9
76	42	Carpets Int	43	+1	6.1	14.1	4.7
48	18½	Carr J. (Don)	44	..	1.4	3.2	6.5
41	22½	Carr'ion Viy	38	+1	3.0	7.9	10.3
110	63¼	Carroll P. J.	105	..	9.2	8.7	8.0
45	28	Casket S Hldgs	42	-3	3.0	7.0	5.0
25	7	Causton Sir J.	17	..	..	..	4.2
165	88	Cawoods	126	-1	5.3	4.2	9.3
36½	12	Celestion	33	+½	0.9	2.7	9.4
128	54½	Cement Rdstone	122	-3	6.9	5.6	15.4
54	25	Cen & Sheer	44	-½	3.4	7.7	7.8
72	42	Central Man	69	+1	4.0	5.9	3.7
106	68¼	Centreway Ltd	106	+2	17.5	8.9	5.3
42	34	Ch'mbn & Hill	38	..	3.9	10.7	2.8
58½	27¼	Chamberl'n Grp	50	-1	4.2	8.4	7.1
33	6½	Change Wares	21	..	.. n	..	16.8
23½	17	Do Cnv Cum	21	+½	2.4	11.5	..
129	91	Chloride Grp	96	+1	7.3	7.6	7.9
78	57	Christies Int	73	+2	4.5	6.2	7.5
138	93	Chubb & Sons	120	+1	5.5	4.6	8.9
198	57	Church & Co	193	..	4.7	2.5	8.5
78	45	Coalite & Chem	67	+1	4.2	6.3	5.6
79	50	Coates Bros	69	..	3.3	4.8	6.9
77	45	Do A	67	+1	3.2	4.8	7.7
83	57	Coats Patons	69	+1½	4.7	6.7	5.2
130	45	Cole R. H.	117	+3	5.3	4.5	8.8
62	33	Collett D'son	56	+1	4.7	8.4	6.1
186	99	Collins W.	134	..	7.0	5.2	6.4
186	99	Do A	133	..	7.0	5.3	6.4
38	14	Combcn Grp	29	..	2.4b	8.4	7.1
101	50	Comb Eng Strs	82	+1	4.6	5.7	6.9
113½	50	Comet Radio'n	102	..	3.9	3.6	9.3
114	64	CompAir	98	+1	5.5	5.6	7.6
36	20	Compton Webb	28	+1	2.6	9.2	4.7
28	16	Cook W.	27	..	2.6	9.6	6.0
63	37	Cope Allman	54	+1	4.8	8.8	5.5
17	9	Copson F.	16	..	1.1	7.1	8.1
39	18½	Corah	34	+½	1.7n	5.0	7.4
144	54½	Coral Leisure	116	-4	9.1	7.8	10.5
83	54	Cosalt	70	-1	4.7	6.7	6.3
330	134	Costain R.	269	+5	13.2b	5.8	9.1
41	8	Countryside	34	• ..	1.8	5.3	11.8
107	73	Courts (Furn)	92	-2	5.0	5.5	6.3
107	73	Do A NV	92	-2	5.0	5.5	6.9
135	90	Courtaulds	120	+1	10.7	8.9	5.3
72	30	Courtney Pope	62	..	3.3	5.3	8.9
78	30¼	C'wan de Groot	63	• +2	3.5	5.5	3.8
44½	23	Cowie T.	36	• ..	2.6	7.2	3.4
100	24	Crane Fruehauf	99	h ..	3.6e	3.7	10.7
44	15	Crellon Hldgs	28	..	.. e	..	..
76	28	Crest Nicholson	68	-2	4.6	6.7	13.7
72	44	Croda Int	53	..	3.2	6.1	8.1
43	25	Cronite Grp	37	+1	3.7	10.1	12.4
39	23	Cropper J.	39	..	1.3	3.3	..
148	94	Crosby Hse	133	..	14.2	10.7	..
39½	16	Crossland R.	38	• +½	2.1	5.4	12.3
70	45	Crossley Bldg	70	+2	6.3	8.9	11.2
98	48	Crouch D.	85	..	5.5	6.5	11.2
73	25	Crouch Grp	67	..	4.2	6.2	11.8
53	32½	Crown House	48	..	4.7	9.9	9.4
45	28	Crowther J.	36	..	0.9	2.5	..
147	83	Cum'ns En Cv	£88	..	378	4.3	..
160	63½	Dale Electric	136	-1	4.1	3.0	12.6
15¼	14½	Dana Corp	£15¾	-¼	43.8	2.8	..
17	8	Dartmouth Inv	16	..	1.2	7.6	10.6
120	70½	Davies & New	117	+2	11.1	9.5	6.7
298	180	Davy Int	226	-6	15.3	6.6	7.9
88	48	Dawson J.	86	..	8.1	9.1	11.5
520	350	De Beers Ind	430	..	44.6	10.4	8.6
26	21	Deanson Hldgs	25	..	3.2	12.7	7.5
118	64¼	Debenhams	99	+2	8.0	8.1	6.8
319	129½	De La Rue	303	..	15.0	5.7	7.8
580	233	Decca	480	+5	18.1	3.5	13.2
555	223	Do A	450	+10	16.1	3.6	12.9
81	40	Delta Metal	72	+1½	6.8	9.5	9.9
100	66	Denbyware	80	• ..	8.2	10.3	..
176	82	De Vere Hotels	164	..	6.7	4.1	30.6
166	67	Dew G.	166	h ..	8.5	5.1	9.6
62	27	Dewhirst I. J.	58	..	2.6	4.6	10.0
143	89	DRG	116	-3	9.9n	8.5	8.4
175	57	Diploma Inv	138	..	5.8	4.2	8.4
62	28	Dixon D.	62	..	3.8	6.1	27.6
178	63	Dixons Photo	153	• +4	3.4	2.2	7.3
45	30	Dixor	45	+3	6.9	2.8	55.6
79	37	Dobson Park	67	..	3.2	4.8	5.3
66	41	Dom Hldgs	65	..	6.6	10.2	11.6
105	43¼	Douglas R. M.	95	..	4.7	4.9	6.6
24	17	Dow'd & Mills	22½	..	1.6	7.2	10.4
230	105	Downing G. H.	210	-5	15.7	7.5	4.5
174	83	Dowty Grp	164	+6	6.4	3.9	10.5
26	12½	Drake & Scull	22	..	..	..	..
50	28	Dreamland Elec	37	..	3.5	9.5	11.6
47	34	Dufay	37	+2	2.3b	6.2	8.4
123	73¼	Dunlop Hldgs	86	+2	8.0	9.3	5.1
14½	5½	Duple Int	13	..	0.9	6.9	6.4
87½	57½	Duport	64	+1	6.4	10.1	4.5
134	41	Durapipe Int	115	+1	5.7	4.8	7.3
50	28	Dutton For	43	-1	4.3	9.9	7.3
37	21	Dykes J. Hldgs	27	+1	.. e	..	9.8
233	172	E.M.I.	178	+2	14.0	7.9	8.7
168	34	ERF Hldgs	161	..	5.5	3.4	4.9
47	35	E Lancs Paper	46	..	4.8	10.4	..
78	46	E Mid A Press	79	..	5.5	6.9	5.9
93	22	Eastern Prod	83	-2	6.6	7.9	6.4
106	56	Eastwood J. B.	94	• -1	5.8	6.2	2.6
154	105	Edbro	137	+1	8.9	6.5	5.7
43	19	Eleco Hldgs	39½	+½	2.6	6.7	10.8
48	32	Elec & Ind Secs	43½	..	4.1	9.6	7.8
380	69	Electrocomps	327	+1	7.5	2.3	15.0
24½	15	Electronic Mach	22	-1	..	..	..
134	48	Electr'nic Rent	121	+1	7.6	6.3	8.7
119	56½	Elliott B.	91	+3	7.9	8.7	5.1
44	14	Elliott Grp	18	..	.. e	..	5.6
97	66	Ellis & Everard	81	..	7.6	9.4	14.9
18½	14¼	Ellis & Gold	18	..	2.7	15.2	10.2
79	37	Elson & Robbins	75	..	4.7	6.3	5.9
23	9	Elswick Hopper	19	+½	1.4	7.2	7.9
202	83½	Empire Stores	164	..	7.3	4.5	14.3
14½	4¼	Energy Serv	12½	..	0.3b	2.4	15.8
38	22	England J. E.	34	..	2.0	5.8	2.9
34	31	English & O'seas	31	a ..	0.5	1.7	28.0
108	50	English Card Cl	79	..	4.2	5.3	4.4
109	68¼	Eng China Clay	79	+2	5.4	6.8	8.8
79	51	Erith & Co	79	..	7.4	9.3	8.1
220	130	Esperanza	136	• +2	8.0	5.9	5.0
78	42	Eucalyptus Pulp	64	..	7.6b	11.8	2.1
116½	62	Euro Ferries	105½	+½	4.2	3.9	8.6
107	52	Eva Industries	95	..	7.3	7.7	6.7
211	121	Ever Ready	154	+1	6.1	3.9	7.9
95	42	Evode Hldgs	75	+3	3.2	4.2	8.5
27½	14½	Ewer G.	24½	..	2.0n	8.2	9.4
30	7½	Excalibur	26	..	0.8	3.9	7.9
105	65	Exch Telegraph	101	-1	7.7n	7.6	8.7
77¼	57	Expand Metal	63	..	5.6	8.8	7.8

F — H

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
115	62	FMC	72	..	3.9	5.3	3.6
28	7	FPA Cons	23	..	1.7	7.4	10.2
62	28¼	Fairbairn L'sn	53½	..	5.5	10.3	8.2
78	37¼	Fairclough Cons	68	..	3.6	5.2	8.9
109	29	Fairview Est	98	..	8.6	8.7	5.9
240	81	Farnell Elect	194	..	9.9	5.1	10.6
80	44	Fed Chem Hldgs	71	h -1	5.3	7.4	7.7
40	13	Fed Lnd & Build	35	-1	3.1	8.9	10.3
36	23	Feedex Ltd	31	+1	2.0	6.4	7.9
150	111	Fenner J. H.	148	+2	10.2	6.9	10.3
106	45	Ferguson Ind	99	..	9.1	9.2	10.3
48	19½	Fine Art Dev	41	-½	2.8	6.8	9.6
319	150	Finlay J.	288	-1	9.9	3.4	5.3
21	6	Finlay Pack	21	..	0.9	4.0	7.9
400	283	Fisons	363	..	18.5	5.1	10.6
73	45	Fitch Lovell	61	• +2	6.1	10.0	7.7
83	43¼	Fluidrive Eng	80	• ..	5.0	6.4	5.8
68	20	Fodens	55	..	3.6	6.3	3.6
121	48	Fogarty E.	113	-3	4.8	4.2	5.9
26½	15½	Folkes Hefo NV	22	..	2.1	9.6	5.1
34	20	Ford M.	31	..	3.7	11.8	13.0
258	130	Ford Mtr BDR	146	..	9.3	6.4	5.1
137	48¼	Forminster	127	..	6.0	4.7	6.0
600	410	Fortnm & Mason	600	..	31.5	5.3	11.0
212	136	Foseco Min	144	..	6.5	4.5	8.6
86	39	Foster Bros	84	+2	4.3	5.1	10.8
23	15	Foster J.	22	..	2.5	9.8	5.8
94	69	Fothergill & H	86	..	9.4	10.9	9.8
48	28	Francis G. R.	48	..	5.4	11.2	8.7
70	28	Francis Ind	57	..	5.1	9.0	4.7
318	127	Freemans Ldn	274	-2	8.5	3.1	13.1
70	40	French T.	66	• ..	3.9	5.9	5.0
35½	14	French Kier	28	-1	3.3b	8.1	11.5
96	53	Friedland Doggt	90	..	4.4	4.9	7.1
83	48	GEI Int	72	+2	5.9	8.1	5.7
67	32½	Gallifd Brindley	59	..	4.6	7.8	6.3
104	67	Garnar Scotblair	99	-1	6.8	6.9	4.6
282	163	GEC	258	• +7	5.8	2.2	10.6
104½	96½	Do F Rate	£100½	+¼	869	..	..
27	15½	Gen Eng (Rad)	20	..	1.5	7.7	5.3
330	185	Gen Mtr BDR	195	-5	11.0g	5.6	6.7
190	124	Gestetner 'A'	173	..	6.0	3.6	6.1
69	32½	Gibbons Dudley	65	+1	3.5	5.4	3.1
96	35	Gieves Grp	95	..	6.8	7.1	9.1
240	161½	Gill & Duffus	214	+2	13.2	6.2	7.2
58	23	Giltspur Ltd	48	..	4.1	8.5	4.9
70	36	Glass & Metal	63	..	4.2	6.7	6.8
36	13	Glass Glover	22	• ..	1.9	8.1	6.4
667	400	Glaxo Hldgs	570	+6	15.5	2.7	11.4
54	19	Gleeson M. J.	46	..	2.8	6.1	7.1
57	34	Glossop & W.J.	54	..	5.5	10.1	5.8
120	76	Glynwed	103	+1½	11.4b	11.1	8.7
70	39	Goldbg & Sons	64	+1	5.7	8.9	12.7
87	41	Gomme Hldgs	74	..	4.6	6.2	9.8
95	60	Gordon & Gotch	86	..	4.0	4.6	8.4
33	11	Gordon L. Grp	22	+2	..	..	..
61	47	Grampian Hldgs	55	..	6.0	10.8	7.9
99	42½	Granada 'A'	89	• +1	3.0	3.3	9.7
109	63½	Grand Met Ltd	96	-4	6.4	6.5	8.1
348	183	Gt Univ Stores	288	+2	11.8	4.1	13.4
346	175	Do A	278	+2	11.8	4.2	12.9
47	17¼	Greenfield Mill	40½	+½	2.7	6.6	11.9
93	65	Greens Econ	75	..	6.4	8.6	5.8
55	28	Gripperrods	46	..	3.6	7.7	5.1
368	260	GKN	277	+7	23.6	8.5	7.7
109	71	Haden Carrier	91	+1	12.0	13.2	5.7
110	55	Haggas J.	109	..	1.0	0.9	8.4
98	62½	Hall Eng	91	..	6.4	7.0	6.1
207	99½	Hall M.	184	+4	10.0n	5.4	7.4
64	14	Halma Ltd	58	..	2.1	3.6	9.6
98	66	Hamimex Corp	97	..	4.1	4.2	5.4
161	100	Hanson Trust	130	+2	9.5	7.3	6.4
51	26	Hardy Furn	29	..	.. e	..	..
43	23	Do A	27	-1	.. e	..	..
61	38	Hargreaves Grp	56	..	4.6	8.2	9.1
53	34½	Harris Sheldon	46	..	4.3	9.3	7.8
111	45	Harrison T.C.	102	+2	5.8	5.7	9.7
438	276½	Harrison Cros	350	..	19.3b	5.5	8.5
92	41	Hartwells Grp	86	+1	6.7	7.7	7.4
214	113	Hawker Sidd	177	+3	5.9	3.3	7.0
76	43	Hawkins & T'son	75	-1	6.1	8.1	4.9
78	34	Hawthorn L.	63	..	..	..	..
160	57	Hays Wharf	142	+1	7.5	5.3	14.7
36½	12½	Headlam Sims	33	-1	1.8	5.7	6.8
18½	8½	Helene of Ldn	17	..	0.9	5.5	4.7
31	20	Helical Bar	28	..	3.1	11.0	16.7
87	39	Hend'son Kent	66	+2	3.3	5.0	3.9
144	79	Henly's	120½	• +3½	10.0n	8.3	4.5
100	39½	Hepworth Cer	80	..	5.0	6.3	9.3
65	29¼	Hepworth J.	59	..	3.5	5.9	9.5
11½	6½	Herman Smith	10	-½	0.4	3.8	41.7
143	76	Hestair	114	..	9.1	8.0	4.0
60	17½	Hewden-Stuart	52	+1	1.9	3.7	9.7
27	11	Hewitt J.	22	..	1.4	6.5	4.3
89	63	Hicking P'cost	89	..	9.8	11.0	10.2
610	295	Hickson Welch	520	-10	15.7	3.0	4.6
87	36	Higgs & Hill	80	..	5.0	6.3	4.1
44	24½	Hill & Smith	41	..	3.3	8.1	2.2
150	76	Hill C. Bristol	98	..	9.9	10.1	..
300	71	Hillards	178	..	6.7	3.8	5.1
92	67	Hoffnung S.	67	..	6.4	9.8	4.9
64	35	Hollas Grp	55	• +2	6.4	11.6	5.1
74	34	Hollis Bros	70	+1	6.7	9.6	6.4
146	70	Holt Lloyd	125	+4	8.5	6.8	12.4
123	60	Home Charm	121	..	5.2	4.3	12.6
410	195	Hoover	336	..	20.6	6.1	7.3
412	195	Do A	336	..	20.5	6.1	7.3
106	55	Hopkinsons	82	+1	7.1	8.7	4.4
93	26	Horizon Mid	85	..	4.5	5.2	5.8
157	71	Hse of Fraser	134	+2	6.7	5.0	12.4
70	28	Hoveringham	70	..	2.9	4.1	14.1
64	21½	Do RV	58	..	2.9	5.0	11.7
22	11½	Howard & Wynd	20½	..	..	..	11.6
20	10½	Do A	19½	..	..	..	11.2
52	30	Howard Mach	34	..	3.4	9.9	14.2
31	17	Howard Tenens	29½	-½	2.6	10.2	..
71	38	Howden Grp	58	+2	5.6	9.5	16.3
13⅞	9½	Hudsons Bay	£10⅞	-⅛	34.7	3.2	11.1
30	16	Hunt Moscrop	25	..	1.1	4.2	7.4
220	76	Hunting Assoc	208	..	4.5	2.1	9.3
132	62	Huntleigh Grp	100	..	3.4	3.4	8.0
65	47	Hutch Whamp	53½	-½	..	..	..

I — L

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
264	158	ICL	244	+4	11.3	4.6	4.5
117	75	IDC Grp	116	..	13.6	11.7	13.3
169	74	Ibstock Johns'n	142	+1	8.8	6.2	7.6
445	325½	Imp Chem Ind	348	+6	23.9	6.9	6.4
120	75	Imp Cold Store	95	..	7.8	8.2	3.7
85½	65	Imperial Grp	78	+1	7.9	10.2	8.4
69	46	Imp Metal Ind	58	+1½	5.0	8.6	6.9
24	17	Ingall Ind	22½	..	2.6	11.5	8.3
39	27	Ingram H.	30	+1	4.3	14.2	7.1
74½	46	Initial Services	67½	+1	4.6	6.8	11.4
72	41½	Int Paint	68	..	3.8	5.5	8.7
135	70	Int Timber	122	..	9.9	8.1	5.7
82	47	Inveresk Grp	71	..	7.4	10.4	12.0
8¾	6⅛	Itoh BDR	£6⅞	..	8.6	1.3	..
69	27	JB Hldgs	58	..	1.6	2.8	8.2
24	12	Jacks W.	23	..	1.0	4.3	..
56	37	Jacksons B'End	53	..	.. e	..	..
12¾	5½	James M. Ind	12¼	+¼	0.8	6.5	..
358	149	Jardine M'son	185	-1	6.5	3.5	..
187	96	Jarvis J.	183	-1	13.1	7.2	6.0
43	15	Jessups Hldgs	39½	..	2.4	5.9	5.9
66	43¼	Johnson & F B	60	+1	7.1	11.8	4.4
82	27	Johnson Grp	76	-1	5.9	7.8	8.0
492	307	Johnson Matt	462	..	20.3	4.4	7.4
353	144	Johnson-Richd	317	..	10.8	3.4	9.3
90	42¼	Jones Stroud	83	..	6.3n	7.6	6.3
44	21	Jourdan T.	38	-2	4.0	10.4	5.9
80	27	K Shoes	55	..	3.4	6.3	5.0
135	36	Kelsey Ind	108	+1	4.9	4.5	5.0
84	49½	Kenning Mtr	78½	+½	6.3	8.0	3.9
44	21	Kent M. P.	35	..	3.1	8.9	9.5
87	13	Kitchen Taylor	65	..	..	..	..
105	53¼	Kode Int	87	-1	7.2	8.3	7.8
53	16	Kwik-Fit Hldgs	53½	+1½	1.2	2.2	22.9
137½	65½	Kwik Save Disc	87	s +1	3.9	4.5	13.2
98	62	LCP Hldgs	87	..	7.3	8.3	7.3
46	29½	LRC Int	43	+1	4.4	10.3	7.4
125	80	LWT Hldgs 'A'	117	..	9.4	8.0	7.1
216	88	Ladbroke	187	+6	10.4n	5.7	8.0
48	30½	Ladies Pride	46	-1	3.3	7.2	5.7
105	27	Lafarge	94	h ..	3.6	3.9	10.4
171	70	Laing J.	145	..	5.0	3.5	11.8
170	69	Do A	144	..	5.0	3.5	11.7
97	44	Laird Grp Ltd	77½	+½	4.5	5.7	5.2
55	43	Lake & Elliot	58	-1	5.3	9.1	13.1
41	31	Lambert H'wth	37	..	4.4	11.8	5.2
78	28	Lane P. Grp	53	..	4.8	9.0	5.1
32½	21½	Lankro	33½	h ..	2.0	3.8	16.3
111	63¼	Laporte Ind	97	+2	10.3	10.6	9.4
135	84	Latham J.	133	..	10.8	8.5	5.8
138	48	Laurence Scott	112	..	7.6	6.8	6.5
108	53	Lawrence W.	99	..	9.9	9.9	7.4
86	24	Lawtex	65	-1	4.4	6.7	4.3
177	128	Lead Industries	144	+2	11.2	7.8	5.7
62	36	Le-Bas E.	46	..	2.5	5.4	..
25	15¼	Lee A.	22	..	2.2	10.0	4.8
138	59½	Lee Cooper	103	+3	2.5	2.4	4.4
189	35½	Leigh Int	145	-1	5.5	3.8	20.6
89	16½	Leisure & Gen	69	k ..	3.8	5.5	18.2
115	60¼	Leisure C'van	110	..	6.7	6.1	12.6
45	29	Lennons Grp	31	..	2.3	7.6	10.0
383	112	Lep Grp	243	..	5.2	2.1	7.2
82	57	Lesney Ord	63	+1	4.1	6.5	4.6
120	70	Letraset	104	+2	4.6	4.4	7.2
83	36½	Lex Services	71	+1½	5.3	7.4	9.5
20½	5¼	Liberty Ord	£20½	..	48.5	2.4	9.4
88	33	Lilley F. J. C.	77	+1	3.8	4.9	8.0
81	30	Lincroft Kilg	57	..	5.2	9.2	3.9
151	58	Lindustries	137	..	13.6	10.0	7.9
197½	100	Linfood Hldgs	143	-3	13.6	9.5	6.6
39	19	Linread	36	..	3.0	8.4	..
42	22	Lister & Co	36	+2	0.2	0.4	..
79	64	Lloyd F. H.	71	+½	7.5	10.6	6.3
16½	8	Locker T.	14¼	..	1.3	8.8	6.6
15	8¼	Do A	14¼	..	1.3	8.5	6.6
118	58	Lockwoods Fds	115	..	5.6	4.9	6.3
81	44	Ldn & M'land	74	-1	7.2b	9.8	6.8
43½	24	Ldn & N'thern	38½	..	3.0b	11.4	4.9
85	39	Ldn Brick Co	65	+1	4.6	7.1	7.3
180	94	Ldn Prov Post	180	..	13.6	7.6	8.3
73	31	Longton Trans	58	-2	5.4	9.3	3.4
87	60	Lonrho	73	..	9.9	13.6	2.8
85	38	Lonsdale Univ	79	..	7.0	8.9	5.7
58	26	Lookers	52	..	3.7	7.2	2.6
90	44	Lovell Hldgs	82	• +1	5.9	7.2	3.6
175	120	Low & Bonar	168	-2	16.5b	9.8	5.9
337	204	Lucas Ind	256	+4	12.5	4.9	8.4
88	25	Lyon & Lyon	81	..	9.1	11.2	8.8
128	47	Lyons J. Ord	103	+1	11.5	11.2	5.0

M — N

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
125	33	MFI W'house	109	+1	6.9	6.3	13.8
214	87	MK Electric	171	+1	8.8	5.1	7.3
94	45	ML Hldgs	88	..	5.9	6.8	7.6
65	37	MY Dart	56	..	3.3	5.9	4.3
253	138	McCorquodale	230	..	21.6	9.4	6.5
48	15	McInerney Prop	46	-2	..	..	20.3
19	11	McCleery L'Amie	12	..	..	..	..
49	28	Mackay H.	45	..	4.9	10.3	15.3
94	60¼	McKechnie Bros	91	+2	7.5	8.2	5.1
56	31	McNeill Grp	46	-3	..	..	..
63½	37	Macpherson D.	57	..	3.8	6.6	5.9
65	17	Madame Tussds	65	k ..	3.7n	5.7	13.8
83½	29	Mallinson Denny	47	..	4.2	8.9	5.6
78	50	Man Agcy Music	76	+5	8.5	11.2	5.8
30	15	Manch Garages	26	r +½	2.3	8.7	6.0
247	177	Man Ship Canal	210	..	21.6	10.3	6.1
100	14	Mang Bronze	91	+5	3.9	3.1	4.0
43	27	Manordale Grp	43	..	6.2	14.5	4.1
17½	5	Maple Hldgs	15½	..	.. e	..	..
292	114	Marchwiel	236	+6	5.2	2.2	5.6
170	95	Marks & Spencer	140	+3	6.4	4.6	17.0
99	46	Marley Ltd	84	+3	3.8	4.5	7.6
24	5¼	Marling Ind	18	..	1.5	8.5	9.1
66½	31	Marshall Cav	53	+½	6.0	11.3	9.3
46	27	Marshall T Lox	38	f ..	3.5	9.3	4.9
44	26	Do A	35	..	3.5	10.1	4.5
155½	95	Marshalls Univ	136	..	9.5	7.0	4.6
97	54	Martin-Black	55	..	6.7	12.2	5.5
244	99½	Martin-News	230	+2	10.2	4.4	9.5
160	91	Martonair	150	..	8.1	5.4	9.3
85	48	May & Hassell	75	..	4.4	5.8	6.8
126	69	Maynards	120	..	7.3	6.1	7.5
31	18	Mears Bros	19	• +1	2.7	14.2	15.8
21	10½	Medminster	21	..	2.7	13.0	15.0
78	50	Melody Mills	73	..	4.4	6.0	5.1
54	30½	Melville D & W	45	..	3.7	8.2	4.8
13½	9	Mentmore Mfg	12	+½	1.3	10.8	18.2
302	102	Menzies J.	293	..	7.1	2.4	15.8
362	246	Metal Box	298	+4	21.5	7.2	6.8
95	65	Metal Closures	81	+1	6.0	7.4	7.8
41	15¼	Metalrax	37	..	1.6	4.3	7.5
55	28	Mettoy	40	+1	3.2	8.1	5.7
93	44	Meyer M. L.	79	..	6.9	8.8	3.6
44	19½	Midland Ind	37	..	1.5	4.1	5.4
108	28	Milbury	100	..	3.9	3.9	8.6
100	50	Mills A. J.	100	sh ..	4.2	4.2	9.4
168½	96	Miln Marsters	147	..	7.8	5.3	5.8
93	28	Mining Supplies	65	..	1.7	2.6	16.4
49	36½	Mitchell Cotts	44	+½	5.2	11.7	6.9
66	24½	Mitchell Somers	65	-1	2.4	4.3	5.6
65	43	Mixconcrete	59	..	4.5	7.7	6.8
40	22½	Modern Eng	38	..	4.0	10.5	8.0
132	97	Molins	104	+1	9.9	9.5	..
86	23½	Monk A.	81	..	5.4	6.6	8.5
50½	38	M'santo 5% Ln	£47½	..	500	10.5	..
66½	40	Do 6¼ Ln	£54	..	625	11.6	..
220	108	Do 5% Cnv	£110	..	500	4.5	..
60	35	Montfort Knit	58	..	4.9	8.4	8.9
85	28	More O'Ferrall	84	..	5.2	6.1	22.7
137	85	Morgan Cruc	120	..	7.7	6.4	10.9
46	30	Morgan Edwds	32	..	2.9	9.0	38.2
52	36	Morris & Blakey	48	..	6.2	13.0	11.5
50	33	Do A	48	+2	6.2	13.0	11.5
91	44	Moss Bros	91	..	8.1b	8.7	16.3
73	46	Moss Eng	70	..	6.3	9.0	7.6
210	101	Mothercare	168	+4	4.2	2.5	19.5
13½	8	Movitex	13½	..	..	..	..
144	48	Mowlem J.	126	+6	9.9	7.8	8.5
200	127¼	Muirhead	181	+3	7.6	4.2	13.9
72	39	Myson Grp	63	+1	.. e	..	..
117	48	NSS News	106	..	3.2	3.0	9.6
61	27	Nathan B. & L.	50	..	4.6	9.1	10.8
79	38	Nat Carbon	50	+3	.. e	..	..
32	12	Needlers	30	..	..	..	..
45	30½	Negretti & Zam	83	..	4.5	11.0	16.7
86	37	Negretti & Zam	83	..	5.0	6.0	7.6
92¼	69	Neill J.	83	..	9.7n	11.7	8.3
187	45	Newarthill	144	..	6.8	4.7	10.4
75	39½	Newman Ind	70	+2	7.6	10.8	2.8
72	33	Newman Tonks	68	..	5.5	8.1	8.7
180	88	Newmark L.	170	• -6	9.9n	5.8	8.4
94	51	Norcros	87	+3	6.2	7.1	6.7
44	11	Norfolk C Grp	38	+1	0.9	2.4	18.8
46	26	Normand Elec	42	..	4.3	10.3	13.5
100	54	NEI	89	+½	8.5b	9.5	..
126	64	Nthn Foods	112	+3	5.2	4.6	9.5
265	44	Norton & Wright	175	+12	6.0	3.4	16.9
38	9	Norton W. E.	30	+2	1.0	3.3	5.9
100	52	Norwest Holst	87	h ..	6.4	7.3	6.2
109	60	Notts Mfg	105	+1	4.5	4.3	9.9
122	49½	Nurdin & Peacock	87	+1	2.6	3.0	12.2
26	17¼	Nu-Swift Ind	25	..	2.2n	8.9	10.4

O — S

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
103	74	Ocean Wilsons	83	-1	5.4	6.5	8.6
99	55	Office & Elect	89	-1	6.2	6.9	6.5
115	60	Ofrex Grp	106	+1	5.0	4.7	12.4
31⅝	23¼	Ogilvy & M	£25¾	-¼	21.5	0.8	11.0
85	40	Osborn S.	85	+2	5.4	6.4	5.2
84	43	Owen Owen	78	..	4.6	5.2	7.8
56	7	Oxley Printing	55	+1	3.6b	6.8	11.0
124½	56½	Parker Knoll 'A'	116	..	4.9	4.2	4.5
115	60	Parker Timber	111	-1	8.3	7.4	5.0
36	14	Paterson R.	34	..	3.5	10.2	9.8
230	126¼	Paterson Zoch	210	..	10.6	5.1	3.8
225	117½	Do A NV	200	..	10.6	5.3	3.7
135	69½	Pauls & Whites	117	+1	6.5	5.6	8.6
186	103	Pearson Long	178	+1	8.2	4.7	8.1
207	173	Pearson & Son	180	..	9.4	5.2	6.5
37½	74½	Do 4% Ln	£33½	..	600	11.9	..
208	152	Pegler-Hatt	160	-2	11.8	7.3	5.3
25½	6	Pentland Ind	22	+½	1.0	4.3	7.6
86	42	Pentos	75	-1	6.5	8.7	7.8
90	63	Perkin El 4%	£74	..	..	..	..
172	61	Perry H. Mtrs	160	+2	7.8	4.9	10.1
87	59	Petrocon Grp	68	..	6.7	9.9	7.9
64	51	Philips Fin 5%	£58	+½	575	9.9	..
11	7⅜	Philips Lamps	£7⅝	..	37.1	4.7	..
19	7	Philips Patts	16	..	..	..	37.2
185	64	Phoenix Timber	155	..	6.5	4.2	2.1
282	120	Photo-Me Int	275	+5	6.0	2.2	3.3
90	67	P'dilly Theatre	88	..	1.6	1.7	33.0
16	11	Pickles W.	15	..	1.6	6.9	10.0
112	54	Pifco Hldgs	110	..	4.1	3.7	8.3
109	52	Do A	102	..	4.1	4.0	7.7
540	273	Pilkington Bros	432	..	18.9	3.9	8.4
86	44	Pittard Grp	82	..	4.0	6.4	8.3
131	81	Plaxtons	119	+1½	10.8	9.1	5.1
75	31	Pleasurama	69	..	3.1	4.4	6.7
117	63	Plessey	92	+2	7.4	8.1	9.3
19⅝	7½	Do ADR	£11½	-½	..	..	..
85	42	Plysu	79	..	2.0	2.5	10.2
45	23	Pontins	39½	h +1	2.6	6.6	13.5
423	126	Pork Farms	385	+5	19.8b	5.0	19.3
258	158	Portals Hldgs	228	..	11.9	5.2	12.1
127	51	Porter Chad	109	..	7.5	6.8	8.4
52	32	Portsmth News	50	..	4.3	8.6	8.2
223	118	Powell Duffryn	173	..	15.2	8.8	8.6
72	50	Pratt F. Eng	65	..	7.3	11.2	4.7
84	32	Preedy A.	81	..	4.3	5.3	10.8
32	12¼	Press W.	27	+1	1.3	4.7	6.2
185	107	Prestige Grp	157	..	8.5	5.4	9.2
46	27	Prestwich Pkr	34	..	4.6	13.6	9.0
185	135	Pretoria P Cem	170	..	17.6n	10.4	3.4
542	104	Pride & Clarke	510	sh ..	16.9n	3.3	13.6
79	45	Priest B.	75	..	8.0n	10.7	6.2
33½	16½	Pritchard Serv	30	+½	2.3	7.5	8.4
113	37	Pye Hldgs	102	+1	4.4n	4.3	7.6
36	23	Pyke W. J.	34	..	1.0	2.9	53.1
42	23	Pyramid Grp	40	..	3.3	8.3	5.1
22¾	14¼	Quaker Oats	£14¼	..	80.7	4.2	8.6
30½	6½	Queens Moat	26	..	..	..	44.1
46	21	Quick H. J.	43½	+½	2.5	5.7	7.6
77	31	R.F.D.Group	56	-½	2.4	4.3	5.2
80	27	RKT Textiles	68	-5	6.6	9.7	8.8
268	117	Racal Elect	208	+8	5.9	2.8	10.9
18	12	Raine Eng	15	..	1.3	8.8	6.6
20	9	Rakusen Grp	18	..	..	..	..
278	140	Rank Org Ord	246	• +6	12.1	4.9	6.3
57½	30½	RHM	46	..	3.0	10.5	7.3
67	50	RHP	62	+1	5.8	9.4	8.1
152	96	Ransomes Sims	133	..	12.0	9.0	7.6
80	30½	Ratcliffe F. S.	73	• ..	7.1	9.8	7.2
112	18½	Ratners	108	• ..	1.0	0.9	11.9
71	35	Rayheck Ltd	68	..	5.0	7.4	12.0
36½	22½	Readicut Int	32	..	2.2	7.0	6.7
143	72	RMC	118	+1	8.8	7.4	8.2
510	330	Reckitt & Colmn	422	+7	15.3	3.6	8.0
90	59	Record Ridgway	88	..	6.8n	7.8	7.5
338	76	Redfearn Nat	306	..	24.0	7.8	4.1
93	64	Rediffusion	89	..	6.5	7.3	11.3
161	86	Redland	135	+4	6.3	4.6	9.4
92	16	Redman Heenan	54	+1	2.8	5.1	3.7
69	23	Reed & Smith	82	h ..	3.2	5.1	..
100	32	Reed A.	77	..	4.1	5.4	9.1
97	32	Do A NV	78	..	3.9	5.3	8.9
47	15	Reed Exec	44	..	4.2	9.5	..
236	114	Reed Int	114	-5	19.7	17.3	4.7
21¾	14¼	Reliance Grp	£17½	..	31.0	1.8	8.6
41	19½	Reliance Knit	38	..	4.4	11.5	3.4
88	44	Rennies Cons	90	..	8.7	19.3	2.4
164	112	Renold Ltd	126	-1	13.1	10.4	5.5
60	35	Rentokil Grp	51	..	2.3	4.5	11.9
46	17	Renwick Grp	38	..	.. e	..	23.7
94	68	Revertex	84	+2	7.4	8.8	5.4
65	37	Rexmore	57	..	6.5	11.4	4.6
140	39¼	Ricardo Eng	121	..	4.0	3.3	9.1
83	37	Richards & Wall	63	-4	6.2	7.4	10.2
22	14½	Rich'n-Merrell	£14¼	-¼	51.6	3.5	10.6
84	35	Richardsons W.	54	+1	6.2	11.5	8.5
144	71½	Rockware Grp	127	+2	8.0	6.3	7.5
78	55	Rolls-R Motors	65	+½	6.5	10.0	6.6
52½	25	Ropner Hldgs	42	-1	3.2	7.7	5.0
49	24½	Do A	38	+1	3.2	8.5	4.3
13½	4½	Rosgill Hldgs	11	..	.. e	..	..
56	30	Rotaflex	52	..	2.5	4.7	9.8
52	22	Rotaprint	45	-1	4.2	9.3	7.4
56	32	Rothmans Int 'B'	46	+½	3.1	6.7	2.9
161	80	Rotork Ltd	115	..	3.4	2.9	5.7
155	65	Routledge & K	155	• -3	5.6	3.6	11.8
102	40	Rowlinson Con	90	-4	3.4	3.8	4.6
430	202	Rowntree Mac	370	-4	11.5	3.1	10.8
167	86	Rowton Hotels	158	..	9.0	5.7	17.1
142	84	Royal Worcs	124	..	9.0	7.3	8.5
35	14	Royco Grp	30	-½	0.8	2.5	..
40	18	Ruberoid	32	..	3.1	9.7	10.0
90	46	Rugby Cement	78	+1	5.0	6.4	9.5
61	33	Do NV	49	..	4.2	8.6	13.8
154	58	SGB Grp	142	+1	8.0	5.6	8.3
19	7¼	SKF 'B'	£10¼	+¼	47.9	4.7	6.1
102½	38	Saatchi	101	..	6.3	6.2	5.4
37½	28½	Sabah Timber	34½	..	2.3	6.7	3.4
235	130	Sainsbury J.	170	-7	8.6	5.0	10.8
20¼	15½	St Gobain	£15¼	..	63.7	4.0	7.5
230	113¼	Sale Tilney	222	+2	15.5	7.3	7.1
281	116	Samuel H.	281	..	12.0	4.3	13.8
373	113	Do A	286	..	12.0	4.3	13.1
65	41	Sanderson Kay	65	..	6.2	9.5	9.5
39	30	Sanderson Mur	35	..	4.7	13.4	3.7
56	40	Sanger J. E.	47	..	6.8	14.4	9.2
119	77	Sangers	79	..	8.8	11.1	8.1
77	33	Savoy Hotel 'A'	71	+1	1.5	2.2	16.9
116	69	Scapa Grp	97	-1	8.3n	8.5	4.1
297	183	Scholes G. H.	275	..	25.1	9.1	12.9
92	41	Scotcros	82	-3	4.6	5.6	8.1
62	14	S.E.E.T.	53	• ..	2.8	5.2	2.4
40	18½	Scot Heritable	39	..	2.0n	5.0	4.9
63	25	Scottish TV 'A'	61	+1	3.4	5.5	5.0
99	55	Scot Univ Inv	89	• ..	3.0	3.4	44.3
70½	32½	Sears Hldgs	62	+½	3.6	5.7	15.5
66	48	Securicor Grp	60	..	1.8	3.0	10.9
65	40	Do NV	58	..	1.8	3.1	10.5
68	46	Security Serv	68	..	2.9	4.2	10.2
68	40	Do A	68	..	2.9	4.2	10.2
21	11½	Sekers Int	21	..	2.1b	10.0	11.7
28	10¼	Sellncourt	24½	+½	1.9	7.6	4.6
27	18	Senior Eng	23	+½	1.8	7.7	7.8
120	44	Serck	90½	..	9.0	9.9	7.5
39½	25	Shakespeare J.	37½	..	2.7	7.3	6.5
37½	13	Shaw Carpets	22	..	.. e	..	..
101	55	Sheepbridge	74	+1	6.4	8.7	9.4
18½	3½	Sherman S.	9	..	..	..	..
106	62	Sidlaw Ind	87	• -1	9.1	10.5	8.1
192	113	Siebe Gorman	180	+2	8.0	4.5	10.0
66	30	Siemssen Hunt	61	..	4.2	6.9	9.2
175	152	Signode 7½% Cn	£160	..	700	4.4	..
250	129	Simon Eng	203	+3	11.1	5.5	6.6
96	36	Simpson S.	86	..	5.8	6.7	7.0
92	36	Do A	82	..	5.8	7.0	6.6
59	31	Sirdar	53	-1	4.2	8.0	4.0
83	54	600 Group	75	+1	5.9	7.9	7.5
109	55	Sketchley	105	..	7.0	6.7	12.5
27	19	Small & Tidmas	22	+1	3.1	14.0	..
31	10	Smallshaw R.	31	• +1	2.3	7.2	3.0
46	21½	Smart J.	40	-2	5.5	13.8	4.8
96	28	Smith D. S.	81	• ..	3.9	4.8	7.0
67½	39½	Smith & Neph	60½	+1	3.5	5.8	12.6
168	67½	Smith W. H. 'A'	146	+7	3.1	2.1	16.4
182	120	Smiths Ind	154	+2	11.0	7.1	7.0
210	84¼	Smurfit	174	..	9.2	5.3	14.9
36	15	Sobranie	25	..	2.5	10.2	10.2
35	15	Do NV	24	..	2.5	10.6	9.8
60	42	Solicitors Law	57	+1	5.8	10.2	11.1
217	156	Sotheby P. B.	206	+2	12.7	6.2	8.6
172	113	Spear & Jackson	118	+2	14.2	12.0	11.8
245	100	Spear J. W.	240	..	2.8	1.2	8.3
33	14	Spencer Gears	33	..	1.7	5.0	9.0
49	21¼	Spencer G.	44	-1	3.4	7.8	25.9
39½	26½	Spillers	29½	..	4.2	14.4	6.4
290	140	Spirax-Sarco	246	..	13.5	5.5	9.7
59	27	Spooner Ind	51	+1	4.0	7.8	5.1
158	66	Staffs Potts	140	..	5.4	3.8	6.8
49	12	Staflex Int	15	..	.. e	..	2.1
114½	40¼	Stag Furniture	105	-1	7.3	7.0	5.7
142	64	Stanley A. G.	118	..	8.0	6.8	15.0
260	168	Staveley Ind	233	..	13.3	5.7	7.9
360	204¼	Steel Bros	350	-5	17.8b	5.1	10.0
234	138	Steetley Co	191	+1	9.3	4.9	8.6
15	8	Steinberg	13	..	1.3	8.7	17.2
50	35	Stew't & Ll 6%	45	..	..	..	..
85	23	Stocklake Hldgs	76	..	3.9	5.1	4.1
182	83	StocksJ. & Son	180	..	5.9	3.3	6.7
97	60¼	Stonehill	84	..	9.1b	9.7	8.9
146	93	Stone Platt	107	..	5.5	5.1	..
174	96	Stothert & Pitt	148	..	14.5	9.8	8.7
43½	28	Streeters	32	-1	2.6	8.0	5.8
97	58	Strong & Fisher	68	..	6.4	9.4	4.0
27	11	Sunbeam W'sey	27	..	2.6	9.7	6.8
47	26	Sutcliffe S'man	40	+1	3.6	9.0	6.3
161	40	Swan Hunter	141	..	10.3	7.3	11.6
150	70	Swire Pacific 'A'	83	..	..	..	..
20	9	Symonds Eng	19	..	2.0	10.6	11.3

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High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
26	8	Tace	25	+1	0.8n	3.1	7.4
930	920	Takeda Bdr	920	-10	16.8	1.8	29.4
23¼	3	Talbex Grp	20½	+½	0.4	2.0	19.3
220	126	Tarmac Ltd	142	-2	13.4	9.4	8.0
280	186	Tate & Lyle	210	..	20.4	9.7	4.4
139	65	Tavener R'dge	110	+2	8.8	8.0	7.0
80	43	Taylor Pallis	80	..	6.8	8.5	7.8
504	244	Taylor Woodrow	384	+4	10.7	2.8	9.2
122	45	Tecalemit	106	+3	5.5	5.1	7.4
42	18	Telefusion	38	..	1.8	4.7	6.3
41	17	Do A	36	..	1.8	4.9	6.0
142	84	Telephone Rent	125	..	8.3	6.6	11.0
53½	33	Tesco	39½	..	2.3	5.9	8.9
39½	11	Textured Jersey	39	+½	..	..	89.0
139	81	Thermal Synd	132	-1	10.3	7.8	10.1
783	365	Thomson Org	614	+9	9.0	1.5	65.5
450	186¼	Thorn Electric	354	• +6	10.4	2.9	9.6
12½	6½	Thurgar Bardex	12½	..	0.9	7.4	16.7
550	405	Tiger Oats	460	..	31.7	6.9	4.1
358	184	Tilbury Cont	246	..	27.2	11.0	5.3
172	84½	Tilling T.	163	+2	6.5	6.3	9.0
128	42	Time Products	111	+1	2.4	2.1	9.5
20	8	Titaghur Jute	12	..	..	..	..
19½	10	Tomkins F. H.	18½	..	1.5	7.8	6.8
51½	31	Tootal	47	+1½	3.8	8.0	10.6
48	16	Toye	45	+1	1.3	2.8	26.8
50	32½	Tozer Kemsley	42	+1	4.6	11.0	5.1
166	95	Trafalgar H Ltd	148	+3	7.8	5.3	9.2
82	48	Trans Paper	70	..	6.7	9.6	5.6
73	48	Transport Dev	68	+1	4.5	6.6	12.3
5⅞	2	Tranwood Grp	4½	..	..	..	..
148	77	Travis & Arnold	140	..	5.3	3.8	5.8
58	25	Tricoville	56	..	2.8	4.9	5.1
59	31½	Trident TV 'A'	53	..	4.3	8.1	6.6
88	50	Triplex Found	77	+1	4.6	6.6	6.1
201	114	Trust Hse Forte	177	+3	12.1	6.8	15.3
431	311½	Tube Invest	384	+4	31.8	8.3	8.2
287	137	Tunnel Hldgs 'B'	256	+2	15.5	6.0	9.5
11¼	7	Turner Curzon	10	-¼	1.1	10.8	6.0
263	130	Turner Newall	210	+6	14.4	6.9	10.3
128	53	Turner Mfg	117	• +3	6.1	5.2	4.5
72	27	Turriff	65	..	3.2	4.9	7.5
79	34	UBM Grp	71	+2	6.4	9.0	19.0
99	34	UDS Grp	88	+2	7.3	8.3	14.4
192	143	UKO Int	162	+2	12.5	7.7	8.8
103	65	Unicorn Ind	91	..	8.2	9.0	8.2
57½	42	Unigate	52½	+½	4.8	9.2	7.4
596	412	Unilever	512	+6	18.9	3.7	6.3
28½	20½	Do NV	£22⅝	..	116	5.2	8.7
102	55	Unitech	93	+3	5.6	6.0	12.7
177	130½	Utd Biscuit	147	-1	8.2	5.6	8.3
54	21½	Utd City Merc	48	..	1.1	2.4	5.8
32	20	Utd Eng	30	..	3.4	11.2	8.3
63	31¼	Utd Gas Ind	56	..	5.5	9.8	8.1
353	198	Utd News	326	+2	19.7	6.0	10.4
232	91¼	Utd Scientific	276	..	9.1	3.3	11.5
42	19	Valor	33	..	3.0	8.9	5.8
132	78	Vantona	130	+1	7.5	5.7	6.8
165	95	Vereeniging Ref	85	..	17.8	18.8	2.1
19¼	9	Vetco	£17⅝	f ..	11.6	0.7	..
165	84	Vibroplant	164	+4	15.0	9.1	11.9
242	144	Vickers	181	+1	13.8	7.6	4.5
48½	36	Vita-Tex	43	..	4.9	11.3	6.3
182	71	Vosper	163	+2	6.9b	4.2	2.7
79	37	W Ribbons	74	..	5.0	6.8	7.0
94	70	WGI	91	..	8.8	9.7	19.5
262	111	Waddington J.	208	..	3.6	1.7	7.4
29½	18	Wade Potteries	29	..	2.0	6.8	6.1
117	70	Wadkin	113	..	8.0	7.1	6.2
125	83	Wagon Ind	121	+1	11.2b	9.2	8.9
17½	10	Walker & Homer	13	..	1.4	10.5	3.8
130	76½	Walker C & W	112	..	9.1	8.1	6.1
103	32	Walker J. Gold	89	-3	3.2	3.6	7.0
102	32	Do NV	87	..	3.2	3.7	6.9
117	35½	Ward & Gold	92	-1	6.2	6.7	6.5
65	39½	Ward T. W.	62½	..	6.2	9.9	10.0
21	13	Wardle B.	18½	..	1.8	10.0	9.4
90	44½	Waring & Gillow	81	..	4.9	6.0	8.3
45	29¼	Warne Wright	42	..	4.0	9.5	5.3
90	44	Warren J.	65	f ..	.. e	..	..
41	18½	Warrington T.	40½	..	4.7	11.7	21.7
51	21¼	Waterford Glass	44	+1	1.8	4.1	14.2
91	30	Watmoughs	77	..	3.8	4.9	7.6
70	36	Watson & Philip	58½	• ..	3.7	6.3	8.2
176	103½	Watts Blake	156	..	6.4b	4.1	7.8
22½	10½	Wearwell	20	..	.. e	..	4.6
150	71½	Weir Grp	114	+1	8.0	7.0	5.7
25½	9	Wellco Hldgs	25	..	0.8	3.0	4.2
59	31	Wellman Eng	44	• +½	3.3	7.5	7.9
44	22	Westbrick Pds	32	+2	2.2	6.9	7.3
57	39	Westinghse Brke	46	• ..	3.2n	7.0	4.8
69½	41	Westland Air	46	..	4.8	10.5	13.0
9	8	Westminster Inv	9	f ..	.. e	..	..
28	15	Wharf Mill	21	..	2.2	10.2	9.7
54	25	Whatlings	43	..	3.9	9.0	5.5
240	125	W'sheaf Dist	125	..	11.4	9.1	6.7
50½	28	Wh'lock Mar	32	..	..	..	..
107	81	Whessoe	93	+1	7.0	7.5	5.1
17	8	Wheway Watson	17	..	1.3	7.8	10.2
84	41	White Child	78	..	6.8	8.7	5.7
198	128	Whitecroft	187	..	20.0	10.7	4.2
54	18	Whiteley BSW	44	..	0.8n	1.7	18.4
135	56	Wholesale Fit	132	..	8.3	6.3	7.7
272	95	Wigfall H.	268	h ..	7.5	2.8	..
28	11	Wiggins Constr	25	..	2.4	9.6	8.0
120	55	Wight Cons	120	..	10.2	8.5	9.5
214	129	Wilkins'n Match	182	• -3	13.2	7.2	9.8
104	79	Do 10% Conv	£98	..	1000	10.4	..
44	35¼	Wms J. Cardiff	41	..	4.2	10.2	5.4
59	26	Wills G. & Sons	58	..	2.2	3.8	6.0
91½	51	Wilmot Breedon	80½	+2	4.5	7.4	4.3
46	17½	Wilson Bros	46	+1	2.1	4.6	11.2
91	38	Wimpey G	73	-1	0.9	1.3	9.7
46	24	Winn Ind	40	+½	4.0	10.1	8.4
44	29½	Witter T.	39	..	4.4	11.2	7.0
200	92	W'sley Hughes	186	..	10.2	5.5	8.7
30	12	Wood & Sons	28	..	0.9	3.2	5.9
47	30	Wood S. W.	38	-2	5.9	15.4	..
101	63	Wood Hall Tst	91	+1	7.3	8.1	8.4
127	48½	Woodhead J.	96	+2	5.4	5.6	6.2
32	26	W'dh'se Rixson	30½	..	3.3	10.9	8.4
89	49	Woolworth	65½	+1	6.0	9.1	13.3
27	15	Wrighton F.	23	-½	1.7	7.3	..
290	140	Yarrow & Co	265	+15	7.0	2.6	6.7
75	23¼	York Trailer	62	..	3.3	5.3	6.5
60	42	Youghal C'pts	50	-1	7.2	14.5	5.1
54	21	Zetters	49	-1	1.8	3.6	11.7

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
285	175	Akroyd & Sm	236	+2	25.4	10.8	2.5
410	200	Assam Trdng 'B'	410	..	3.5	0.8	4.6
30	17	Boustead	26½	..	2.3	8.6	7.3
25	6	Brit Arrow	20½	..	..	..	..
153	102	Challenge Corp	110	..	7.0	6.4	5.9
66	42	Charterhse Grp	59	..	5.1	8.6	11.4
37½	27¼	C Fin de Suez	£27½	..	..	..	..
348	215	Daily Mail Tst	305	-5	18.2	6.0	19.1
345	210	Do A	297	-5	18.2	6.1	18.6
243	195	Dalgety	222	..	17.7	8.0	7.8
35	13	Dawnay Day	31	-1	1.5	4.9	12.1
23	13	Edin Ind Hldgs	14½	-1	0.2n	1.0	33.0
113	79	Electra Inv	97	..	6.5	6.7	20.7
27	15	Exploration	24	-1	0.8	3.1	10.1
85	27	FC Finance	62	..	2.3	3.7	17.1
31	14	Goode D & M Grp	27½	..	1.2	4.4	..
427	293½	Inchcape	350	• ..	22.7b	6.5	8.1
129	60	Lloyds & Scot	104	..	6.0	5.8	13.7
17	6	Ldn & Euro Grp	13	..	..	..	..
120	61	M&G Grp (Hldgs)	110	-4	5.2	4.8	11.6
94	26	Manson Fin	44	• ..	4.9	11.2	15.5
76	47	Martin R. P.	63	..	9.1	14.5	9.5
95	40	Prop Inv & Fin	90	..	6.1b	6.7	21.2
119	61	Prov Fin Grp	91	-1	6.9	7.6	10.4
138	87	Sime Darby	98	-1	4.2	4.4	8.6
62	37	Smith Bros	56	..	6.8	12.2	11.8
750	631	Tyndall O'seas	677	..	46.4	6.9	..
55	14	Utd Dom Tst	41	..	.. e	..	29.9
117	43½	Wagon Fin	89	..	6.3b	7.0	11.7
79	33	Yule Catto	73½	-½	2.0	2.8	13.8

INSURANCE

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
132	63	Bowring	104	+2	4.2	4.0	..
58	39	Brentnall Beard	45	..	1.9	4.3	13.8
184	112	Britannic	162	+2	12.5	7.7	..
172	102½	Com Union	140	-4	11.6	8.3	..
180	107	Eagle Star	142	-4	9.3	6.5	..
194	114	Equity & Law	166	+2	9.4	5.6	..
284	161	Gen Accident	218	+8	12.6b	5.7	..
294	175	Guardian Royal	228	-4	14.5	6.4	..
300	185	Hambro Life	273	-5	24.1	8.8	..
270	136½	Heath C. E.	250	-5	7.5	3.0	11.5
201	125	Hogg Robinson	167	-4	9.0	5.4	9.3
201	127	Howden A.	152	-2	5.6	3.7	9.4
194	108	Legal & Gen	162	-4	8.0	5.0	..
117	90	Leslie & Godwin	95	+1	6.4	6.7	10.8
150	90	London & Man	124	-2	8.2	6.6	..
150	57	Ldn Utd Inv	140	-1	5.8	4.1	11.7
286	187	Matthews W'son	210	-5	13.9	6.6	9.4
193	100	Minet Hldgs	155	-3	4.9	3.1	12.9
79	43	Moran C.	61	• -1	5.0n	8.2	6.7
292	182	Pearl	244	-4	17.3	7.1	..
322	188	Phoenix	254	-6	14.9	5.9	..
130	100	Prov Life 'A'	125	..	11.8	9.4	..
130	100	Do A Br	127	..	11.8	9.3	..
130	100	Do B	127	..	11.8	9.3	..
130	100	Do B Br	127	..	11.8	9.3	..
180	116	Prudential	155	+2	9.6	6.1	..
162	94	Refuge	134	+2	10.5	7.8	..
490	290	Royal	378	+8	23.6	6.2	..
396	224	Sedg. Forbes	315	-7	14.5	4.6	13.6
111	89	Stenhouse	101	-1	6.1	6.1	7.6
662	385	Sun Alliance	527	+5	30.5	5.8	..
117	65	Sun Life	97	-1	4.7	4.9	..
175	112	Trade Indem'ty	165	..	12.0	7.3	..
310	195	Willis Faber	265	+6	11.9	4.5	22.6

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
142	104	Aberdeen Trust	124	+1	7.1	5.7	24.0
234	166	Alliance Trust	194	..	9.8n	5.0	26.6
49	31½	Amer Trust	38¼	-¼	1.8b	4.8	35.1
100	78	Ang-Amer Secs	89½	-½	4.1	4.9	33.6
52	32	Anglo Int Inv	48	..	4.4	9.1	16.8
137	87	Do Ass	115	-3	..	..	..
44½	31	Anglo Scot	37½	..	2.4	6.5	24.4
132½	92½	Ashdown Inv	110½	• -1	6.1	5.6	25.7
53	35	ABC Regional	51	..	0.8	1.5	32.0
90¼	48	Atlantic Assets	72	-½	0.6	0.8	..
62	40	Atlas Electric	52	..	2.4	4.7	31.0
61¼	39¼	Bankers Inv	52	-1	3.5b	6.7	21.5
56	40	Berry Trust	47½	-2	1.3	2.8	53.2
288½	208½	Border & Sthrn	253½	-1	11.4	4.5	31.2
41½	30	Brit Am & Gen	36	..	2.5	6.9	21.1
71½	49	Brit Assets Tst	61	+½	3.3	5.5	26.1
12	7½	Brit Emp Sec	11	-¼	0.9	8.3	15.7
185	116	Brit Invest	143	h ..	6.8	4.8	32.8
149	102½	Broadstone	132½	-1	7.2	5.5	28.1
96½	63	Brunner	84½	..	5.4	6.4	25.4
76	42	Brycourt Inv	74	..	3.3	4.4	28.4
66	43	CLRP Inv	58½	-1½	2.8	4.9	24.7
280	187	Caledonia Inv	238	..	12.8	5.4	26.3
79½	56	Caledonian Tst	61	..	2.6	4.2	39.9
69½	52	Do B	59	..	..	..	..
124½	91	Capital & Natl	109½	..	6.8	6.2	..
117½	84½	Do B	103½	+1	..	..	..
107½	73	Cardinal 'Dfd'	93½	..	5.1	5.4	..
113½	86½	Carliol Inv	97½	-2	5.7	5.8	25.8
67	46	Cedar Inv	60	-1	3.8	6.3	22.7
59	40	Charter Trust	50½	..	3.3	6.5	22.7
69½	54	Clydesdale Inv	61	+½	2.7	4.4	39.1
65	49	Do B	59	..	..	..	..
11½	8½	Common Mkt	£11	..	20.5g	1.9	..
209½	132½	Cont & Ind	180½	..	9.1	5.0	31.0
126½	102	Crescent Japan	118	..	..	..	..
82	48	Crossfriars	76	..	5.1	6.7	22.1
39½	14½	Cumulus	29½	..	1.2	4.1	38.9
100	80	Delta Inv	80	..	..	..	..
210	132	Derby Tst 'Inc'	202	• -1	20.4	10.1	18.0
170	86	Do Cap	146	-5	..	..	..
135	100	Drayton Com	112	..	6.3	5.6	21.1
146	115	Drayton Cons	125	-1	7.1	5.7	23.6
196	150	Do Premier	165	-2	9.2	5.6	25.7
65	40½	Dundee & Ldn	57	..	3.5	6.1	24.1
168	115	Edin & Dundee	168	h ..	5.3b	3.2	..
96½	65	Edin Amer Ass	89½	..	1.7	1.9	58.0
229	164	Edinburgh Inv	204	-1	9.6b	4.7	35.4
72½	50	Elec & Gen	61	+1	2.2b	3.6	37.9
92½	69½	Eng & Int	80½	..	5.3	6.6	21.6
76	54½	Eng & N York	65	-1½	3.8b	5.8	28.0
283	171¼	Estate Duties	272	-1	11.2	4.1	32.3
93	69	First Scot Am	79	+½	4.3	5.5	31.3
183	117	Foreign & Colnl	132½	+½	4.4	3.3	46.0
131	98	Gt Japan Inv	100	• ..	2.3	2.3	48.3
149½	100	Gen Funds 'Ord'	128½	..	6.3	4.9	30.3
117½	78	Do Conv	100½	..	..	..	..
106	74½	Gen Inv & Tsts	93	..	5.2	5.5	27.2
84	63	Gen Scottish	74	-1	4.6	6.2	24.5
87½	64	Glendevon	74	..	2.6	3.5	32.1
122½	71	Globe Trust	99	..	6.2b	6.3	22.3
76	49	Grange Trust	70	• ..	3.2	4.5	31.0
110	75	Great Northern	93½	• ..	5.9	6.3	23.4
86	61½	Greenfriar	70	• -1	2.2	3.1	38.7
82	27	Gresham Hse	53	..	4.6	8.8	12.4
84½	57	Guardian	71	-1	3.6	5.0	29.7
94	61	Hambros	82½	-½	5.1	6.2	25.3
94	35	Harcros	80	h ..	2.9	3.6	46.0
196½	122	Hill P. Inv	169½	-1	10.8	6.4	24.0
79	42	Hume Hldgs A	74	..	6.4	8.6	18.7
53¼	36½	Indus & General	44¼	..	2.2	4.9	28.7
76	52	Internat Inv	68	..	3.6b	5.2	25.1
122	89½	Invest in Suc	106½	..	4.0b	3.8	32.2
206	162	Inv Tst Corp	180	-1	9.2	5.1	29.1
75	59½	Inv Cap Trst	64	+½	2.5	3.9	38.4
132½	104	Jardine Japan	104	..	1.1	1.0	..
143	104	Jersey Ext	104	-1	..	..	..
90	66	Lake View Inv	77	-1½	3.3	4.3	32.5
101	68	Law Deb Corp	93	-1	6.2	6.6	22.4
111	84	Ldn & Holyrood	99	-1	5.0	5.1	30.7
181	139	Ldn & Montrose	160	-6	8.3	5.2	29.7
108	84	Ldn & Prov Tst	95	..	4.7	4.9	30.6
96	34	Ldn Merch Sec	76½	+½	2.1	2.7	..
94½	31	Do Cap	75½	+½	..	..	..
71	44	Ldn Pru Invest	66	..	4.2b	6.3	27.7
193	125	Ldn Trust	179	-1	12.1b	6.8	23.4
38¼	26	Mercantile Inv	34½	-¼	1.6	4.8	35.6
72½	55	Merchants Trust	63	..	3.8b	6.3	27.4
50	40½	Monks Inv	43	-¼	2.1	4.9	29.5
85	47	Moorgate Inv	80	..	4.6	5.8	24.7
22	11½	New Throg 'Inc'	19¼	..	2.3b	11.8	14.8
123	24	Do Cap	82	+2	..	..	..
94	74½	North Atlantic	79	..	4.1	5.2	27.4
100	71	Northern Amer	84	..	4.3	5.1	29.6
101	64	Northern Sec	99	..	5.0b	5.1	23.1
66	48	Oil & Associated	57	+½	3.0	5.2	27.7
118	88	Pentland	103	..	5.2	5.0	27.0
75	60	Progressive Sec	68	..	4.0	5.8	25.0
123	98	Raeburn	105	• +½	5.6	5.3	25.2
177	108	River & Merc	153	-1	11.5	7.5	19.5
144	85½	River Plate	134	..	8.2	6.1	..
89	69	Romney Trust	74	..	3.8	5.1	30.6
187	104½	Rothschild	158	..	8.5	5.4	23.9
71	44	Safeguard	67	..	5.5	8.1	17.7
88	57½	Scot Amer	76½	..	3.8	5.0	..
80	55½	Scot&Cont'Inv	60	..	1.8	3.0	47.2
131	49	Scot & Merc 'A'	117	..	4.6	3.9	25.7
132	102	Scot Eastern	115½	+1	5.7b	4.9	31.3
39½	25	Scot European	35½	..	2.3b	6.4	25.9
98¼	75	Scot Invest	85½	+½	3.9	4.5	32.0
118½	91½	Scot Mortgage	97	+1½	4.6b	4.7	30.5
149½	112	Scot National	129½	..	5.2	4.2	32.9
100	70	Scot Northern	87	+½	4.2	4.8	29.2
87½	72	Scot United	75	+2	3.0	4.0	40.4
88½	70	Scot Western	74½	+1	3.2	4.2	41.6
86½	64½	Do B	73	+1	..	..	..
197½	143	Sec Alliance	165½	..	8.6	5.1	38.5
78½	61½	Sec Gt Northern	67½	..	2.8	4.2	40.4
79½	58	Do B	64	..	..	..	38.2
174	132	Sterling Trust	151	..	8.0	5.3	27.0
84½	67½	Stockholders	78	-1	3.1	4.0	36.3
104	82	Throg Sec 'Cap'	97	..	..	..	..
73	42½	Throgmtn Trust	65½	+½	6.6	10.1	14.9
164½	125	Trans-Oceanic	146	..	7.6	5.2	25.8
676	565	Tribune Inv	565	..	18.3b	3.2	36.8
87½	48½	Triplevest 'Inc'	62½	..	6.4	10.2	13.9
179	94	Do Cap	129	..	..	..	..
139	93	Trustees Corp	122	..	6.4	5.2	26.5
111	87½	Tyneside Inv	98	h +2	5.7b	5.8	17.8
128	97	Utd Brit Secs	108	..	6.4	5.9	27.1
95	74½	Utd States Deb	80	-1	4.0b	5.8	23.7
190	142	Utd States Gen	168	• +1	9.0	5.4	24.5
104	60½	Viking Res	84	..	1.4	1.6	70.0
194	149	W'bottom Trust	174	• -1	7.0	4.0	36.9
86	63	Witan Inv	71	+½	3.2b	4.5	..
83	51	Do B	66	-1	0.1	0.2	..
171	111	Yeoman Tst	156	-4	10.8b	6.7	22.8
29	17	Yorks & Lancs	27	..	2.1b	7.8	19.8
80	60	Young Co Inv	73	..	5.0b	6.8	21.3

SHIPPING

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
321	215	Brit & Comm	272	..	13.0	4.8	9.3
132	54	Fisher J.	117	..	2.2	1.9	11.5
355	207	Furness Withy	315	-2	11.9	3.8	6.3
305	149	Hunting Gibson	198	-2	16.4	8.3	2.7
46½	24¼	Jacobs J. I.	39½	+½	2.8	7.2	11.6
57¼	33½	Ldn & O'seas Fr	36	+½	5.1	14.2	..
270	215	Manch Liners	255	..	7.6	3.0	30.3
179	123½	Ocean Trans	127	+2	11.8	9.3	3.4
172	104	P & O 'Dfd'	106	+2	9.8	9.1	7.3
158	100	Runciman W.	106	-1	12.6	11.8	7.7

MINES

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
520	370	Anglo Am Coal	450	..	27.0	6.0	..
322	195	Anglo Am Corp	268	..	20.8g	7.8	..
17½	11¼	Ang Am Gold	£15⅞	-⅛	97.2	6.2	..
33½	19	Anglo Am Inv	£30¼	..	303	10.0	..
9½	6¼	Anglo Transvl	£8½	..	86.1	10.2	..
9½	6¼	Do A	£8½	..	86.1	10.2	..
11½	6¼	Asarco	£9¾	..	20.5	2.1	..
397	235	Ayer Hitam	260	..	97.1	37.3	..
58	26	Berali Tin	49	..	6.2	12.6	..
417	249	Blyvoors	305	-1	33.5	11.0	..
46	16	Botswana RST	16	..	..	..	..
98	55	Bracken Mines	76	-2	16.5	21.7	..
127	67	BH South	70	-2	.. e	..	..
10⅝	5¼	Buffelsfontein	£8½	-⅛	94.5	11.0	..
154	108	Charter Cons	127	-2	11.8	9.3	..
220½	136	Cons Gold Fields	187	-2	11.7	6.3	..
311	188	De Beers 'Dfd'	293	..	26.4	9.0	..
328	143	Doornfontein	278	+3	18.7	6.8	..
368	132	Durban Rood	357	..	.. e	..	..
35	9	East Daggs	25	..	..	..	..
735	425	E Driefontein	633	..	48.5	7.7	..
477	277	E Rand Prop	368	..	.. e	..	..
59	29	El Oro M & Ex	56	-1	1.5	2.7	..
154	64	Elsburg Gold	137	-2	5.4	3.9	..
14⅞	8¼	F S Geduld	£13⅞	-⅛	158	11.6	..
570	217	Geevor Tin	470	-2	30.3	6.4	..
17¼	12	Gen Mining	£14¼	..	139	9.4	..
325	185	Gopeng Cons	203	• ..	22.7	8.6	..
141	52	Grootvlei	127	-1	11.9	9.4	..
310	160	Hamersley	170	..	..	..	..
112	77	Hampton Gold	91	-1	2.2	2.5	..
469	235	Harmony	397	+2	33.0	8.5	..
13½	7¼	Hartebeest	£10⅞	+⅛	91.2	8.5	..
15	10⅛	Jo'burg Cons	£12⅞	-⅛	104	8.4	..
382	200	Kinross	333	..	22.4	6.7	..
578	290	Kloof	478	+2	18.7	3.9	..
52	20	Leslie	46	-1	2.0	4.3	..
544	175	Libanon	465	-3	49.7	10.2	..
76	42	Lydenburg Plat	56	-1	1.7	3.0	..
242	123	MIM Hldgs	130	-2	5.7	4.4	..
85	41	MTD (Mangula)	42	..	12.8	30.5	..
410	220	Malayan Tin	290	..	..	..	..
121	46	Marievale Con	85	+2	28.3	33.9	..
198	83	Messina Trans	88	..	19.0	21.5	..
36	10	Metals Explor	13	..	..	..	..
230	125	Middle Wits	155	-5	14.2	9.1	..
184	125	Minorco	135	..	6.9	5.1	..
460	247	Nthgate Explor	247	-13	51.2	20.7	..
46	28	Pahang Cons	45	..	3.8	8.3	..
555	345	Peko Wallsend	425	-11	..	..	..
10¼	6⅛	Pres Brand	£8⅞	-⅛	85.8	9.7	..
7⅝	4⅝	Pres Steyn	£6⅞	-⅛	13.2	1.9	..
160	80	Rand Mine Prop	125	..	8.9	7.1	..
34½	19	Randfontein	£32⅞	-⅛	221	6.8	..
246	169	Rio Tinto Zinc	172	+3	12.9b	7.5	..
165	52	Roan Cons 'B'	68	..	..	..	..
96	80	Rustenburg	88	..	..	..	..
90	35	Saint Piran	54	..	3.0	5.6	..
12⅛	6⅞	St Helena	£7⅞	..	75.9	9.7	..
500	370	Selection Tst	384	-4	25.3	6.6	..
231	118	Sentrust	135	-1	19.0	10.3	..
97	29	SA Land	69	-1	.. e	..	..
78	55	South Crofty	58	..	6.3	10.8	..
510	235	Southvaal	482	+6	13.1	2.7	..
305	150	Sthn Malayan	250	-2	18.2	7.3	..
160	57	Sungei Besi	145	-1	..	..	..
164	116	Tang Cons	134	..	11.0	8.2	..
103	42	Tanjong Tin	100	• ..	10.2	10.2	..
260	207¼	Tharsis Sulph	250	..	4.0	1.6	..
12⅝	9⅛	Transvaal Cons	£12	..	61.4	5.1	..
200	93	Tronoh Mines	160	..	7.0	4.4	..
230	117	UC Invest	222	..	20.1	9.0	..
294	165	Union Corp	270	• +2	23.8	8.8	..
14⅞	8	Vaal Reefs	£11⅞	..	77.0	6.5	..
288	70	Venterspost	259	-1	71.5	27.6	..
42	27	Wankie Colliery	38	-1	7.0	18.4	..
253	118	Welkom	227	+6	23.1	10.2	..
22	13¼	W Driefontein	£17⅞	-⅛	174	9.8	..
209	113	W Rand Cons	142	-8	8.2	5.8	..
242	110	Western Areas	217	-4	8.2	3.5	..
8⅞	5⅛	Western Deep	£6⅞	+⅛	51.3	7.8	..
17	10¼	Western Hldgs	£15½	..	185	11.9	..
184	84	Western Mining	88	..	3.8	4.3	..
671	380	Winkelhaak	631	-16	56.7	9.0	..
23½	10½	Zambia Copper	10½	..	..	..	..

OIL

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
68	44	Ampol Pet	61	..	3.4	5.6	14.9
120	47	Attock	112	f ..	6.5	5.8	25.7
186	128	Brit Borneo	152	..	9.3	6.1	67.9
960	780	BP	780	+14	33.5	4.3	27.8
83	41	Burmah Oil	53	..	.. e	..	..
68½	24	Century Oils	58½	..	3.7	7.3	3.8
34½	18½	Charterhall	25½	..	..	..	66.4
16¼	10	C F Petroles	£12¼	-¼	156	12.2	3.1
44	24	KCA Int	31	..	0.2	0.5	..
195	162	Lasmo	170	-2	..	..	..
415	265	Do Ops	360	-5	..	..	..
109½	84½	Do 14% Ln	£100½	..	1400	13.9	..
322	77	Oil Exploration	218	+2	2.9	1.3	35.6
22½	8	Premier Cons	16½	+½	..	..	..
23⅝	14¼	Ranger Oil	£16½	-¼	..	..	..
3¼	1½	Reynolds Div	1½	..	..	..	..
30⅝	35½	Royal Dutch	£38⅝	-½	147	3.9	6.7
633	456	Shell Trans	493	+6	27.8	4.8	6.0
202	104	Tricentrol	148	-1	1.7	1.2	21.3
266	124	Ultramar	224	+2	..	..	10.6
156	84	Do 7% Cnv	130	-2	10.6	8.2	..

PROPERTY

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
60¼	29¼	Allied Ldn	48	..	2.8	5.6	10.5
230	127	Allnatt Ldn	215	+1	5.9	2.8	29.1
242	114	Apex Props	225	..	5.3	2.3	36.8
18½	11	Aquis Secs	16	+½	0.9	5.6	19.8
101	46½	Beaumont Prop	85	..	5.8	6.8	10.3
57	23½	Bellway Hldgs	50	..	4.0	8.0	..
127	59	Berkeley Hmbro	97	+2	4.0	4.1	..
188	130	Bilton Percy	170	-4	9.4	5.5	21.3
183	116	Do Accum	170	-1	0.3	0.2	..
234	118	Bradford Prop	224	+4	9.8	4.4	9.5
47½	22	British Land	34½	+½	.. e	..	..
118	56½	Brixton Estate	104	+2	2.9b	2.7	32.9
51	10	Cap & Counties	48	+1½	1.5b	3.2	..
320	141	Chesterfield	293	+3	5.5	1.9	42.8
14½	6½	Chown Secs	11	..	..	..	..
270	145	Churchbury Est	255	-5	6.6	2.6	36.0
64	37½	City Offices	56	..	2.5	4.4	34.5
172	114	Corn Exchange	162	..	3.0	1.9	28.1
27½	17	Country & New T	24½	..	1.0	4.0	..
91	35	County & Dist	81	..	1.2	1.5	39.9
89	32½	Daejan Hldgs	66½	+½	4.5	6.7	..
51½	34	Eng Prop	39	+½	3.5	8.9	13.6
20½	11	Estates & Gen	19	+½	1.2	6.4	17.6
97	35	Estates Prop	88	+1	1.5	1.8	33.9
100	32	Evans of Leeds	80	..	2.0	2.5	29.0
330	200	Gt Portland	310	+2	6.0	1.9	56.5
87	53	Guildhall	78	-2	3.7	4.7	18.0
595	310	Hammerson 'A'	570	..	7.7	1.3	97.1
260	152	Haslemere Ests	224	..	4.6	1.9	37.6
231	142	Land Secs	216	+4	7.3	3.4	63.5
56	32½	Law Land	46	+½	1.5b	3.3	80.7
98	48½	Ldn & Prov Sh	80	..	1.1	1.4	41.7
74	40	Ldn Shop	62	+1	4.5	7.3	48.3
132	89	Lynton Hldgs	126	-1	3.6	2.8	21.8
134	46	MEPC	122	+2	2.6	2.1	38.1
23	8½	Marler Estates	21	..	..	..	..
38	15	Midhurst Whites	33½	-½	..	..	..
122	46	Mucklow A & J.	113	..	3.4	3.0	25.7
185	106	Municipal	165	+5	7.0	4.3	9.3
83	28	Peachey Prop	72½	+1	1.5	2.1	..
315	180	Prop & Rever	300	..	7.3	2.4	42.8
315	178	Do A	300	..	7.1	2.4	42.8
347	216	Prop Hldgs	318	+3	9.9	3.1	45.5
158	44	Prop Sec	136	• +1	3.1	2.3	..
6¼	2	Raglan Prop	5¼	..	..	..	..
85	31	Regional	80	..	1.0	1.3	..
77	30	Do A	63½	+1	1.0	1.6	..
118	29	Rush & Tompkins	106	+1	3.9	3.7	17.8
118	68¼	Scot Met Props	102	+1	2.9	2.8	41.5
129	77	Slough Ests	116	+1	3.4	3.0	37.5
268	158	Stock Conv	244	+2	3.0n	1.2	33.8
228	90	Sunley B.	200	..	6.1	3.0	..
17	5	Town & City	14½	+½	0.0	0.1	..
97	41	Trafford Park	85	..	5.5	6.5	16.8
24	10½	UK Props	20½	..	.. e	..	18.6
20	7¼	Webb J.	18	-½	0.7	4.1	17.1
19	10½	W'mster & C'ty	16½	+½	.. e	..	..

RUBBER

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
92	34	Anglo-Indonesia	91½	-½	3.9	4.2	..
37½	18	Bradwall FMS	37½	..	1.9	5.1	..
197	82	Castlefield	183	-1	5.0	2.7	..
58	28	Chersonese	54	..	3.0	5.6	..
108	74½	Cons Plant	103	..	12.0	11.7	..
56	13	Doranakande	56	..	2.2n	3.9	..
57	27½	Gadek Malaysia	51½	..	1.0	1.9	..
12	5½	Grand Central	12	+1¼	0.8	6.9	..
250	156	Guthrie Corp	218	..	18.2	8.3	..
76½	48	Harrisons Malay	74	..	4.6	6.2	..
65	36½	Highlds & Low	65½	..	4.7	7.1	..
145	67	Hongkong	145	..	8.4	5.8	..
210	125	Killinghall	210	..	17.5	8.3	..
34½	22	Kulim Malaysia	33½	..	2.1	6.2	..
128	44	Ldn Sumatra	113	h ..	3.1	2.7	..
58	22½	Majedie	54	..	1.0	1.9	..
33½	10½	Malayalam	30½	h ..	1.7	5.7	..
33	12½	Muar River	32½	..	0.7	2.0	..
66½	34	Plant Hldgs	61½	+½	3.3	5.4	..
23½	10½	Sungei Krian	£23¼	+¼	76.9	3.3	..

TEA

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
390	147	Assam Frontier	290	-5	24.6	8.5	..
116	52	Assam Inv	114	..	10.6	9.3	..
240	95	Camellia Inv	210	-13	2.8	1.3	..
142	22	Deundi	142	h +2	4.9	3.5	..
250	123	Jokai	240	+12	18.5n	7.7	..
245	120	McLeod Russel	227	-3	15.2	6.7	..
417	174	Moran	390	..	5.4	1.4	..
95	15	Surmah Valley	95	..	10.0	10.5	..
203	102	Warren Plant	187	..	20.0b	10.7	..

MISCELLANEOUS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
10⅛	7⅞	Algoma Cen Rly	£9½	-⅛	26.0	2.7	15.3
71	40	Calcutta Elec	69	+1	13.0	18.8	..
52½	42	E Surr Wtr 4.9%	£52½	..	490	9.3	..
38¼	31½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	38½	..	530	13.8	..
64	47	Gt Nthn Tele	£51	-1	193	3.8	11.4
450	342	Imp Cont Gas	350	+2	14.2	4.1	14.3
38	32	Mid Kent Wtr	£38	..	500	13.2	..
92	46	Milford Docks	78	..	4.1	5.3	8.5
278	140	Nigerian Elec	268	..	17.2	6.4	..
38½	31½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£38½	..	538	14.0	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The Times Share Indices for 07.02.78 (base date June 2, 1964 original base date June 2, 1950):—

	Index No Latest	Div. Yield %	Earnings Yield %	Index No. Previous
The Times Industrial Share Index	195.62	6.64	12.41	192.81
Largest Coys.	187.29	6.47	11.82	184.07
Smaller Coys.	190.23	7.21	14.30	187.46
Capital Goods	225.51	6.76	14.12	224.67
Consumer Goods	211.44	6.97	11.94	208.68
Store Shares	167.96	6.23	7.98	165.36
Largest financial shares	216.16	5.81	—	212.74
Largest financial and industrial shares	200.88	6.34	—	197.63
Commodity shares	200.70	5.95	12.29	200.66
Gold Mining shares	280.18	8.96	17.88	281.75
Industrial debenture stocks	94.27	6.29*	—	94.24
Industrial preference stocks	63.32	11.06*	—	63.33
3½% War Loan	35¼	10.09*	—	35½

A record of The Times Industrial Share Indices is given below:—

	High	Low
All-time	222.98 (14.09.77)	60.18 (12.12.74)
1978	208.15 (06.01.78)	192.51 (06.02.78)
1977	222.98 (14.09.77)	131.28 (12.01.77)
1976	171.86 (06.05.76)	115.63 (27.10.76)
1975	154.92 (19.11.75)	61.42 (06.01.75)
1974	136.18 (25.03.74)	60.18 (12.12.74)
1973	189.33 (12.01.73)	120.99 (14.12.73)

* Flat interest yield.

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Contact: Miss Angela Moriarty 01-235 9984

We have a variety of well-paid Secretarial Posts in the City and West End. To discuss these, or any other queries you may have, please arrange a personal interview with one of our consultants by phoning 01-235 9984.

Late night opening 6.45 pm every Thursday. Telephone Mrs Dorothy Allison (Manager) on 01-235 9984 for an appointment at

4-5 Grosvenor Place, Hyde Park Corner, SW1

Applications are welcome from both men and women.

P.A. AD AGENCY

£4,500-£5,000

A rare opportunity for a top flight P.A. Secretary with good skills, poise and presence to help run this established ad agency. You'll be involved with every aspect of agency management and client service and will need the ability to take decisions in your boss's absence. Shorthand typing skills are of secondary importance in terms of your involvement but will need to be competent. He's a delightful person to work with and this will be a most enjoyable and challenging job.

Call Pippa at

adventure
629 5747
63 South Molton St., W.1

USE YOUR FRENCH

£4,300

while working for the delightful but meticulous Senior Partner of large City Stockbrokers. First class secretarial skills required together with fluent commercial French in order to deal with correspondence, clients and telephone conversations, particularly in your boss's absence. If you have been struggling to prevent your French going rusty now is your chance to really use it! Please ring Bridget Obrien

SENIOR SECRETARIES
Recruitment Consultants
3/6 Trump Street EC2V 8DA
01-606 1611

Secretary To Managing Director

West Country up to £4,500

An opportunity for a talented and experienced Secretary to work at the Head Office of a major company situated in a delightful rural area close to the Cotswolds.

If you have had experience of Secretarial/PA work at executive level you will know the sort of qualifications required but in particular our client is looking for a mature person with impeccable shorthand and typing, diplomacy, tact and the ability to cope with a variety of different situations. A sense of humour would help.

In addition to an excellent salary the company offers a wide range of fringe benefits including assistance with relocation expenses where appropriate. The position is open to both men and women.

Please write with full details of education and career to date to Position Number AHS 1111 Austin Knight Ltd., Brunswick House, Upper York Street, Bristol BS2 8QB. Applications are forwarded to the client concerned, therefore companies in which you are not interested should be listed in a covering letter *to the Position Number Supervisor.*

AK ADVERTISING

Personnel Assistant

A newly created post within a recently established department directly supporting the Personnel Manager in all aspects of General Personnel and requiring a significant involvement in research projects.

You may well have started out as an assistant or secretary and progressed into many aspects of personnel including administration and recruitment.

The successful person will respond to this new and demanding role which will test his/her abilities to the full. Equally, this will be reflected in the particularly attractive salary plus benefits package.

AFIA *underwrites in over 80 countries worldwide* and is the largest U.S. insurance association (non-life). The London central office is responsible for U.K., Eire and the Scandinavian countries, although personnel involvement is often worldwide.

Replies to F. D. Campbell, Personnel Manager, AFIA Worldwide Insurance, Chesterfield House, 26-28 Fenchurch Street, London EC3M 3DH. Telephone 01-626 8744.

SECRETARY/ PERSONAL ASSISTANT

SALARY £3,799/£4,381

Required by the secretary of the standing conference of national and university libraries at its London base. Good typing/shorthand and audio essential. Ability to draft letters and minutes an advantage. Some general clerical duties. Attendance at occasional residential meetings outside London a necessary requirement. The appointment which is concerned with the promotion of work of national and university libraries has considerable scope for initiative and responsibility.

Applications by 20th February giving full details of age, education, qualifications and experience should be sent to The Secretary, SCONUL, The Library School of Oriental and African Studies, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HP, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT/ SECRETARY

to company Chairman

c. £5,000+ p.a.

Bastable Personnel Services are seeking, on behalf of a client, an efficient, confidential person to act as Personal Assistant/Secretary to the Chairman of one of the country's top companies. Qualifications for this position include the ability to anticipate the Chairman's requirements, to plan in advance, to work totally without supervision, to make all travel arrangements, and to take neat accurate minutes at Board level.

Applicants, aged 27–, (male or female) must also be willing to accept considerable responsibility and to become totally involved *in the company's operations. A knowledge of languages, particularly* French, would be an added advantage.

In addition to a salary of c. £5,000– p.a., the successful applicant can expect genuine appreciation from our client, whose prestigious offices are ideally located in the City of London. Additional benefits include sports and social facilities, free life assurance, contributory pension scheme, etc.

Please telephone Elizabeth Cargill on 01-408 1818 TODAY, to arrange an immediate interview.

BASTABLE PERSONNEL SERVICES LTD.,
18 Dering Street, London, W.1.

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Is a unique Group of Companies (currently employing 50 people with an average age of 26) dealing with the complete spectrum of the businessman's needs—by way of booking hotel accommodation, locating interesting conference venues, organising travel and creating exciting showbiz/sporting packages for use as incentives. EXP-O-TEL was founded in 1971—and today has an annual turnover in excess of £10m. Our clients comprise virtually every top company in the U.K. We got where we are by virtue of the people we employ.

Within the Group we have several vacancies—all of which demand the highest calibre people, who should be aged 20-30 with a very good telephone manner and clear speaking voice, be capable of working on their own initiative, love being pressurised, possess a great deal of common-sense and be loyal and conscientious! We need about 5 people, who *in addition to these qualities*, also possess at least one of the following qualifications:

(1) Reservations experience in a large hotel;
or (2) Travel agency experience combined with basic secretarial skills;
or (3) Comprehensive general knowledge of sporting/showbiz life, coupled with sound secretarial skills;
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SALARIES ranging from £3,500 to £4,500 per annum + free private health insurance + annual profits-related bonus.
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Telephone today: Theresa Radley—01-568 8346
EXP-O-TEL GROUP OF COMPANIES
Strand House, GL West Road, Brentford, Middlesex.

Only the creme de la creme need apply—tout de suite!

Reed Executive Secretaries

Consultants for Executive & Secretarial Staff

P.A. Secretary to £4,700
Victoria

Our client's charming, occasionally explosive Managing Director needs an experienced, well groomed organiser to arrange and ensure the smooth running of his busy schedule and deal with his many overseas visitors. Work will be confidential and require excellent presentation. (ref: A.117)

P.A. Secretary c. £4,000
E.C.2 +non contrib. pension

Work to a high degree on your own initiative with the Company Secretary of this expanding company. Although Audio and shorthand skills are required, the majority of work will include the responsibility of maintaining personnel files, salary administration and liaising with clients and banks. (ref: A.118)

55 St Martins Lane, London WC2N 4EA Tel 01-240 3331

THE PRESIDENT'S SUITE—£4,500

A challenging demanding Executive Secretarial position assisting the distinguished President of a major British Corporation. Much of his time is dedicated to charitable activities and some of your priorities will involve the organisation of functions and social engagements in this regard. You'll also assist with personal matters and be in charge of office administration. This top post requires excellent all round secretarial ability and experience. Generous benefits include discounts on hotels and a wide range of products. 30p L.Vs., 4 weeks holiday, loan facilities, pension and a salary *review in 6 months.* Please call Judy Knapp on 734 0011.

DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS
Executive Secretarial Division
225 Regent Street, W.1

SALES ADMINISTRATOR

OFFICE MANAGER

Fine Art Publishers of limited edition graphics and books with world-wide distribution, require organised and skilled man/woman capable of *running sales administration* with the assistance of sales secretary and receptionist. Must be able to assist in planning of trips for 2 European Salesmen, therefore languages an asset. Attractive offices in Portobello Road. Salary circa £4,500. Telephone Tamie Sweet, Sales Director, Petersburgh Press, 01-229 8791.

PRIVILEGED POSITION

£4,300+

and this time it really is! *Have you the charm, poise,* and personality that this position truly demands? As Secretary P.A. to a Director of an international company in N.W. London your experience at senior management level will be amply rewarded with luxurious offices and generous discounts! Age 28-40.

OUT OF TOWN DIVISION

SENIOR SECRETARIES
Recruitment Consultants
173 New Bond Street W1Y 9PB
01-499 0092: 01-493 5907

FILM FUN

£3,800-£4,000

This is an unusual and very exciting lab that requires a Sec/P.A with a little audio and s/h plus, incredible resourcefulness, to assist the young marketing director of this world famous film co. It needs a smart, career-minded, mature, polished person, who can travel, organise and take responsibility.

Please call Linnette Boniface

71, New Bond Street, London W.1
01-493 6456
adpower randstad
Staff Consultants

P.A. FOR CHAIRMAN

c. £4,500

Initiative, tact and a lively sense of humour are required for this important and rewarding job, at the head office of a national company. A capable, experienced secretary is needed with good shorthand and typing and the ability to communicate with people at all levels. Charm and personality are also required as the job involves attending functions and the entertainment of clients. Age preferred 25–35.

BERNADETTE OF BOND STREET
Recruitment Consultants
No 55, next door to Fenwicks
01-629 3669 01-629 7563

BUILDING DESIGN PARTNERSHIP
16 GRESSE STREET, LONDON W1P 2DA

Architects Secretary

We are looking for a competent lively Secretary who would like to join our happy and friendly W.1 office where you can use your skills and initiative in return for an excellent salary and conditions. **Please send written applications giving full particulars to Mr. Howarth at the above address.**

PERSONNEL OFFICER

c. £6,000

Our client is a leading merchant bank based in the City *providing a wide and international range of services.*

Due to internal promotion an opportunity exists for an "all-rounder" to join the personnel team. As one of two personnel officers reporting to the Personnel Manager, your main areas of responsibility will be recruitment to middle management level, utilisation and development of staff resource, employee relations and staff welfare.

Ideally you will be of graduate calibre and have three years' experience in a professional and established personnel department, preferably in a financially orientated world. You should be a self-starter with a practical approach and the ability to perform well as part of a team. Aged 28-40.

Excellent company benefits including mortgage facilities. Please telephone or send c.v. to Mary Battams at:

Career plan
(Consultants)
17 Air Street, W.1
01-734 4284

BILINGUAL SEC./P.A.—W.1
c £3,800 NEG. + MANY BENEFITS

Director of International Co. requires a secretary with fluent Portuguese/Spanish as he deals a lot with Brazil. Must have excellent English too! Sh./Typing essential. An interest in current affairs an advantage. Age 25+. Ref. 1.

BILINGUAL SEC.—ITALY

Would you like to be based in Genoa. Requirements for this position are: fluent French, shorthand (English and French—typing, good education, immaculate grooming, pleasant personality plus an air of confidence. Italian only required for personal use. Position available March. Ref. 2.

BILINGUAL SEC./P.A.—E.C.4
£4-£5,000 plus BENEFITS

We have been asked to find a mature person with banking plus director level experience to work for a Senior Executive *in the banking field. Must have* fluent German (French also helpful), good shorthand and typing. Good education (degree if poss.). Must be very well groomed. Age 30+. Ref. 3.

BILINGUAL SEC./P.A.—E.C.1
£3,750 + NEG.

Chief Executive of French owned firm needs an efficient Sec./P.A. with *fluent* French. Good appearance essential. Sh./Typing necessary. Age: 28-35ish. Ref. 4.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES LTD.
73 New Bond Street, W1
01-629 7388/8633
(Employment Agency)

PARTNER'S SECRETARY

(23+)

International professional firm situated next to London Bridge Station have an immediate vacancy for a Secretary to work *for a busy partner. The successful applicant should have a* good educational background and excellent secretarial skills including shorthand. Experience of working at senior level is essential.

In return we offer excellent working conditions including regular salary reviews, bar and subsidized restaurant, contributory pen*sion scheme, swimming pool and squash court on premises* and Christmas bonus.

For further details please telephone Irene Bryant on 407 8989, extn. 3294.

NOT A NINE-TO-FIVER

£5,500+

Chairman of a substantial investment holding company with offices in S.W.1 with interests in the U.K. and North America requires a workaholic Secretary/P.A. Applicants must have a good educational background and at least five years top level secretarial experience, preferably in the financial world.

You will be entirely responsible for the smooth running of the office, secretarial duties (with the aid of a junior secretary) and generally co-ordinating his various business enterprises and charitable interests. The office is a hive of activity, particularly when he is in the U.K., and needs *someone who is methodical,* diplomatic and super efficient. Aged 28-35.

Career plan
(Consultants)
17 Air Street, W.1.
01-734 4284

£3,800
ADVERTISING SEC/P.A.

This is a really interesting career job, assisting the Vice-Chairman and new business director of a swish London ad. agency. It involves a lot of client contact and new business pitches, so you'll need to be cool headed and very polished.

Please call Adrianne Simpson on 493 6456
71, New Bond Street, London W.1
01-493 6456
adpower randstad
Staff Consultants

£4,500
KNIGHTSBRIDGE

Our client, an International Finance and Investment Company, is looking for a ten Secretary P.A. to work for a Senior Executive. You must be fluent in French, *both spoken and written,* and have excellent secretarial skills (English mother tongue), discretion and tact a must. Free to travel to the continent. Superb offices and perks. Age 25/30.

SENIOR SECRETARIES
Recruitment Consultants
173 New Bond Street W1Y 9PB
01-499 0092: 01-493 5907

BILINGUAL BRAINY AND BORED?

GERMAN, FRENCH, PORTUGUESE OR ITALIAN

The Golden Square mile offers demanding work, stimulating colleagues, excellent salaries and exceptional fringe benefits. Qualified Secretary/Linguists are currently being sought for several interesting posts at junior and senior level, at salaries ranging from £3,000 to at least £4,500, plus bonuses.

MULTILINGUAL SERVICES
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01-836 3794/5

HARLEY STREET EYE SPECIALIST

Seeks a (near!) perfect secretary who has a cheerful personality and style.

Exceptional salary for exceptional person.

Please telephone
01-637 7871

£3,750+ ALLOWANCE

You'll be Sec./P.A. to the M.D. of a blue chip ad. agency. Projects include a special research that involves out and about work, secretarial recruitment and new business presentation. 4 weeks' hols. + £150 of perks.

Please telephone Maggie Bowen on 493 6456
71, New Bond Street, London W.1
01-493 6456
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PA/SECRETARY

£4,500

Rusty Shorthand

Are you bored? Join this small City-based Canadian company as administrative P.A. to the M.D. Become completely involved, deal with clients at home and overseas, and learn to cope with statistics as they come in. If you have a mature flexible attitude and a liking for figures

Ring now, Gillian Wellington, 734 4153.

NINE ELEVEN PERSONNEL (AGENCY)

PA/Secretary

For Senior Partner in small, friendly legal office in Piccadilly. Legal experience essential. Salary from £4,000 according to experience with excellent prospects. Principally commercial and High Court work. Capable of dealing with clients. Audio and occasional shorthand. Knowledge of Scottish affairs helpful. 4 weeks holiday plus week at Christmas/New Year.

Ring Mr Alan Wilson on 01-734 2616.

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY GENERATING BOARD

Private Secretary to Director-General

Up to c.£4250

Following internal promotion, a vacancy has arisen for the post of Private Secretary to the Director-General of the Transmission Development and Construction Division in Guildford.

This is a senior secretarial appointment and requires the personality to deal with high level contacts and calls for initiative and discretion.

Salary will be within the range of £2880 to £3755 plus £312 per annum, plus supplement of up to £208 per annum. An increase under Stage 3 is currently under consideration.

Applications giving details of age, qualifications, experience, present position and salary should be sent to the Manager Personnel and Administration, at the address below, to arrive not later than 24th February 1978.

BURYMEAD HOUSE, PORTSMOUTH ROAD, GUILDFORD, SURREY GU2 5BN. TEL: 69951 ext. 289.

EXECUTIVE P.A.

£3,900 PLUS

Its 90% administrative—and you'll be assisting the brilliant, creative young Director of Advertising and Marketing of one of the world's TOP FIFTY companies. Join in the development of top confidential projects taking an active and meaningful part in seeing them through. Personnel and client liaison widen the scope of this fabulous job even further. Top company benefits and beautiful offices. If you have senior secretarial experience please call Jay Mealby for further details on 222 6871. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS.

MUSIC COMPANY

W.C.2

Busy entertainments promotions office is looking for an enthusiastic, hard working, self-motivated Secretary to assist overloaded Promotions Director and Advertising Manager. Good shorthand and typing are essential. Salary circa £3,500. Please phone Rob on 836 7265 for interview.

MD's SECRETARY

£4,000 p.a.

If you would like a chance to use your French and Spanish and enjoy a lot of job involvement and responsibility, there is just the job for you working for the Joint M.D. of the Aviation Division of a City based Insurance Company. Good secretarial skills essential.

629 4835

Crone Corkill
Personnel Consultants

FRENCH SPEAKING P.A. ABLE TO TRAVEL

NEG. FROM £3,800

Interesting and varied role for an experienced Secretary, working with the senior partner at organisation, W.1.P. liaison, etc. Endless variety including some Own office and lots of client contact. Miss Gibbs, CHALLONERS, 193 Victoria St., S.W.1. 834 8457 9030 (Employment Agency).

GET INVOLVED IN DEMANDING ROLE AT UP TO £4,000

Ideal for an experienced, quick & capable Secretary seeking more action & responsibility. Working with Finance Director at major firm of Shipbrokers, helping with lunch & conference organisation, W.1.P. liaison, etc. Endless variety including some Own office and lots of client contact. Miss Gibbs, CHALLONERS, 193 Victoria St., S.W.1. 834 8457 9030 (Employment Agency).

JOIN BUSY DIRECTOR AT TOP BRITISH FIRM

£4,000

He is responsible for all overseas operations and needs a very experienced Secretary with a cheerful personality, good phone manner and the ability to work quickly and calmly under pressure. Wide range of generous benefits.
Ring Miss Gaisley, 01-828 3845 or:
CHALLONERS,
193 Victoria St., W.1
Employment Agency

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Self motivated and sales orientated person, agency experience preferred for small, busy W.1 *employment agency.* Pleasant atmosphere. Basic salary plus commission will provide earnings beyond £3,000 and good prospects.

MERROW AGENCY
635 1487

£4,500

Prestige position for P.A./Sec. 30+, for Chairman world-wide Company, N.W.10. Busy but not pressured. Exceedingly good working conditions. Phone:

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-Managerial-Administrative-Secretarial-Personal Assistants-

CJA RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
35 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1NH
Tel: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576
Telex No. 887374

A challenging and demanding appointment—scope to advance to a more senior position.

PERSONNEL MANAGER—RETAILING

NTRAL LONDON **£6,000-£7,500**

EXPANDING DEPARTMENT STORE ORGANISATION

client, an expanding group with sales in excess of £40 million, requries a Personnel Manager, for its fashion-d department store in Central London. Applications are invited from men and women aged 30-40 who have ired at least four years' experience in retailing, two of which must have been in a senior managerial or personnel The successful candidate will be responsible to the Managing Director for the improvement and utilisation of resources, for recruitment and training, and for all other aspects of professional personnel work. The main ties required for the job are a strong, diplomatic personality and a genuine ability to manage. The initial salary gotiable. £6,000-£7,500 + attractive pension scheme, free life assurance and good store discount. Applications rict confidence under reference PMR 3832/TT to the Managing Director:

CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON ASSOCIATES (MANAGEMENT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS) LIMITED
EW BROAD STREET, LONDON EC2M 1NH. TELEPHONE: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576. TELEX: 887374

SECRETARY
TO MANAGING DIRECTOR

Mitcham, Surreyy

to recent promotions, a new appointment has for a first class Secretary to the Managing or of our largest subsidiary company based in am, Surrey.

successful candidate, in the 25-35 age group, ave a high standard of education, preferably level, and first class secretarial skills. Previous ence of working at director level is desirable.

excellent salary is offered and staff benefits e free Company transport from various local p points, Sports and Social Club and subsidised ria. Spacious office accommodation and above-e working environment.

giving brief details of your background and ence to Mrs Frances Pedel, SGB Group Limited, llow Lane, Mitcham, Surrey. Telephone 01-640 extension 3226.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES

British, multi-national company moving w offices in Victoria require two experi-d Secretaries to work for their Directors.

perb working conditions, excellent , 9 a.m.-5 p.m., 4 weeks holidays p.a. ee lunches.

ou possess first class secretarial skills, elf-motivated and enjoy working at or level, please telephone:

Mrs. Whelan 01-493 0254

Secretary/pa
from £3,550

to work for a Senior Manager in the Finance Department of Watney Mann & Truman Brewers. This is a senior, responsible post and is located in a luxurious new office block 10 minutes' walk from Liverpool Street Station, Broad Street Station, Liverpool Street tube and Aldgate East tube.

Candidates, with a mature personality, should have good shorthand, audio and typing skills. Knowledge of accounting and legal terminology and the ability to understand and interpret financial statistical statements would be advantageous.

Excellent prospects and superb working conditions and benefits.

For an application form please write to or ring the Personnel Department, Watney Mann & Truman Brewers Ltd., 91 Brick Lane, London E1 (QN. Tel. 01-377 0020 extn. 183.

WATNEY MANN & TRUMAN BREWERS

Personal Secretary to General Manager

A large International Bank require a top-level Personal Secretary for the General Manager based at their modern Offices in the City of London. A mature person with first class secretarial skills including shorthand is needed and previous comparable experience at senior Management level essential.

Salary negotiable around £5,500 with generous fringe benefits.

Please reply in writing with full details to **Box 0761 K, The Times.**

SECRETARY
TO AREA MANAGER

Good shorthand and typing speeds, previous experience essential. Required to work on own initiative and supervise small office.

Hours 9-5 Monday-Friday. 4 weeks' holiday. £3,460 p.a. on rising scale to £4,200 p.a. plus cost of living increases.

Luncheon allowance. Modern office, near Oxford Circus Tube.

Distributive Industry Training Board. Tel: 01-734 2114.

Secretary/PA

To work for the Senior Partner in firm of Consulting Engineers. Interesting and demanding position requiring personality, confidence and tact as well as first class shorthand and typing—IBM Executive. Must have previous experience in senior position, but unflappable under pressure and able to hol dthe fort during partner's absences overseas. Age group 28 to 35. Salary negotiable around £4,300. L.Vs. Pension scheme.

Please write giving full details of experince etc. to Mr D. McDougall, Peter Fraenkel & Partners, 39 Victoria St., London SW1H 0EE.

PARTNERSHIP SECRETARY/ OFFICE MANAGER

for Architects W.1

We require a lively and efficient person to take on the running of this small, very active Award winning architectural practice.

The successful applicant (male/female) must have good shorthand and typing, be used to small scale management and be able to deal with simple bookkeeping and billing.

Salary £4,000-£4,500 depending on experience and qualifications.

Ring Sarah Radcliffe on 01-487 2641

AMERICAN BASED
PLUS 50% INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL!

Outstanding P.A./Sec. with fluent French working for president of company, affiliated to Oil Industry. Attractive personality, entertaining clients of many nationalities. Varied job. Age 28/32. Salary $10,000.

Tel. Mrs. Byzantine
01-222 5091
NORMA SKEMP
PERSONNEL SERVICES LTD.,
14 Broadway, London, SW1

SENIOR SECRETARY

REQUIRED

We are a small, friendly German company near Piccadilly Circus and one of our Directors and our Company Secretary are looking for a capable Secretary, 24 plus, with a knowledge of German.

If you think you are worth a good salary (£3,800), are intelligent, mature, have a liking for admin., are able to work on your own, please contact Mrs. Joan Scott on 01-930 4504.

STEEL AND METAL PRODUCTS CO. LTD.

Social Research Institute

needs brilliant, dedicated, never-tiring, typist to form part of a team (not a pool) occupied on questionnaire and report preparation. Pressures are impossible, but the atmosphere is great. The people are nice and the pay is the very tops.

Apply in confidence to: Co-Directors, Social and Community Planning Research, 16 Duncan Terrace, London N.1.

Chappell

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY/PA

Excellent opportunity for an intelligent, able and experienced P.A./Secretary (aged 23+) to work for young director of large international music publishing company with offices in Bond Street.

The right person will become a member of a team often working under pressure and in addition to normal secretarial responsibilities the job will include dealing with people at all levels. Even disposition and a sense of humour is a must.

Excellent shorthand/typing speeds are of the utmost importance. Fluent French and/or German is essential. The job offers a good salary, L.V.s, 4 weeks' holiday and all the usual fringe benefits of a large organisation.

Please write in confidence stating age, qualifications, career to date and current salary to:

MISS BETTY SMITH,
CHAPPELL & CO. LIMITED,
50/70 Roden Street,
Ilford, Essex.
Tel. 01-478 6922

A modern Mayfair office of a steel producing company offers an interesting and varied opportunity to a

Qualified Secretary

Accurate shorthand and typing and an interest in figure work would be required. Knowledge of Greek language an advantage but not essential.

Please address your cv and state salary expected to

Box 0782 K, The Times.

£3,500 Neg.

Do you have top secretarial skills and speak German and French? Can you liaise at Executive level? Do you have 3 years' experience working at Director level? Our Managing Director requires top flight Personal Assistant to help organize his busy day and take charge of his office on his frequent visits abroad. Good working conditions and salary. Age 25+. Prestigious West End offices. Immediate start.

Please telephone Sunn Classic Productions (GB) Ltd., 01-437 9556
No agencies, please

SECRETARY/PA
CITY OFFICES

To work for Managing Director of Public Property Company, associated with major bank, with offices close to Liverpool Street Station. Pleasant personality and good telephone manner essential for this position which involves considerable client contact and other varied responsibilities.

£3,800-£4,000. Free lunches, 4 weeks holiday. Non-contributory pension scheme.

Please telephone Miss Sharp, 01-638 8431.

SUCCESSFUL SELLING

£4,494—£6,793 plus company car

Five women were among the top six earners in our sales force last year earning between £4,494 and £6,793.

All were newcomers to selling when they joined us.

We pay a substantial guaranteed salary, even during the sales and product training period; provide a car and refund expenses. We give our people every support including top-class management, on-going training, a telephone order desk and an excellent delivery service.

We sell a complete range of stationery direct to offices. Continuing expansion and promotions now make available some well established territories in GREATER LONDON.

So, Man or Woman, with or without sales experience—if you have drive and ambition—please write or telephone for an interview.

SATEX DANFORD LTD.
Coleridge House, Fairhazel Gardens, London NW6 3QH
Tel: 01-328 2121

DENAPETROL A.G.

A small international oil trading company with German and Saudi Arabian backing; in very elegant West End offices, seeks

THE COMPLETE SECRETARY

who must become involved in every aspect of the business, duties will include:

1) *Personal Assistant to 3 young Oil Traders*
2) *Secretary (shorthand and telex operation essential*
3) *Receptionist*

Salary c £4,500

Apply briefly in writing enclosing a photograph prior to interview to:—

Mr. Philip A. Richards
Denapetrol A. G.
2 South Audley Street, London W.1.

SENATE HOUSE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

Assistant required

Science and Engineering Section of Academic Department

Work mainly concerned with University committees. Opportunity to learn university administration and to work on own initiative.

Good educational background, some office experience and good typing essential.

Salary £3,216 to £3,789, according to experience. Four weeks holiday plus some additional days at Bank Holidays.

Please telephone or write to Barbara Cole, University of London, Senate House, Malet Street, London, WC1E 7HU. 01-636 8000 ext. 366. Closing date for receipt of applications: 20 February 1978.

SOMETHING DIFFERENT

INTEREST IN GOLF? P.A. for super Sports Consultant. Sec. skills and U.K. travel involved. £3,700.

ADVERTISING Board Director needs tactful P.A./Sec. Driver, lots of client contact. £3,700+.

CHARITY needs experienced admin. Sec. to organize and run 2 projects. No shorthand. £3,000.

OIL TRADERS need young P.A./Sec. with loads of energy and ambition. Mayfair. £3,800.

ADMIN SEC. with good french to run small investment co. Driver. Client contact. £4,000.

JAYGAR
JAYGAR CAREERS
Recruitment Consultants
730 5148

P.A. Secretary W1

Sales Director of international magazine and book publishing company—using TV advertising—requires a secretary with attractive personality and accurate shorthand/typing skills.

Lively young company with offices in W.1. Salary negotiable.

In first instance ring Sandra Campopiano for an application form on 01-437 0686.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

ERSONAL SECRETARY

ancial and Estates Controller of the British Association who is also an Under-Secretary ad of the "Logistics" Branch seeks an ced Personal Secretary. This is an interesting Post which demands good secretarial skills t and diplomacy and a high degree of con-ty. Preferred age range 35-45 years.

ill not be less than £4,250 p.a.

writing stating full relevant career to date to: **al Administrator, British Medical Association use, Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9JP.**

SHORTHAND SECRETARY/P.A.

A leading firm of Chartered Surveyors require an experienced and well educated Secretary/P.A. to work for a Partner in their City office.

Together with an excellent salary, the successful applicant will enjoy a profit-sharing scheme, free BUPA, 40p LVs and 4 weeks' holiday plus the comfort of a modern office.

Please ring Alistair Allan on 01-236 1520 for an appointment.

SECRETARY

City **c. £4,000**

Legal & General's City Manager needs a Secretary for the Fenchurch Street office.

You should be late 20s/early 30s with good shorthand and typing speeds and be at home with a variety of work including arranging and assisting in the entertainment of guests.

★ Good holidays ★ Non-contributory pension
★ 40p L.V.s ★ Season ticket loan
and other large company benefits.

Write or phone now with details of experience to:
B. M. Justice, Legal and General Assurance Society Ltd., Temple Court, 11 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4. Tel. 01-248 9678, ext. 3257.

INGUAL OR TRILINGUAL SECRETARY

GERMAN/ENGLISH/FRENCH

ging Director of International Import Export ks an experienced Secretary with good short-eds. Age 22-35. Location—Holborn. Excel-, + £5 per week L.V's, + generous holidays.

CONTACT MR NEALE, 01-836 6885
GEBRUEDER HESSELBERGER
IMPERIAL HOUSE
15 KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.2

FASHION
£3,500

Progressive W1 International Fashion House require a capable person, 25-plus, 5ft 8in; essentials are ability to type and take responsibility for showroom and sales admin, together with good customer liaison. Usual benefits plus generous discount on all clothes.

For appointment telephone 01-629 0512

WOMAN'S OWN

A unique opportunity for a fashion and/or beauty magazine stylist. Woman's Own is looking for creative photographic assistance, particularly in the fashion/beauty/knitting areas. The job is only suitable for people with photographic styling experience in newspapers/books/magazines. This is a wonderful opportunity for a creative person to work on Britain's largest selling weekly. Salary from £4,900 p.a.

Apply to Jenny Greene 261 5915

£5,000

g Director of Consultancy Group requires ced Personal Assistant, 25-35, with fluent knowledge of Marketing Consultancy or essential. Must be able to take full respon-n his absence abroad and be able to work ed and accuracy and be super efficient.

MARLENE LERNER PERSONNEL
10 Wigmore Street, W.1
637 3822

DIRECTOR'S SECRETARY

Responsible Secretary required for the French director (English-speaking) of an international consultancy specialising in information and computer technology.

REQUIREMENTS
Initiative, ability to work on own, literary good typing and shorthand (English and French), fluent spoken English and French (an additional European language an advantage). Mature and responsible approach to work.

REWARDS
Salary dependent on competence and experience. Some short duration foreign travel possible. 4 weeks' holidays. Please send photograph and curriculum vitae to Mrs. H. Charlton-Merrill, Diebold Research Programme-Europe, Sunderland House, 5-5 Argyll Street, London, W.1. Every application will receive a reply.

EASTERN AIRS PLUS

ate "set-up" Barristers, wish shorthand/audio . You will be specialist con-acity dealing Eastern com-ith senior level ork in a stimu-here.

or
nt telephone Simpson, 2664
ultants

TACOM

Social Secretary
£4,500

An efficient, tactful and highly confidential secretary is needed to assist in the Chief Executive's office of this leading international bank. The wide range of responsibilities include: organising lunch parties, chauffeurs, shopping expeditions and travel intineries for the constant flow of top level New York visitors and their wives. This is a newly created job calling for social ease and impeccable grooming. Speeds 90/55. 8.45 a.m start. Generous banking facilities. Age 25+.

Angela Mortimer Ltd.
Recruitment Consultant
166 Piccadilly, W.1.
Tel. 499 5378

MAYFAIR
£4,000+
(No shorthand)

Director of a carpet company requires conscientious Secretary-P.A. able to become involved with the administration and running of the office, able to work on own initiative.

Tel. Mrs. Flesher, 722 2433 afternoons and evenings.

AMERICAN LAW FIRM

Busy international practice located in modern City offices seeks secretary with good formal skills (shorthand). Initiative more important than legal experience. Own office, generous salary, LVs, BUPA. For further details please ring.

01-600 6691

PROJECT CO-ORDINATOR
£4,500

Primarily Non-Secretarial—this is a Key Position with a group who are engaged in the development of Hospitals, Hotels, Restaurants and Leisure Facilities in the Middle East. You'll be dealing with and processing Top Level Client Inquiries—tracking down essential information, obtaining estimates and helping to put together an attractive client "package". You could also help develop New Business for which a commission is payable and generally assist the dynamic high powered but charming M.D. Shorthand is useful, typing essential. For more information please call Diana Warren on 734 0911.

DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS
Executive Secretarial Division
225 Regent Street, W.1

£3,750p.a.

Dealing with interesting world-wide clients. Small, friendly export company, Kensington, requires reliable P.A./Secretary, 25-40, to assist the Director in running his office. Should possess initiative and be capable of composing own letters. Hours 9.15-5.15.

PLEASE PHONE
370 5933

EXCEPTIONAL POSITION AS
Secretary/PA to Fine Art Colllector

based in Wiltshire country house. The applicant should be well educated with an interest in Art and be prepared to travel throughout the continent and not somebody who wishes to spend their whole time in London, excellent salary and accommodation. Write in full with telephone number to:

The Secretary, THACKETTS, Froxfield, Nr. Marlborough, Wiltshire.

PERSONALITY PA TO £4,200

Since you'll be constantly meeting and dealing with the Top Executive Clients of this very prestigious group, your enthusiasm, imagination and ability to project a good image will be vital. You'll be assisting a Senior Director and other duties will include travel arrangements and your own correspondence. Plustime, 4 weeks' holiday. Free lunches in sumptuous executive restaurant. 3 per cent mortgage and Private Patients Plan—only some of the benefits. If you have secretarial skills please call Paula Langmuir on 628 2591. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS, Executive Secretarial Division, 80 Bishopsgate, EC2.

Fly Me

I'm Linda—P.A. Secretary with high-flying P.R. Consultancy. I've been promoted to top European job and my replacement (male/female) needs good shorthand and typing and ability to cope with successful technical P.R. team. The position also involves client contact, some U.K. travel and a willingness to write. Excellent salary, profit share + holiday bonus.

Be me—ring Mr. McKeone 01-583 8378

Two places where you can really use your first class spoken GERMAN—one in the both in the banking field and CITY and one in MAYFAIR—who both want educated secretaries (whose mother tongue is English, and only English shorthand is needed), who like the financial world and now need to capitalize on the experience they've gained and so contribute to the business of making money at a high level. Excellent perks and for someone 22-26, £4,000 to start. Monica Grove Recruitment Consultants, 839 6542.

IMPORT/EXPORT COMPANY HAMMERSMITH

Salary to £4,500 a.a.e.
2 Dynamic Young Executives require equally dynamic
SECRETARY/P.A.
aged 24-40

Would you enjoy working in a hectic, but happy atmosphere?
Can you cope efficiently with 3 tasks at once?
Are you a first class shorthand secretary with audio experience?
If so, and have good telephone manner, can file accurately and use a telex. You're a genius.
But we need you.
so don't delay contact us right away
on 01-741 3172!!!

£4,000 Secretary P.A.

To Partner, Estate Agents, lovely offices near Bond Street waiting for bright lively Secretary (male or female) with first class skills.

Career Girl 493 8982



–Stepping Stones–Non-Secretarial–Secretarial & General–Tempting Times–

NON-SECRETARIAL

Paul Mellon Centre for Studies in British Art

PHOTOGRAPHIC LIBRARY ASSISTANT

Required to help in Photographic Archive, arranging photographer's schedule and assisting in the preparation of photographs for the Archive. Salary £4,000 plus non - contributory pension. Closing date for applications, Monday, February 20. For further information and details about application, please write to:

The Director of Studies
20 Bloomsbury Square
London WC1

RECEPTIONIST/TYPISTS

S.W.3 and W.1

£3,000/£3,500

We have two vacancies at the moment for bright young typists able to handle a small switchboard and cope with visitors. The first, in Chelsea, is a fashion consultancy, the second, in the West End, is an information group. Both offices are informal and the conditions are good. Lots of variety and fun *in return for hard work.*

JCR JANE CROSTHWAITE RECRUITMENT
24 Beauchamp Place, SW3 Tel: 581 2977

RECEPTIONIST

Mayfair Commercial Estate Agents require Receptionist to operate small switchboard and variety of duties in lively office. Preferably experienced in operation of PMBX 4, could suit married person wishing to return to work.
Benefits include salary around £2,500 p.a. and free lunches.

Telephone the Office Manager on *409 0981*

FURNISHED LETTING NEGOTIATOR

KENSINGTON

Leading firm of Kensington Estate Agents require Negotiator in their furnished letting department. Applicants must be personable, car drivers and prepared to become an integral part of a small hard working team. Salary £5,000 p.a plus commission and bonus.

Tel. Christine Cliff

CHESTERTONS

01-937 7244

MUSIC PUBLISHING

Efficient and lively shorthand-typist to work for Managing Director and Promotions Manager of fast-growing international company. Interest in classic music an advantage. Busy but informal atmosphere in city-based office; 4 weeks holiday, L.V.s, pension scheme, free concert tickets. Salary by negotiation. Send C.V. to: The Managing Director, J. & W. Chester Ltd., Easlo Court, London. *EC1M 5QD.*

SUB-EDITOR

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING MAGAZINE
needs an experienced
SUB-EDITOR

to join a friendly team.

Writing style, personality and a range of own-interests are just as important as spelling, grammar and accuracy.

Please write to Beverlie Flower, The National Magazine Co. Ltd., Chestergate House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London SW1V 1HF.

18+

Receptionist for Fashion Company

Lively, well presented receptionist with knowledge of French and good typing for national fashion company in S.W.1. *Salary around £2,800.*

BERNADETTE OF BOND STREET
Recruitment Consultants
No. 65, next door to Fenwicks
01-629 3669 01-629 7363

RECEPTIONIST

For estate agents in Holland Park Avenue to handle PMBX 4-18 switchboard. Accurate typing essential and some shorthand would be an advantage. Excellent salary negotiable.

Ring Miss White 937 9622

ATTRACTIVE EXTROVERT

If you like dealing with people, can type reasonably well and would be interested in assisting students seeking careers advice, etc., then there is an opportunity to join this information team of a well known organisation. Salary circa £3,300.
CAREERS WORKSHOP (Agy.)
636 2116

PERSONAL ASSISTANT to overworked and underpaid young Director. Must have good personality, take control of busy City office. See clients and keep this fella under the thumb. *£3,500 plus benefits in return for* hard labour. Possibility of car at later date. Tel. Sue Hancock, Maryclean, 248 0731.

THE NATIONAL THEATRE requires an Accounts Clerk for their accounts department. Good pay and conditions. Ring the Personnel office. 928 2033.

BOOKKEEPING ASSISTANT required with experience for small wine merchants in W.1. Salary negotiable. Telephone 437 0893.

FRIENDLY COMPANY, E.C.2 require bright, intelligent person aged between 18 and 25 for interesting work in busy stockbrokers office.—Tel. 628 0488.

LONDON ANTIQUE DEALER requires assistant. Interesting, varied work. Write Box 0616 K, The Times.

RECEPTIONIST wanted for hairdressing salon in Chelsea. Tel: 01-629 5499.

CAROLYN BRUNN is looking for a mature and intelligent person, preferably with fashion sales experience, to manage Knightsbridge shop. Good salary + clothes discounts. Phone 352 4943.

FASHION COMPANY, W1, requires an experienced and versatile Admin-Assistant, aged 28-35, to help with general clerical, typing and admin. duties, as well as delivering, labelling, etc., arrangements. This would suit a mature adaptable person looking for an interesting position in an expanding organisation. £5,500 a.s.e. Phone Souvenir 580 0049.

TELEPHONIST/RECEPTIONIST for West End art gallery. Ring 839 5942

AUDIO RECEPTIONIST for finance consultancy, £3,250 plus.—Mrs Thomas, Jonathan Wren Staff Consultants. 236 4441.

PERSONNEL OFFICER, c £6,000. See La Creme.

FRIENDLY CHELSEA ESTATES seek live wire. We are looking for someone who can help sell flats and houses to our U.K. and overseas buyers in a rapid market on good commission. Flexible hours. Ring Principle, 01-222 1893.

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Looking for a job in advertising or publishing?

If you're looking for something different in a job you'll find it through Advertising Personnel. We're recognised as the leading recruitment agency when Ad. Agencies, Publishers, Art Studios, Designers, Public Relation firms and T.V./Film Production outfits need staff. If you're looking for a new job in these fields with a good salary and many other fringe benefits why not call us today? Tell us what job you would like, its location, how much you'd expect it to pay, and we'll send you a comprehensive list of latest vacancies each week to your home for you to choose at your leisure.

Phone 629 0823, but do it now because we may have the job you are looking for now!

P.A's and Secretaries–Publishing Sales
Editorial/Production Assistants–Receptionists–Telephonists

Phone today for application form, no fee, paid assignments only. Ask for Ann Hall or Jane Hall.

Advertising Personnel 629 0823
Recruitment Consultants 5 Mill Street, Conduit Street, W1 (next to Rolls Royce showrooms)

Secretary to Director

Gallup Poll requires a Secretary to dynamic Director. Must be able to work on own initiative and take responsibility in this friendly Market Research Company. Good shorthand and typing required, varied interesting work. Salary according to age and experience plus luncheon vouchers and company bonus scheme. Modern offices, *electric golfball typewriter.*

(Phone Linda Whiting at)
GALLUP POLL
202 Finchley Road, N.W.3
01-794 0421

NON-SECRETARIAL

ANTIQUE PRINT AND MAP GALLERY

NEAR THE BRITISH MUSEUM

Weinreb & Douwma need a *mature person to look after* discriminating customers in their shop. This position requires someone who likes selling and will enjoy working with their material. Hours 10-6.

Please phone Mrs Dowson on
01-636 4895

Well Spoken
Receptionist/Telephonist

Required for reputable estate agents in luxury offices near Selfridges. The right person should have at least 2 years experience on a PABX board. Age 22-30, lots of client contact. *Hours 9 to 5.45, L.V's., 3 weeks holiday p.p.p. Salary £3,350.*
Contact Linda Foreman
01-486 1253, ext. 389.

SECRETARIAL

BILINGUAL SECRETARY to £4,000

French preferred—but any second language considered. It's a major French organisation and your position will bring you regular contact with Top Financiers and Foreign Clients. You'll also watch the press for articles on your clients, maintaining information files and keeping yourself informed on their activities. Super benefits, really plush offices, 8-10 per cent Christmas bonus, Mortgage facilities, 70p LVs and 4 weeks holiday. Call Karen Griffin on 828 2691. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS, 80 Bishopsgate E.C.2.

TELEVISION ADVERTISING

There are 1001 activities *connected with Air Time Space*and your boss, the Group Sales Manager, will let you cope intelligently on your own. Apart from considerable contact with clients—mostly Ad. Agency People, you'll also be handling the Personnel Administration for new and existing sales staff. This is a fabulous job with excellent prospects in Television, so if you have secretarial skills, please call, Jean Tomlin, on 734 0911. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS, 235 Regent St., W.1.

SECRETARIES

Are you a flexible, efficient secretary who would like to join a team working on varied contracts, earning a salary of £5,600 to £3,700 per annum, plus holiday pay and sick pay with the opportunity of joining a guarantee pay scheme?—Call Maggie Halford on 491 3570. Manpower the World Wide Service Group.

OLYMPIC HOLIDAYS

urgently require Secretary for Operations/Holiday managers
£2,750 neg. plus L.V.s.
Telephone: 727 8050

Advertising Agency
needs a joker in its Pack

We are looking for a lively, young, happy secretary who would enjoy the atmosphere of a lively advertising agency. If you've got good shorthand and would like £5,600 and an enjoyable job—ring Joanna on 580 6416.

SECRETARY/PA. Good shorthand to assist Director and counselling adviser of London charity. Skill in handling the public essential. Salary £2,831 to £3,005 plus London weighting £455. Enquiries: Director, 387 2191.

SECRETARY for partner in cheerful, private Knightsbridge general practice of three doctors. Hard work rewarded by good salary. Vacancy caused by matrimony as usual.—Apply in handwriting to 5 Basil Street, S.W.3.

SHORTHAND TYPIST/RECEPTIONIST required for Mayfair office of leading finance consultants. Must be enthusiastic and well spoken with pleasant personality. Salary negotiable, age 18-30. Telephone: 629 5051.

PUBLISHING SECRETARIES for the widest choice its always Covent Garden Bureau, 53 Fleet St., EC4. 353 7696.

MANAGING DIRECTOR of rapidly expanding industrial group with offices in Hersham, Surrey requires first class Executive Secretary, age 25 to 35, to look after day-to-day business. Some EEC languages desirable, ability to accept responsibility essential. Please write in first instance with brief particulars to Box 77, Fredk. E. Potter Ltd., 113, Tolleshunt Court Road, W1P 0BY.

PARTNER in well-known West End estate Agents, with offices close to Oxford Street/Regent Street requires Secretary/P.A. over 25, with personality and good shorthand typing. Salary in region of £5,500 according to age and experience.—Please ring for appointment, Miss Ellman, 01-629 9292.

SOUTH KENSINGTON. Architects office. Secretary required for small friendly practice. Phone 584 9365 for details.

Company Secretary requires a Personal Secretary
(circa £3,200)

Age 25-45, for highly confidential *secretarial (S/T) and administrative* work. Own office. Baker St. area. 5 day week. Subsidized restaurant, staff discount. Phone 723 0634 for interview.

Experienced Shorthand Secretary

required for franchising division of Public company in W2. Speeds 100/50.

Salary £3,000 p.a.
Phone 01-221 *7777*

SECRETARIAL

SECRETARY

Aged between 19 and 25, required for the Administrator of a well-known musical organisation. Audio, some shorthand, and general duties, but should be adaptable. Small office in W.1. Hours 10-6, 3 weeks' holiday. L.V.s. Interest-free season ticket loan. Salary by arrangement. Write to MBF, 16 Ogle Street, London, W.1, or telephone 01-636 4481, *for* further information.

PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATOR

£3,750

This company contract Top Engineers and Caterers to Middle East organisations. You will handle the processing of candidates—visas, air flights, confirmation letters—and also receive applicants and have full responsibility for all office admin. You will need shorthand and typing to assist the Personnel manager from time to time. A challenging demanding job with excellent financial prospects too. Call Jacqueline Brooks on 734 0911 for the details. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS, 235 Regent Street, W.1.

AUDIO SECRETARY
£4,020

Management Consultancy (an excellent long established firm) need a female or male Audio to work for one partner. Comfortable modern offices, good snack bar, L.V's, contributory insurance and BUPA schemes. Any overtime, time and a half. Brook Street, 589 0091. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

MUSIC BOOKS SECRETARY

Famous Music Publishers offer A level background Secretary chance to learn Book Production, organise library orders and generally be in in on all aspects of the work. £2,900. 20 +
COVENT GARDEN BUREAU.
53 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
353 7698.

CONSULTANTS
(obstetrician/gynaecologist and orthopaedic)

require experienced Medical Secretary for Harley Street, S.R.N. an advantage. Hours 9.30 to 5.30, 5 days a week. Good negotiable salary dependent on experience. Apply in own handwriting to 64 Chartfield Avenue, London SW15 6HQ.

P.A./SECRETARY for friendly Kensington Co. to assist Chairman, Personnel Director. Good skills, previous experience and sense of involvement essential. £3,800+.—Ring 01-937 9801 for interview.—*Nina Elavra* Personnel (Agy.).

JUNIOR, 16-17, trainee Legal Executive. Good "O's" essential. First-class opportunity with large legal practice. E.C.4. £1,600 p.a. Stella Fisher Bureau, 110 Strand, W.C.2. 836 6644.

SECRETARY/P.A., age 35-50 years, to assist public relations officer in W.1. Busy office: lots of admin. Sal. to £4,000 + perks.—Belgravia Bureau, 01-589 3038.

SECRETARY/P.A., W.1.—Join a recruiting director and assist in international side of recruitment. Intelligent applicant will find scope and opportunity with this fast-growing American organisation. Salary £4,000 a.s.e.—Belgravia Bureau, 01-589 3055.

RECEPTIONIST SEC./P.A. to M.D.: *small consultancy:* £5,500+.—Mrs. Thomas, 236 4441, Jonathan Wren Staff Consultants.

SENIOR SECRETARIES, c. £4,500: stockbroking executive; American stockbrokers; chairman insurance; accountancy executive.—Mrs. Thomas, 236 4441, Jonathan Wren Staff Consultants.

GERMAN SPEAKING Secretary/P.A. to assist director of bank in E.C.3. This position offers scope and lots of opportunities for person with personality. Sal. £3,500 plus perks.—Belgravia Bureau, 01-589 3055.

SENIOR SEC. for marketing director, international co., to £5,900. Bells Agy. 935 0781.

A P.R. CAREER plus the security of working for international comp. Head of dept. needs P.A. Sec. 21ish, to learn & participate in all aspects of P.R. Good formal skills, outgoing personality. Around £3,500 p.a. L.V's, 4 wks hols, super fringe benefits. Joyce Guinness Bureau, 839 8807/0010.

Secretary to Director

Gallup Poll requires a Secretary to dynamic Director. Must be able to work on own initiative and take responsibility in this friendly Market Research Company. Good shorthand and typing required, varied interesting work. Salary according to age and experience plus luncheon vouchers and company bonus scheme. Modern offices, *electric golfball typewriter.*

(Phone Linda Whiting at)
GALLUP POLL
202 Finchley Road, N.W.3
01-794 0421

P.A.—DESIGN

Brand new graphic and interior design company need a top flight, amazingly efficient, well educated lively and likeable P.A. who will be happy to wear lots of different hats—secretary, receptionist, office manager/ess, even bookkeeper on occasions. You'll be the mainstay of this young outfit, keeping the somewhat eccentric designers organised. It's a challenging job for someone 25+ with the experience and potential to warrant up to £4,500 p.a.
Call Pippa at
adventure
629 5747

The Director, who works for a charity concerned with the Physically Handicapped, requires an experienced

SECRETARY

for responsible, varied, and personally rewarding work. Salary not less then £3,200 per annum. Apply the Royal Association for Disability and Rehebilitation, 637 5400.

LONDON BOROUGH OF HARINGEY
SOCIAL SERVICES

SECRETARY TO ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

RESIDENIAL & DAY CARE

£3,282 TO £3,622

This is a good opportunity to come and gain experience in the management of a large residential and day care division. Applications, male or female, will be welcomed from secretaries with experience in Local Government, Commerce or the Social Studies. The nature of the work is confidential and the successful candidate will be expected to be closely involved in dealing with substantial workload pressures.
Applicants must be competent shorthand typists and be able to carry out efficiently and with a minimum of supervision those tasks normally associated with a proficient secretary working in a busy office.
Basic 35 hour working week with a flexitime scheme in operation. 22 days' annual leave.
Application forms and job *descriptions from Director of* Social Services, Tottenham Town Hall N15 4RY or tel. 01-808 1000 ext. 16.
Closing date 23 February 1978.

BI-LINGUAL OR NOT RING POLYGLOT

Specializing in language jobs for the past 20 years and at present seeking 3 Senior English/German Secretaries with some French and previous legal or banking experience.

POLYGLOT STAFF AGENCY
214 Bishopsgate. EC2
247 6242/2305

SECRETARY/ SHORTHAND TYPIST

25+, for varied post, Victoria. Interesting working day including some personnel work. Capable speeds required. Salary £3,500 neg. For details call Centacom Staff.
Kensington. 937 6628
The Strand. 836 2876
Regent Street. 734 2662

SECRETARY, HAMMERSMITH. £3,500

To work for Engineering Company in Hammersmith. General secretary duties. Nice job for someone who likes to be involved. 4 weeks' holiday. Phone Pauline Hailey, 748 0804, Alfred Marks Staff Bureau.

PUBLICITY ASSISTANT, W.2. Organization offers great variety to an outgoing, positive person capable of liaising at all levels (quite ex-Sec. ex some typing eventually). £3,500+.—Ring 01-229 9801 for interview. *Nina Elavra* Personnel (Agy.).

SECRETARY/ASSISTANT MANAGER/ESS, for small property company, W.11. Hard, interesting varied work for well educated person, looking for responsibility. Pleasant surroundings. Lunch provided. £3,550+.—229 5006.

SECRETARY/RECEPTIONIST required for Estate Agents' office in Sloane St. Interesting and varied work.—Scott and Co., 01-730 2108.

AUDIO SECRETARY, £3,000—£3,500 p.a. Friendly and expanding Chartered Surveyors and Estate Agents, close Green Park. 01-499 9646.

STUTTGART. German-English typist 50 w.p.m. £6,000+. Language Staff Agy. 629 8585.

GRADUATES/College leavers. Some Sec. skills. Posts to £1,770. Tolson Staff Bureau, 734 0108.

MEDICAL SECRETARIES. Here are two of our permanent jobs. Secretary, Hospital, W.1. £3,000. Secretary, Hospital, S.W.1. £3,000. Also I need temporary Medical Secretaries *all areas.*—Rita Linda Tew 486 6717, Alfred Marks Staff Bureau, 20 Duke Street, W.1.

COLLEGE LEAVER with good typing, shorthand not essential, for S.W.1 Vintners Public Relations Dept. Plenty of activity, super training and opportunity. £3,000 p.a. L.V's, fringe benefits. Joyce Guiness Staff Bureau. 589 8807/0010.

MR. VICTORIA. Medium sized expanding business service organisation needs a marketing secretary. 30's. Good formal skills, positive approach, meticulous with details, able to meet deadlines, enjoy dealing with clients and setting up conferences. Around £4,000 p.a.—Joyce Guinness Staff Bureau, 589 8807/0010.

SECRETARY, £4,500+. Shorthand not essential. Bonus. To work in brand new luxury offices. Phone Chris Allen, 248 4281, Alfred Marks Staff Bureau.

SECRETARIAL

A National non-profit making organisation near Victoria Station has the following 2 vacancies:

EXPERIENCED SHORTHAND TYPIST

to act as Secretary to the Chief Executive and to cope with the general day-to-day running of the office. Salary up to £3,500 a.s.e.

SHORTHAND TYPIST

to work for 2 Executives and to help generally in office. Salary up to £2,900 a.s.e.
Both these vacancies require common sense and ability to work on own initiative. High speeds *are* not essential, but accuracy and attention to detail are important. Hours, 9.30-5 p.m. L.V's £2.50 p.w. 4 weeks' holiday. Electric typewriters.

TELEPHONE MRS. LE-MON ON 834 0034

UXBRIDGE HOUSING CO.

Secretary required to work for directors of small but fast growing housing company based in Uxbridge. Should have at least 3 years' experience and be able to work on own initiative. Good salary and conditions.

Please telephone, or write to, Sue Adie

FERNDALE HOMES WEST LTD.
65 Belmont Road, Uxbridge, Middlesex
Telephone Uxbridge 56124

YOUNG SEC./P.A.

With good typing, audio and preferably some shorthand (not essential) for small friendly firm of Chartered Surveyors and Estate Agents in Kensington. Excellent salary negotiable for non-smoker.

Ring Miss White, *937 9622*

COLLEGE LEAVER

£3,000

You will quench your thirst when you work for this famous Drinks firm with prestige offices in W.1. As PA Secretary for two young male executives you will earn good fringe benefits and be in a happy lively atmosphere. Fabulous opportunity for first jobber. Ring now.

VICTORIA AT ST. JAMES'S
Recruitment Consultants
1 Struton Ground, SW1
01-799 4161
1 min. St James's Park Tube

GET INTO PERSONNEL!

£3,700

This internationally known company with prestige offices in W.1. need a Secretary/P.A. to work with their Personnel Officer. You will attend meetings, arrange interviews, liaise with agencies and be given every opportunity to learn recruitment. So if you are a good administrator and enjoy dealing with people ring me now.

Victoria at St. James's
Recruitment Consultants
1 Struton Ground, S.W.1
01-799 4161
1 min. St. James's Park Tube

JUNIOR SECRETARY

required for Deputy Chairman's Department of large group of companies in West End. Good education with English + O' level essential. Salary £2,750 p.a. Stable personality. Initial requirement is for accurate typing, junior and clerical duties. Varied and interesting work with opportunity for *increased responsibility and* rewards. Excellent opening for enthusiastic person wishing to join progressive organisation. Applications in own handwriting, giving details of education, etc. to the Company Secretary, The Sterling Group of Companies, Sterling House, 8 Reddon Street, London, W1R 8BP.

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Exciting opportunity for an efficient secretary, capable of working on his/her own initiative to join a lively team, based in West End, publishing books on medical topics. Accuracy, good speeds and audio experience essential. Shorthand an advantage.

For further information please telephone Mrs S. A. Ingle on Harlow 26731 (reverse charges).

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Like to work in small, friendly Architect's office close Highbury/Islington tube/rail stations? Architectural partner requires Secretary to help organise him and the office. Salary around £3,300.

Phone 01-226 7175 or write to Anthony Blee, 1 Canonbury Place, London, N.1.

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We're a medium-sized, friendly agency in South Kensington and we want an industrious amiable soul to handle two of our Account Managers. The money is good and the perks include L.V.s and the opportunity to work in sunny South Kensington—handy for buses, tubes, Knightsbridge (Harrods) and High Street, Kensington.

Call Jean on 589 1434

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The copy writers and T.V. producers you'll work for are *great fun and chaotic. You'll* need to be the kind of bright, lively sort person to chase work out of them and involve yourself totally. It's a great way to spend a day. Age 22 plus. £3,000 plus.
Call Pippa at
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65 South Molton Place, W.1.

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has a number of Secretarial Vacancies available in Brussels. Applications are invited from candidates with skills of 50/90 w.p.m. Good spoken French would be an asset.
Apply in writing, with Tel. No., to GASCOIGNE S.P.R.L., 6 Place Madou, 1030 Brussels, Belgium.

MORNINGS ONLY. Secretary needed by the Editor of Antique Collector Magazine. He needs a friendly, organised, competent person able to start at 9 or 9.30 a.m. and work for 3 hours. Interesting work, happy atmosphere and pleasant offices in Victoria. Please ring Beverlie Flower on 834 2331.

JONATHAN CAPE LTD. Our Production Director needs a P.A. Secretary. Please write or phone John Robinson at 30 Bedford Sq., W.C.1. 636 6764.

The BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS

an international institution in Switzerland, has an opening, as from 1st March 1978, for a

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Data Processing Service

The post would involve the extensive use of terminals for the general secretarial work and some computer applications. *Experience in working on* terminals would be an asset for this post.
English mother tongue and a good working knowledge of German or French is required.
Good salary, excellent pension and welfare schemes and many other ancillary benefits. International atmosphere. Own staff restaurant and sports club (skiing, tennis, swimming pool).
Please write, enclosing curriculum vitae, copies of testimonials and a photograph to the Personnel Section, Bank for International Settlements, Postfach 262, 4002 Basle, Switzerland.

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c. £3,250

For the small London office of a European promotional consultancy. This is an opportunity *for a person with at least 5 years* experience to enjoy responsibility and variety in a position which includes secretarial, reception and administrative work. Telephone us on 01-839 5806 for an initial discussion or write if you *prefer to:*

Mundoprint, B.V.
17 Queen Anne's Gate
London, S.W.1.

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(Shorthand)

Required for general management of major Japanese ship *owning company's* modern city office. Age 23 *plus.* Good education, resourceful. Commencing salary £3,300-£3,500 (incremental) plus annual bonus, luncheon vouchers, 3 weeks vacation (4 weeks after 12 months).

Phone Eve Gilham,
01-283 7081
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Super job for right person. Well presented and bright Secretary/Receptionist required to join our small expanding agency. Responsibilities *include shorthand typing,* coping with a small switchboard and general office duties. Age 18 to 25, 3 weeks holiday. So if you would like plenty of involvement and a good salary *ring Jane on 01-492 0493*

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FILM MAKING P.A.
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A superb chance to learn all about this exciting business. Because you are bright and lively, there's scope for initiative and complete involvement. Lots of client contact, meetings, overseas phone calls, running the office on your own. L.V's., 4.30 start. If you have secretarial skills call Carol Lee, 734 0911, DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS, 235, Regent Street, W.1.

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Lucky you if you can do both *shorthand and audio, for this* job is with an excellent firm with comfortable, modern surroundings, a very nice snack bar, LV's, non-contributory insurance scheme and ½ price B.U.P.A. And any overtime paid time-and-a-half. Male or female applicants.—Brook Street Bureau, 589 0091. *Employment Service.*

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Secretary for small office. Good telephone manner, accurate typing. Hours 10-5. Could suit working mother. Salary by arrangement.

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NEW HOSPITAL. The Director of new ultra modern private hospital opening this summer, requires Personal Assistant/Secretary (ages 20-35) to become wholly involved in all aspects of the commissioning programme. Excellent opportunities for training and administrative development. Starting salary, £3,000-£3,600 p.a.—Managing Director, Managers Executive Selection (Recruitment Consultants), 100 Baker Street, W.1. 01-935 6581.

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SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS. Permanent/temporary positions. AMSA Agency, 01-734 0032.

A WINNER—college leaver secretary/general assistant 20ish to join small friendly Knightsbridge estate agents dealing top properties. General duties using accurate formal skills meeting clients and generally participating. £3,300 p.a. + bonus, 4 weeks hols.—Joyce Guiness Staff Bureau, 589 8807/0010.

Part-time Vacancies

TEHERAN, IRAN

Education, serious-minded lady, 27-35, required to supervise 3 boys aged 17 and 13 of high ranking Iranian family living with father. This is a very responsible job and the successful applicant will have had governess/nanny experience (no teaching). High salary offered: own room and bath.
Telephone day or evening
904 8558

RECEPTION WORK and a few other things besides. 2 days a week, perf. Mondays and Thursdays. Write to The Secretary, Ramblers Association, 1-4 Crawford Mews, York St., London, W1H 1PT.

PART-TIME SEC., 9 a.m.-3 p.m., required for busy Harley St. doctor. Up to £2 p.h. Shorthand typing, *simple accounts.*—Ring 01-580 0494.

MEDICAL SECRETARY with shorthand required Harley St., 5 days p.w., hours 9.30-4.30. Salary £ro rate £5,500.—Telephone 935 8157.

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Recruitment Consultants,
173 New Bond Street, W.1.
01-499 0870, 01-493 5907

NEED JOB SATISFACTION? Lots of interesting secretarial bookings now available in the arts and related fields. Good rates and low boredom levels guaranteed for intelligent and adaptable people. Grosvenor Bureau (Staff Cons), 499 6566.

LONG-TERM AI secretary for super young boss, large international company; subsidized lunches and lots of overtime: top rates. Call Anthea Hanhart, 734 0911, Brako Overlord (Agy), 734 Regent Street, W.1.

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TEMPS
We have the best jobs and rates in London phone Gabrielle on 836 9272 for further details
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PA/Secs and intelligent Secretaries without Shorthand

A wide selection of jobs *throughout the West End, await* you. Most of the positions are long term, many leading to permanent jobs. We are small, successful and offer a friendly personal service. Our rates are very competitive and you will be paid in the same week that you work. For details of rates, jobs and areas, contact Maggie Webb at:
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Tel: 581 2977

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are our speciality for temporary Secretaries, Audio Typists, Copy Typists and Telephonists. For good skills we pay top rates. Night work is also available for good typists. Please contact Carolyn Wye.
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ST. EDWARD'S SCHOOL, OXFORD. 6th-form entrants school arships. The Governors offer scholarships of up to half fees for boys who wish to enter for school in the sixth form. For further details apply to the Warden, St. Edward's School, Oxford OX2 7NN.

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Residential Flats for Students
COMPREHENSIVE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
Including Language Course, 2 weeks. Prospectus

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ANNE GODDEN Secretarial College.—One year and 9 Months (Pitman) Diploma Courses. Also One Term Secretarial Diploma Courses. Languages. Day Residential. Prospectus: 36a Road, S. Putney, S.W.15. 874 5467.

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SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

THE WELLCOME TRUST

Research Grants for Studies in the History of Medicine

The Wellcome Trustees invite applications for grants from post-doctoral scholars with historical training, who are currently associated with a university department in Britain and actively engaged in independent research.

Fellowships of up to two years will be considered to enable applicants to undertake a specific research programme related to some aspect of the history of medicine or medical science. By arrangement with the appropriate authorities, applicants with university posts could take a period of research leave and the cost of a temporary replacement be funded by the Wellcome Trust.

Applicants are asked to put forward their case in a letter of not more than two foolscap pages. *A curriculum vitae and,* in the case of unestablished workers, the name of a suitably qualified person who has agreed to supervise the research, must also be provided.

The closing date for applications is 31st March, and they *should be sent to:-*

The Grants Section (HOM),
The Wellcome Trust,
1, Park Square West,
London NW1 4LJ.

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Academic Scholarships of Full Fees, £1,400 p.a. and £1,200 p.a., and up to ten others of between £900 and £100, including Closed Awards for Sons of Clergy and Serving Officers.
Age under 14 on September 1, 1978. Closing date for entries: April 24.
Further details from The Headmaster, Cranleigh School, Surrey. Tel: Cranleigh 3666.

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Part-time work, approx 250 hrs. p.a. offered mature married *housepersons promoting* prestigious established weekly newspaper.
University education preferred. Experience in journalism, advertising or public relations desirable
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PART-TIME SEC., 9 a.m.-3 p.m., required for busy Harley St. doctor. Up to £2 p.h. Shorthand typing, *simple accounts.*—Ring 01-580 0494.

MEDICAL SECRETARY with shorthand required Harley St., 5 days p.w., hours 9.30-4.30. Salary £ro rate £5,500.—Telephone 935 8157.

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COLLEGE LEAVER TO £3,200

(Shorthand an asset only) A superb chance to start your career as a P.A./Secretary with a prestige West End Consultancy. You'll be assisting fun-loving young guys who are out a lot seeing prospects, training courses and seminars, lots of contact with people—you'll meet overseas visitors, arrange their accommodation and travel and have excellent prospects to progress.—Call Pete Alexandrou on 734 0911, DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS, 235 Regent Street, W.1.

£3,000. Junior secretary, 17+ for International Company. Good career prospects for bright young person. Immediate vacancy. For further details phone Barbara Fallaiht, 1261, Alfred Marks Staff Bureau, 115 New Bond Street, W.1.

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01-439 4534

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4 week intensive courses designed for the business executive. Next courses start 30th Jan. & 27th Feb. Write for details to Grasse Ecole de Français, 38 Endless St, Salisbury, Wilts or.

Telephone: 079 430 426

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

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Experienced Nanny required to take sole charge new baby, end February, with distinguished Western-educated Kuwaiti family; 3 months central London home and then the opportunity to go to Kuwait. This is an attractive position with excellent salary, conditions and the opportunity to travel. References essential.

Telephone Ms. Angela Youels on 01-626 3422.

RESIDENT COOK/ HOUSEKEEPER REQUIRED

For elderly lady. Own bedroom, sitting room/T.V. in centrally heated house. Resident gardener cleaning help kept. Car driver dog lover essential. Salary negotiable. References required.

Apply in writing to:— Miss T. Dent Crisbhams, Buxted, Sussex

MOTHER'S HELP required in SW15 mid-May to September, for Jessica (15 months) and to help look after new baby, expected in June. Live in with family. Experience essential salary by arrangement. Refs. required 01-788 5675 after 6.

W.4.—Au pair or help required, any nationality. Comfortable home with no children, good time off. Salary to be discussed. References.—994 5479.

AU PAIR BUREAU PICCADILLY. World's largest au pair agency offers best jobs London or abroad with Social Travel Club facilities at 87 Regent St., W.1, 930 4757 & 323 Oxford St. W.1, 408 1013.

CHAUFFEUR, m/f 40+, with experience Cadillac or L/H drive, for M.D. London (based N.W.4). Salary £68 p.w., Mon.-Fri., 8-5. Some overtime. Car and uniform provided. Highest references essential.—Apply G.E. 226 8881.

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DAILY HELPS and au pairs available. References checked and staff guaranteed. — Belgravia Bureau. 01-589 1941.

HOUSEKEEPER (either temporary or permanent) for private household in Bletchingley, Surrey. Applicants should be good cooks, able to drive, like dogs and be able to run a household for a couple in their early 60's. Please phone Miss Brady on Crawley (0293) 21133 reversing the charges or write to Box 0404 K, The Times.

TOP AU PAIR jobs in France. Now. Yugopair Agency. 01-552 5995.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

BUTLER/VALET/ HOUSEMAN

required to work in Central London and as steward on luxury motor yacht in Mediterranean. Only experienced, energetic, professional with understanding of first class service need apply. Good salary and accommodation provided. References essential.

Reply

Box 0623 K, The Times

PARSON'S GREEN area.—Temporary Au Pair/Mother's Help needed for Oliver (6 years) while mother working. Salary negotiable.—Tel. 219 4324 (office), 736 3055 (evens.).

REQUIRED

BUTLER of the old school seeks post.—Box 0663 K, The Times.

GARDENER, 27.—All branches. Ref 3 yrs. Driver. Anywhere.— British Agy., tel. 65571, Hor...

YOUNG MAN seeks position as Valet. Private service experience. Telephone 0794 516023.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

CAMBRIDGE CORPORATION 7¼% REDEEMABLE STOCK 1978

Barclays Bank (London and International) Limited, Registration Department, Radbroke Hall, Knutsford, Cheshire, hereby give notice that in order to prepare the Interest Payment due on the 5th April, 1978, the balances of the several accounts in the above Stock will be struck at the close of business on the 6th March, 1978, and thereafter will be transferable ex-Dividend.

SOUTHWARK CORPORATION 11¼% REDEEMABLE STOCK 1984-85

Barclays Bank (London and International) Limited, Registration Department, Radbroke Hall, Knutsford, Cheshire WA16 9EU, hereby give notice that in order to prepare the Interest due on the 6th April, 1978, the balances of the several accounts in the above Stock will be struck at the close of business on the 6th March, 1978 and thereafter will be transferable Ex-Dividend.

COMPANY NOTICES

THE SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE WATERWORKS COMPANY

Notice is Hereby Given that the Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Principal Office of the Company, 50 Sheepcote Street, Birmingham, B16 8AR, on Thursday, the Second day of March, 1978 at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon for the following purposes:

(1) To receive the accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1977 and the reports of the Directors and the Auditors thereon.

(2) To declare final dividends on the Ordinary Stocks.

(3) To re-elect as Directors:
(a) Mr John Henry Neville Thompson, M.C. T.D., M.A.
(b) Mr Geoffrey North Wright, M.B.E., T.D., F.C.A.

(4) To authorise an increase in the remuneration of the Directors to a maximum sum (in the aggregate) of £14,000 per annum.

(5) To reappoint the Auditors.

(6) To authorise the Directors to fix the Auditors' remuneration.

(7) To transact the ordinary business of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday, 17th February, 1978 to Thursday, 2nd March, 1978, both days inclusive against Transfers of Ordinary Stock but not against Transfers of Debenture and Preference Stocks.

By Order of the Board, A. W. TIBBENHAM Secretary

Birmingham 7th February, 1978.

LEGAL NOTICES

In the Matter of the Companies Acts, 1948 to 1976 and in the Matter of HALL & RIGGS Limited. (In Voluntary Liquidation).

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above-named Company will be held at the offices of W. H. Cork, Gully & Co., Chartered Accountants, of Guildhall House, 81/87, Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7DS, ON Tuesday, the 21st Day of February, 1978, at 2.30 p.m. to be followed at 2.45 p.m. by a GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidator's Acts and Dealings and of the conduct of the Winding-Up to date.

Dated this 27th day of January, 1978.

O. N. MARTIN, Liquidator.

LEGAL NOTICES

In the Matter of GRANNERLANE Limited (formerly SITISONE SANITARY FITTINGS Limited) and in the Matter of The Companies Act 1948

Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the fifteenth day of March, 1978, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned MICHAEL JOHN CALDER of 22 Park Street, Croydon, CR0 3HU, the Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 3rd day of February 1978.

M. J. CALDER, Liquidator.

In the Matter of the Companies Acts, 1948 to 1976 and in the Matter of THE HISTORIC AIRCRAFT MUSEUM (SOUTHEND) Limited (In Voluntary Liquidation).

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of THE ABOVE-NAMED Company will be held at the offices of W. H. Cork, Gully & Co., Chartered Accountants, of Guildhall House, 81/87 Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7DS, on Wednesday, the 1st day of March, 1978, to be followed at 11.45 a.m. by a GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidator's Acts and Dealings and of the conduct of the Winding-Up to date.

Dated this 30th day of January, 1978.

D. W. HAWKINS, Liquidator.

No. 002116 of 1977

In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE, Chancery Division, Companies Court in the Matter of JAY BROWN Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act 1948.

J. STEPHEN GILMORE, Accountant, of Adam House, 14 New Burlington Street London W1X 2BU, hereby give notice that by an order of the High Court dated 25th October, 1977, I have been appointed LIQUIDATOR of Jay Brown Limited

All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the Company must deliver them to me, and all debts due to the Company must be paid to me. Creditors who have not proved their debts must forward their Proof of Debt to me.

S GILMORE, M.I.A.S., Liquidator.

In the Matter of the Companies Acts, 1948 to 1976 and in the Matter of CENTURY NU Limited (Formerly: THE MITCHELL CONSTRUCTION CO. (LEEDS) Limited) (In Voluntary Liquidation).

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of W. H. Cork, Gully & Co., Chartered Accountants, of Guildhall House, 81/87 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7DS, on Monday, the 20th day of February, 1978, at 11.45 a.m. to be followed at 12 noon by a GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidator's Acts and Dealings and of the conduct of the Winding-Up to date.

Dated this 27th day of January, 1978.

M. A. JORDAN, Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1948 TO 1976 R. K. FASHIONS Limited

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co., situated at 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA, on Thursday, the 16th day of February 1978, at 12 o'clock midday, for the purposes mentioned in sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 1st day of February 1978.

By Order of the Board. T. N. BINDRA, Director.

In the Matter of RALSIDE PRINTERS Limited

By Order of the High Court of Justice dated 24 October 1977 VERNON GEORGE MITCHELL, of 7 Old Steine, Brighton BN1 1GA, has been appointed Liquidator of the above Company.

Dated 2 February 1978.

MOTOR CARS

NEW FIAT 130 COUPE. Air con, all extras, Met Grey. One only available. £10,250. Normans. 584 6441.

ACCELERATE INTO '78. Buy your new year car from our comprehensive Daily Car Buyers Section. Ring now to advertise your car on 01-278 9351.

1974 DAIMLER 4.2 Saloon. Sunroof, cassette stereo, tinted glass, chrome wheels, £4,600.—Victoria Motors. Tel. 0372 26909.

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BMW 528 Automatic

Chauffeur driven, immaculate condition.

Full service history available. First registered May, 1976, 41,000 miles. Blue metallic, radio/cassette.

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Tel. Mrs. Bradshaw 0732 353271

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SW10. Girl to share large flat. £10. 373 6348 day/eve.

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REGENT'S PARK. Girl, share room modern C.H. flat. £31 p.c.m. plus bills. Tel. No. 722 0630 after 3 p.m.

WEST KEN., girl, 22 plus. Share room, large flat. £46 p.c.m. incl. Day 749 9141 ext. 224; evening 603 3655.

2ND GIRL to share flat in Barnes. £17 p.w. Tel. 878 5548.

PIMLICO.—Two girls, early 20s to share flat Modern apartment. All amenities. £17 each p.w. Tel. 821 7307. 6.30/11 p.m.

S.W.7. Girl, 25 plus, own room, luxury Mews, £85 p.c.m. inclusive. Available 18th Feb. 373 5011 after midday.

CHELSEA.—Room in quiet house. £14 p.w.—352 3912 evenings.

S.W.17.—Pleasant bed-sit., suit young prof. person. £12.50 p.w. Tel. 673 0456.

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EALING. 2nd person wanted for c.h. garden flat, own room, £23 p.w. incl. 998 3915 evenings.

BEDSIT, private house off Ken. High St. £70 p.c.m. Occasional baby sitting.—01-603 2917.

W. HAMPSTEAD. 3rd girl, mid-20s, own room, £55 p.c.m. inc. 435 4845 after 5 p.m.

S.W.10.—Male couple to share double bedroom. Own bathroom. Luxury maisonette. £97 p.c.m. or £46.50 p.c.m. each.—Ring 351 2118 after 6 p.m.

2ND PERSON required to share S.W.6 House, own room. £60 per month incl.—Call 589 7236.

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RENTALS

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W.2 (two mins. from Hyde Park). Architects luxury new Mews House. Every possible amenity, 2 beds, 1 reception, luxury kitchen, beautiful bathroom and separate loo, spiral staircase, magnificent studio with guest bed, floodlit terrace. £200 p.w.

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KEMBLE MINOR (6 octave and modulator), one owner, as new. £450 o.n.o. Ring 0843 61680.

VICTORIAN VALENTINE CARDS from £4.00 each. Baytys Gallery, 8 Princes Arcade (off Piccadilly) London, S.W.1. 01-734 0180.

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SELLING JEWELLERY? Hayes, the famous Hatton Garden Jewellers, offer you cash for diamond or precious stone rings, brooches, bracelets, earrings, necklaces, gold jewellery, cigarette cases, pocket watches, chains and solid silver articles. Register your parcel for immediate cash offer (with no obligation to sell) or call at M. Hayes & Sons, Diamond House, 37 Hatton Garden London. E.C.1. 01-405 8177.

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OLD DESKS, large bookcases, antiques bought. Mr. Fenton, 328 4378.

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DINING TABLES, antiques, wanted. Michael Liptich, 352 4574.

DIAMONDS. We urgently require to buy second-hand diamond clips, brooches, watches, bracelets and rings. Full valuation prices paid. Vieyra & Co., 177 Kings Rd., S.W.3. 352 7365.

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COLLECTOR BUYS illustrated books, prints, of Holy Land, Palestine, Syria, Egypt by Stebbing, Roberts, Wilson, Bartlett, Carne, etc.—Box 0655K, The Times

BECHSTEIN, BLUTHNER or similar, piano required.—01-723 4582.

WANTED.—1909 Scouting for Boys, First Boy Scout manual.— T.A.D. 3357. Box 0664 K, The Times.

(continued on page 28)

...dcasting

Praise where it is overdue tonight, when Magnus Magnusson sorts out the most deserving local archaeology group for special mention in the Chronicle Award programme. The work of those small bands of local enthusiasts who desperately sift through sites, as the bulldozers and earthmovers roar behind them, is largely unsung.

A regular favourite (and I imagine a training ground for would-be fast-talking car salesmen) is Sky at Night. Tonight Patrick Moore ...ncentrates on the very-far-from-Local Group of galaxies.—I.R.R.

...n, You and Me. ...ws. 1.00, Pebble ...0, Mister Men. ...ool. 4.20, Touché ... Jackanory. 4.40. ...05, John Craven. ...Hill (new series.) ...ton. ...5.55, Nationwide. ...vide. ... Strangers on a ... with Farley ..., Ruth Roman, ...n't Know You ...ight: European ...ting Gala; Story ...World Cup. ... y at Night: The galaxies. ...r. ...ite.

...ns (BBC 1): ...10-5.35 pm, Bill... 20, Wales Today. ...dw. SCOTLAND: Reporting Scotland. ...LAND: 3.53-3.55 ...land News. 5.55- ...nd Six. 9.25-9.55

... 1.20 pm. West Wales Headlines. ...00, Help Yourself. ...15, Dodo. 5.20, Report West. 6.15. ...30, Granada. 7.00. ...2.25 am, Concert: Edmonton Symphony. HTV CYMRU/ ...except: 1.20-1.25 ...ewyddion y Dydd. ... 4.30-4.45, Un Y Dydd. HTV ...except: 1.20-1.30 ...lines. 6.15-6.30.

...20 pm Westward ... 1.30, Thames. ... Diary. 6.35, ... Pro Celebrity ...m, Faith for Life.

...es. 1.25, About Southern. 2.45. ...TV. 6.00, About Thames. 11.25, ...n The Big Ques-

...20 pm, Calendar ... 5.15, ATV. ...6.00, Thames. ...he Cabot Connec-

...1.20 pm, Border ... 2.25, ...ses in Our Blood. ...00 Lookaround. ...30, ATV. 12.00,

BBC 2

10.20 am, Gharbar. 10.45, Parosi. 11.00-11.25, Play School. 6.10 pm, Open University. Ten Years of Pulsars.
7.00 *News Headlines.*
7.05 Company Pensions— Who Cares?
7.30 Newsday.
8.10 Chronicle. Archaeology Award: work of the six finalists.
9.10 Play. The O'Hooligan File, by Janey Preger.
10.00 Tiber—Roof of the World.
11.00 Arena: Cinema. Joseph Conrad adaptations.
11.35 News.
11.45-12.15 am, Embassy World Professional Darts Championships, highlights.

ATV

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, ATV News. 1.30, Thames. 5.15, Mr and Mrs. 5.45, News. 6.00, ATV Today. 6.35, Thames. 11.25-11.55, Butlins Grand Masters Darts Championship.

Channel

1.18 pm, Channel News. 1.30 Thames. 6.00, Channel News 6.10, Dynomutt. 6.35, Thames. 11.25, Pro-Celebrity Snooker. 12.10 am, Epilogue. News.

Grampian

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Grampian News Headlines. 1.30 Thames. 6.00, Grampian Today. 6.30, Police News 6.35, Thames. 11.25, Reflections. 11.30-12.30 am, Concerts. Pat Boone.

Tyne Tees

12.00 Thames. 1.20 pm, North East News. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Women Only. 2.25, Thames. 5.15, Happy Days. 5.45, News. 6.00, Northern Life 6.35 Thames. 11.25, West Side Medical. 12.25 am, Epilogue.

Scottish

12.00, Thames. 1.25 pm, Road Report. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Women Only. 2.25 Thames. 5.15, Pipet. 5.20, Southern. 6.00, Scotland Today. 6.30, Report. 7.00, Thames. 10.30, Welcome to the Ceilidh. 11.00, Out of Town. 11.30 Late Call 11.35-12.30 am, Police Woman.

Ulster

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Lunchtime. 1.30, Thames. 5.15, Dynomutt. 5.45, News. 6.00, Ulster Television News. 6.05, Crossroads. 6.30, Reports. 7.00, Thames. 11.25, ATV. 11.55, Make It Count

Thames

12.00, Cloppa Castle. 12.10 pm, Rainbow. 12.30, Sounds of Britain. 1.00, News. 1.20, Help! 1.30, Crown Court. 2.00, After Noon. 2.25, Hadleigh (r). 3.20, Paint with Nancy. 3.50, Couples (r). 4.20, Michael Bentine. 4.45, Pop Quest. 5.15, *Emmerdale Farm.*
5.45 News. 6.00, Thames at 6.
6.35 Crossroads.
7.00 This Is Your Life.
7.30 Coronation Street.
8.00 Bernard Manning in Las Vegas.
9.00 ITV Playhouse. Last Wishes, with Wendy Hiller.
10.00 News.
10.30 Midweek Match.
11.25 World Snooker.
11.55 Night Gallery.
12.25 Epilogue.
(r) repeat.

Granada

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, This is Your Right. 1.30, Thames. 5.10, This is Your Right. 5.15, Crossroads. 5.45, News. 6.00, Granada Reports. 6.30, Wish You Were Here..? 7.00, Thames. 11.25-12.25 am, The Untouchables.*

Southern

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Southern News. 1.30, crown court. 2.00, Houseparty. 2.25, Thames. 5.15, Betty Boop. 5.20, crossroads. 5.45, News. 6.00, Day by Day. 7.00, Thames. 11.25, Southern News. 11.35, Healthy Eating 12.05 am, Weather. Epilogue.

Radio

1
6.00 am, News. Ray Moore.† 7.02, Noel Edmonds. 9.00, Simon Bates. 11.31, Paul Burnett. 2.00, Tony Blackburn. 4.31, Dave Lee Travis. 7.00, Sing Something Simple.† 7.30, Band.† 8.15, Semprini.† 9.02, Bing. 10.02, John Peel.† 12.00-12.05 am, News.
† Stereo.

2
6.00 am, News. 6.02, Ray Moore.† 7.32, Terry Wogan.† (8.27, Racing bulletin). 10.02, Jimmy Young.† 12.15 pm, Waggoners' Walk. 12.30, Pete Murray.† 2.30, David Hamilton.† 4.30, Waggoners' Walk. 4.45, Sports Desk. 4.37, John Dunn.† 6.45, Sport. 7.02, Radio 1. 8.00, Football. 9.30, Bing. 9.55, Sports Desk. 10.02, News Huddlines. 10.30, Show With Ten Legs. 11.02, Brian Matthew. 12.00-12.5 am, News.

3
6.55 am, Weather. 7.00, News. 7.05, Your Midweek Choice: Schutz, Bach, Schubert.† 8.00, News. 8.05, Your Midweek Choice, part 2: Wagner, Medtner, Suk.† 9.00, News. 9.05, Paganini.† 9.45, Salisbury Festival 1976, organ recital: Selby, Barber, Parker, Sowerby.† 10.20, Two Early Schoenberg String Quartets.† 11.10, Schoenberg's Light Music.† 11.30, Beethoven: Missa Solemnis in D major.† 1.00 pm, News. 1.05, Harpsichord recital: Scarlatti, Soler.† 2.00, In Repertory, Madam Butterfly: illustrated discussion.† 3.00, Beaux Arts Trio, Beethoven concert, part 1.† 3.55, In Short. 4.05, Beaux Arts Trio, part 2.† 5.05, Building a Library.† 5.55, Homeward Bound.† 6.05, News. 6.10, Homeward Bound. 6.30, Kontakte. 7.00, Allez France! 7.30, BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra: Debussy, Beethoven, Schoenberg.† 8.40, The Arts Worldwide. 8.55, Songs More or Less Italian.† 9.35, Scientifically Speaking. 10.20, Music in Our Time: Harvey, Sohal, Anderson, Gilbert.† 11.25, News. 11.30-11.35, Schubert Song.

4
6.15, News. 6.17, Farming. 6.35, Up to the Hour. 7.00, News. 7.10, Today. 7.35, Up to the Hour. 8.00, News. 8.10, Today. 8.45, Yesterday in Parliament. 9.00, News. 9.05, The Living World. 9.35, My Dear Music. Mozart in 1777-1778. 10.00, News. 10.05, In Britain Now. 10.30, Service. 10.45, Story. 11.00, News. 11.05, You, the Jury. 12.00, News. 12.02 pm, You and Yours. 12.27, What Ho! Jeeves. 12.55, Weather. 1.00, News. 1.30, The Archers. 1.45, Woman's Hour. 2.45, Listen with Mother. 3.00, News. 3.05, Play. An Island Soldier. 3.50, Choral Evensong from St. John's College, Cambridge. 4.35, Story. Harriet. 5.00, PM Reports. 5.40, Serendipity. 5.55, Weather. 6.00, News. 6.30, My Music. 7.00, News. 7.05, The Archers. 7.20, File on 4. 8.00, Lord Peter Wimsey, The Five Red Herrings. 8.30, Reith Lectures, change in British Society by Dr A. H. Halsey, part 5: Between the Generations. 9.00, Science Now. 9.30, Kaleidoscope. 9.59, Weather. 10.00, News. 10.30, Round Europe Quiz. 11.00, A Book at Bedtime. Troubles. 11.15, The Financial World Tonight. 11.30, Today in Parliament. 11.45, News. 12.03-12.06 am, Inshore Forecast.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 27

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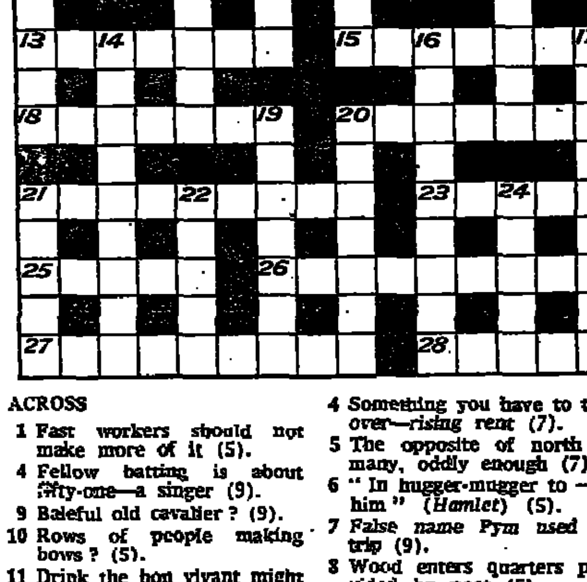
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" . . . give me neither poverty nor riches; feed me with food convenient for me: lest I be full, and deny thee, and say Who is the Lord ? "—Proverbs 30: 8, 9.

BIRTHS

CAMPBELL.—On January 26, in Dacca, Bangladesh, to Caroline and David—a daughter (Cassandra Sorayar).
GORMAN.—On February 2nd, to Zdenka and Jeremy—a daughter (Annemarie), a sister for Charles.
HUNT.—On 4th February, to Caro (nee Williams) and Simon—a daughter (Harriet Vaughan).
JONES.—On 6th February, 1978, to Angie (nee Straker-Nesbit) and Philip, at Worcester—a son (Sebastian Paul), a brother to Rupert.
KADEL.—On February 3rd, at City of London Maternity Hospital, to Alice (nee Keene) and Nigel—a daughter.
LEADLAY.—On February 4th, 1978, at the John Radcliffe, Oxford, to Christina Maria (nee Peake) and Peter—a daughter (Francesca Catherine).
MACKERRELL.—On January 25th, to Daphne (nee Lawson) and David—a daughter (Katherine).
MORLAND.—On Jan. 21st, to Chrissie (nee Brook) and Michael—a daughter (Holly Louise).
NICHOLSON.—On Feb. 6th, at Carlton Lodge, Harrogate, to Pauline (nee Adamson) and Trevor—a son.
ROSS TAYLOR.—On 4th February, 1978, at The Simpson Memorial Maternity Pavilion, Edinburgh, to Elizabeth (nee Simpson) and Patrick, of Littlegill, Abington—a son.

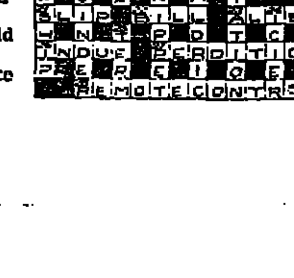
The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,829



ACROSS
1 Fast workers should not make more of it (5).
4 Fellow batting is about fifty-one—a singer (9).
9 Baleful old cavalier ? (9).
10 Rows of people making bows ? (5).
11 Drink the bon vivant might get ? (5).
12 School is boring, Ted made out (9).
13 Entangle through letter written to cook (7).
15 Very stupid little boy interrupts doctor in charge (7).
18 Rodsmen looking for possible water (7).
20 Steptoe sailing from Shanghai ? (7).
21 Place of employment (9).
23 Weapon in use is a bren-gun (5).
25 Dramatist writing poetry way back (5).
26 Two falls, we hear—nice for suckers (4-5).
27 Former head of 12 merely eccentric ? Very much so (9).
28 Extra clause carried ? (5).

DOWN
1 Meat paste ordered by dunderhead in London (9).
2 No purchaser for old Italian coin ? (5).
3 Crew take part in dance (9).
4 Something you have to talk over—rising rent (7).
5 The opposite of north to many, oddly enough (7).
6 " In hugger-mugger to —— him " (*Hamlet*) (5).
7 *False name Pym used on trip* (9).
8 Wood enters quarters provided by poet (5).
14 Wrote best pieces in London police-court (3-6).
16 Fight fan calls on one—the German type (9).
17 Précis-writer in radio ? (9).
19 Direction to raise elbow to paint thus (7).
20 *Nicholas I's general, we'd say*—one of twelve (7).
21 Jane at the seaside (5).
22 Man for instance supporting article in church (5).
24 Crown-stealer in circulation ? (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 14,828



BIRTHS

RUCKER.—On 3rd February, at *Lewisham Hospital, to Caroline* and Jeff—a third son.
SEROCOLD.—On 6th February, at St. Theresa's, Wimbledon, to Caroline and Ned—a daughter (Georgina Mary), sister for Charles.
WHITE.—On Feb. 1st at Southmead *Hospital, Bristol, to Sukie* (nee Ford) and George—a daughter (Caroline Morwenna).

MARRIAGES

GOODIER : FORSYTH.—On 7th *February at St. Peters Ballarat, Victoria*, Colin James Goodier to Catherine Warrender Forsyth.
TURNER : MARTINDALE.—At his home, 1 St. Martin's Square, Chichester, Francis McD. C. Turner to Anne Martindale.

DEATHS

LE MAITRE.—On February 7, at East Grinstead, Anne Florence, widow of W. C. Le Maitre and dear mother of Denys and Antony, grandmother of *Catriona*, Andrew, Christopher, Suzanne and Adrian and great-grandmother of Theresa, Gillean and Henrietta. Funeral private.

ABDEL BAGI MOHAMMED ABDEL BAGI.—*After a short illness, on* 3rd February, known as " AB ", formerly chairman of Sudan Airways and one of the founders of aviation in Africa, died in Khartoum.
APPS.—On February 6th, Kate Amelia, aged 78 years; aunt of *Harold, devoted and dear friend* of Margaret and Pat Malone, of Ringle Oast, Sandhurst, Kent. Cremation at Charing, Tuesday, 14th February, at 2.30 p.m. Family flowers only to Charing.
BALLANCE.—On Feb. 6th, in King Edward VII Hospital, Midhurst, *Rear Admiral Frank Arthur Ballance*, C.B., D.S.O., of Malthouse Cottage, Rogate, West Sussex, loved husband of Sybil and the late Arundell and father of Christopher. Funeral private, memorial service to be announced later. Family flowers only, but donations, if desired, to the League of Friends of King Edward VII Hospital, Midhurst.
BENNETT.—On 4th of February, 1978, peacefully in hospital, Harold Aubie Bennett, aged 86, of 14 Watts Avenue, Rochester. Late organist of Rochester Cathedral, beloved husband of Zoë and *dear friend of countless students* and choristers. Service in Rochester Cathedral, Friday, 10th of February, at 11 a.m., followed by private interment. No flowers. Donations to the Musicians Benevolent Fund.
BONVIN, EDGAR CHARLES MAURICE, on February 6th, in *Morges, Switzerland, peacefully*, in hospital, after a short illness.
BRIGGS.—On February 5th, 1978, peacefully, in hospital, in his 79th year, Stanley Wilfred Briggs, of Broadstairs, dearly beloved husband of Irene and a devoted father and grandfather.
BUSBY.—On the 7th February, 1978, peacefully *in her sleep* after 6 years of crippling illness bravely endured, Violet Susan, wife of Canon Geoffrey Busby, *of Wirksworth Vicarage*, Derbyshire. Funeral Friday, 10th February. Service 3.15 p.m. at Wirksworth Parish Church. No flowers, please, but gifts to Wirksworth *Parish* Church would be appreciated. " Steel-true and blade-straight."
CARTER.—On 7th February, 1978, at Little Pond Nursing Home, Tilford, Surrey, Cecil Arthur, father of Ann and Gerald. Funeral private.
CHURCH.—On February 6th, Suzette, beloved wife of Stephen, and mother of Anna and Jessica. Funeral service at Powderham Church, Friday 10th February, at 11.15 a.m., followed by private cremation. No flowers, please.
CLARK.—On *3rd February, John* Percival Bolton *of* Windsor Lodge, Cliveden Road, Taplow. Dearly loved husband of Gwyneth and father of Henry. Private cremation: no flowers, please.
COOKE.—On 5th Feb., 1978, at Winash, Albert Road, Clevedon, Blanche Beryl aged 87 years. Formerly of Highdale Farm, Clevedon. Funeral service at Christ Church, Clevedon, Thursday 9th Feb., 12 noon, followed by interment.
COWCHER.—On February 6, 1978, in his 100th year, peacefully *while asleep, William Brainsford*, O.B.E., B.Litt., Barrister at Law, of 83, Woodcote Grove Road, Coulsdon, Surrey, formerly of the Inland Revenue and later Clerk to the Commissioners for the Tower Division. Dearly loved father of Doris and Margery and grandfather of Peter and Christopher May. Cremation private. No flowers at his request.
CROTHERS.—On February 5th, suddenly, but very peacefully, in hospital, Cuthbert Montague (Sam) Crothers, O.B.E., of Hampton-in-Arden, West Midlands, beloved husband of Hilda and dear father of John and David. Funeral Thursday, February 9th, Solihull Methodist Church, 3.15 p.m. followed by cremation. Family flowers only. Donations, please, to British Heart Foundation.
DARLEY.—On February 5th, 1978, Jean Bradfield (nee Harrison), of Sharrowhurst, Northcliff, Johannesburg, dearest wife of Robin.
DAVIS.—On 4 February, 1978, David Davis, M.B.E. (Civil), beloved husband of Charlotte (Shallie), nee Simms, late of W.R.N.S., suddenly, after long ill health bravely borne late of R.A.F.V.R. Lemgo and Commonwealth Office and subsequently Foreign and Commonwealth Office in Legal Advisers Offices. Funeral Service at 11.00 o'clock at St. Mary's, The Boltons, S.W.10, on Thursday, February *9. Friends welcomed followed by* private interment at Gunnersbury. Flowers and enquiries to J. H. Kenyon Ltd., 49 Marloes Road, W8 6LA. 01-937 0757, or if desired, donations to Middlesex Hospital, W.1, " Cancer Fund ".
FOSS, DORA MARIA.—*On February* 6th 1978, peacefully, at Brompton Hospital after an illness borne with great courage, Dora Maria Foss, aged 84 of 60 Corringham Road, London, NW11, beloved wife of the late Hubert James Foss and loved and loving mother of Christopher and Diana (Sparkes) and a devoted grandmother to Philip and Catherine. Funeral service at St Alban's Church Golders Green, NW11, on Monday, February 13th at 11.45 a.m., followed by private cremation. Family flowers only please. Donations, in her memory, if desired to the Musicians Benevolent Fund, 15 Ogle St., W.1.

DEATHS

FARRER.—On February 6th, 1978, *in a nursing home, John Oswald* (Jimmy), of 57, Downview Road, Felpham, Bognor Regis, in his 89th year, husband of Jean and father of Pat and Gina, greatly loved by all his family. Cremation on Thursday, 9th February, at Chichester Crematorium, at 4 p.m.
GARRATT.—On February 6th, 1978, Michael Murray, younger son of the late Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Garratt, of Bishopsteignton, Devon. Beloved husband of Jo, father of Lucinda and Charles and devoted brother of John.
GIBBS.—Dame Anstice, D.C.V.O., C.B.E. on 7th February, 1978, at her home. Funeral private for family, neighbourhood and close friends, at St. Nicholas, Wasing, on Monday, 13th February at 2.30 p.m. No flowers. Memorial service in London, later.
HUGHES.—On February 6th, 1978, in Salisbury, Rhodesia, John Arthur Brodie Hughes, only beloved son of Jane Hughes, of 683 Chelsea Cloisters, S.W.3, father of Alexander.
JOHN, EDWIN, father of Sara and Ben, on February 2nd, at Priddbull Bach, Oswestry, Wales. Service at Pentrebychan Crematorium, Wrexham, on Thursday, 9th February, at 2.30 p.m.
KINGHAM.—On 1st Feb., 1978, peacefully, in Antibes Hospital, Marie-Edmée, aged 83, of Monalisa, 06170 Cros-de-Cagnes, *France, beloved wife of the late* Capt. Tom Kingham, and mother of Henry. Cremation in France, followed by interment of ashes at Vicarage Road Cemetery, Watford, on 17th Feb. at 2 p.m. Flowers to Hemley Funeral Services, Park Road, Bushey, Herts.
LAWSON.—*On 6th Feb.*, 1978, peacefully, in London, Lena, dearly loved mother of Juliet and Tony. Funeral private.
LOW.—On Sunday Feb 5th, 1978, suddenly at Seabourne, Broughty Ferry, Margaret Stewart Campbell, wife of the late James Hubert Low and daughter of the late Lorne Campbell of Peaton Cove, Dunbartonshire.
MACDONALD.—On February 3rd, 1978, in Oxford, Charlotte, widow of Hugh Macdonald.
MARIANS.—On 7th February, in his 91st year, Major R. I. Marians, O.B.E. (retired), late of the Royal Fusiliers, of 3o St. John's Wood Terrace, London, N.W.8. Beloved husband of Norah. Private cremation, and by his wish, no mourners or flowers.
MOULE, ARTHURINA ELIZABETH, peacefully, on February 7th, in a Salisbury nursing home, widow of *Edward Christopher Moule*, much loved mother and grandmother. Memorial service to be arranged later. No flowers, please.
NICHOLAS.—On February 6th at her home, Lady Ethel Nicholas, beloved wife of Sir Alfrod J. Nicholas, of Bovil House, Machen, Gwent, mother of Delevan and beloved *grandmother of* Deborah, James, Maria and William. Private funeral service for family and close friends at Bovil House on Friday, February 10th, at 3.30 p.m. and afterwards at Castleton Methodist burial ground. Flowers from family and close friends only, please. Details of a memorial service will be announced later.
PARRY.—On 3rd February, 1978, peacefully, at home, Muriel Edna, aged 60 years, beloved wife of the late J. H. Parry, dearly loved mother of Virginia, Susan, Philip and John and grandmother of *Charles. Flowers* and inquiries, please to F. A. Holland & Son, Terminus Rd., Littlehampton, Sussex. Tel. 3939.
REEVES.—Peacefully, after a long, serious illness, on 30th of January, at home, Rosalie Anne (nee Retzer), dearly beloved wife of Raymond, mother of Adrian, Miranda and twins Shaunagh and Camilla, Duncan and John. Private cremation at Norwood Crematorium.
ROPER.—On 6th February, at Guy's Hospital, Valerie Muir, of Plaintree, Gatehouse-of-Fleet, Kircudbrightshire. Much loved and admired mother of John, Murrough, Lexi and Henrietta. Funeral private. Family flowers only.
RUDD.—February 4, 1978, suddenly, Donald, of Eastcote and Woodbridge, beloved husband of Biddie and loving father of Rosemary and *Felicity* and *grandfather* of Brett, Peter, Marina, Simon and Debra. Funeral service at Breakspear Crematorium, Ruislip, on Thursday, February 9, at 3.30 p.m. (East Chapel). Flowers to E. Spark Ltd., 104 Pinner Road, Northwood.
RUSSELL, LT. GEN. SIR DUDLEY RUSSELL, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., Commander of the Order of the American Legion of Merit, beloved husband of Elizabeth Russell, on Feb. 4th 1978, in Nassau, Bahamas.
STEPHENSON.—On 31st Jan., aged 84 years, Warena, widow of George Stephenson. A kind and gentle mother. Service 9th Feb. at 10 a.m. Sacred Heart Church, Ruislip.
STRATTON.—On February 4th, 1978, suddenly but very peacefully, Sarah Victoria, darling wife of Desmond and loving mother *of Rupert and Victoria. Funeral* service Beaulieu Abbey on Friday, February 10th, at 2.30. Flowers to Langham Brown, Leamington.
THE LADY BROCK.—On February 5, 1978, Germaine Louise (nee Ladoveze), for over 50 years the *very* beloved wife of Russell, Lord Brock and much loved mother of Angela, Mary and Margaret and dearly loved grandmother of Martin, David, Lucy, Robert, James, Nicola, Ella and Tilly. Funeral private. All inquiries to Ashton Funeral Services. Tel. 01-946 1051.
THOMAS.—On Thursday 2nd February, 1978, at the Radcliffe Infirmary, Lilyan May (nee Kenton), widow of David Biron Thomas, of Estepona, Spain. Funeral at Oxford Crematorium, Friday 10th of February, at 3.30 p.m. Flowers to A. W. Bruce Ltd., 29 Rogers St., Oxford, by 12 noon please.
THRESHER. — On 6th February, peacefully at Fleet, Dorothy Margaret, aged 96. Beloved wife of the late Lieut.-Col. J. H. Thresher, dear mother of Tony, Sal, and the late Peg, grandmother and greatgrandmother. Funeral: Friday, 10th February at 3 p.m., Church Crookham Parish Church. Family flowers, only. No letters, please. Donations, if desired, to Officers Christian Union, c/o Lloyds Bank, Fleet.
WHISHAW.—On 4th February, 1978, suddenly, Sally, beloved daughter of Evelyn and Dick, of Mead, Meadrow, Godalming. Funeral service on Thursday, 9th February, at Compton Parish Church, at 12.30 followed by cremation at Guildford Crematorium. All flowers to J. Corringe & Son, 85 Haro Lane, Godalming.
YOUNGMAN.—On 5th February, 1978, at Anglesea Road Hospital, Ipswich, Harold Morley Youngman, late of Woodbridge, formerly of Thorpe Hall, Ashfield. Private *cremation. No flowers.*

MEMORIAL SERVICES

FAIRFIELD.—A memorial service for the late Doctor Letitia Fairfield will be held in Westminster Cathedral on Monday, 13th February, at 6 p.m.
LORD CHORLEY.—A thanksgiving memorial for Lord Chorley will be held at Stationers' Hall, Ave Maria Lane, London, E.C.4, 23rd February at 2.30 p.m.
PUGH.—A service of thanksgiving for the life of Leslie Mervyn Pugh, former Stipendiary Magistrate of Merseyside, will be held *at Liverpool parish church* (St. Nicholas), Pier Head, Liverpool, on Friday, 17th February at 11.30 a.m.

IN MEMORIAM

IN MEMORIUM

SA'ID HAMMAMI

THE ARBA'IYN MEMORIAL

Mrs. Khalida Hammami and family and representatives of The Palestine Liberation Organisation will receive condolances on the recent death of Sa'id Hammami, in the Hall at The Central Mosque in Regents Park between 4 and 7 pm on Friday, 10th February.

IN MEMORIAM

ANDREWS D. E. J. (late of Chelsea *and Otley, Suffolk*). This is the birthday of Darling Douglas.
SLAGDEN, CECIL, 1900-1960. To his dear memory with love today and every day.
GAMMANS, SIR DAVID, Bt. M.P. In ever loving and happy memory of my husband, died February 8th, 1957.
KNOWLING.—In ever-loving memory of Ellen, wife of the Rev. Dr. Knowling, Canon of Durham Feb. 8, 1914.
LOBNITZ. In ever loving and grateful memory of Cathie. 21.11.1902—8.2.1975.
PAUL, *my beloved husband*, loved and missed and cherished. Forever and always—D.
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ANNOUNCEMENTS

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ARTHRITIS.—A guide to living with osteoarthrosis and a review of new artificial joints are among the features in the spring edition of A.R.C., magazine of the Arthritis and Rheumatism Council.—Send 50p. for a year's subscription (3 issues) to A.R.C., 8-10 Charing Cross Road, London WC2H 0HN.

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GEORGE WILLIAM CARTMAN, relative of Mrs Marjorie de Villiers nee Cartman, who died on December 14, 1977, lately of The Gables, 75 Hoghton Street, Southport, Lancashire. Would the children of George William Cartman contact A. R. Drummond & Co., Sols., 45/55 High Street, Epsom, Surrey; telephone Epsom 25291.

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BRIGGS.—ARNOLD BRIGGS, late of 73, Farleigh Road, Pershore, Worcestershire, died at Ronkswood, Worcester, on 21 November, 1976. (Estate about £3,800.)
CATO.—MARY SHEILA CATO, spinster, late of Glebe Cottage, 25, High Street, Walkern, Hertfordshire, died there on 24 February, 1977. (Estate about £18,000.)
CLARKE.—ANNIE LYDIA SARAH CLARKE otherwise ANNIE LYDIA CLARKE, spinster, late of 76, Morley Road, Ward End, Birmingham, was found dead there on 18 August, 1977. (Estate about £8,600.)
HERBERT.—DOROTHY HERBERT, spinster, late of Warneford Hospital, Warneford Lane, Headington, Oxford, died there on 1 April, 1975. (Estate about £8,200.)
JONES.—STANLEY CHARLES BERTRAM JONES, late of The Limit Caravan Park, Northchurch, Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire, died there on 23 August, 1976. (Estate about £125,000.)
ROSENBAUM, otherwise ROSS otherwise GENTZLER nee NORMAND GERMAINE LEONTINE ROSENBAUM otherwise GERMAINE LEONTINE ROSS otherwise GERMAINE LEONTINE GENTZLER otherwise GERMAINE ROSS otherwise LEONTINE GENTZLER nee NORMAND widow, late of Flat 3, Forest Court, 140 Edgware Road, London W2, died there on 21 October 1974. (Estate about £6,800).
STEVENS. — EMILY MARY STEVENS, spinster, late of 8, Hollybush Road, Warminster, Wiltshire, died in Warminster on 7 September, 1977. (Estate about £3,300.)
WILLIS.—GEORGE HENRY WILLIS, late of 25, Murrin Road, Maidenhead, Berkshire, died there on 9 April, 1977. (Estate about £3,000.)
The kin of the above-named are requested to apply to the Treasury Solicitor (B.V.), 12, Buckingham Gate, Westminster, London, S.W.1, failing which the Treasury Solicitor may take steps to administer the estate.

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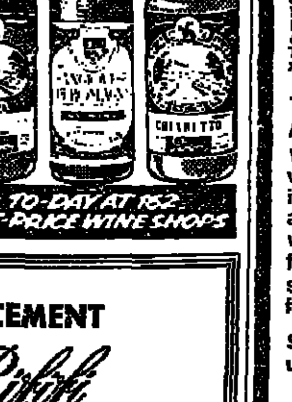
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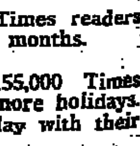
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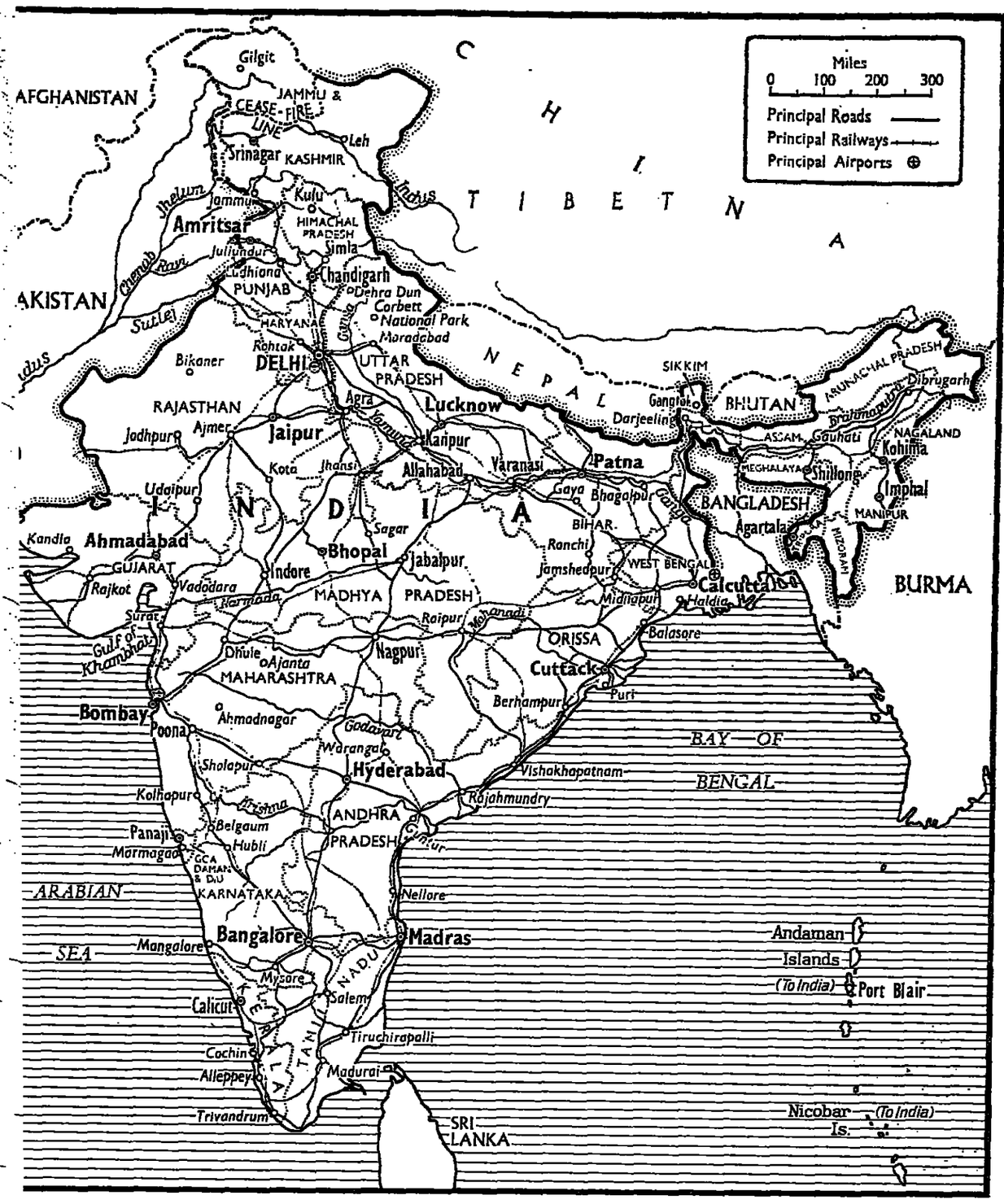
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هكذا من الأصل

SPECIAL REPORT



Holidays in India

India offers a rare range of experience to the visitor. Paul Scott, prize-winning novelist and author of **The Raj Quartet,** describes what the country means to him

The Emperor Shahjehan, 24 hours out of New York via London, Frankfurt, Rome, and non-stop from Cairo, sets down its jumbo-load of passengers within walking distance of one of the new gateways of India—the arrivals section of the airport building at Santa Cruz. It is 5 am, still dark; the air is warm, thick. Inside, the ceiling fans create draughts that flirt with the hems of sarees and cotton shirts. I have been four years absent but nothing seems changed.

For once, though, I have a demonstrable reason for being here: a four weeks' lecture tour. On previous visits I have been lured only by my obsession, nostalgia, affection and curiosity, which somehow survive moments of irritation and cultural shock, moments when I wonder what I am doing back in India yet again; when the reasons for not going seem stronger than those for having come.

The road from Santa Cruz into Bombay passes through a crossways settlement of such pestilential filth and squalor that to close the eyes is not enough. The mind has to be switched off too. The route from Calcutta's airport into the city is worse. I have seen busloads of tourists arrive at their hotel clearly wondering whether they would be able to stand the strain of sombre realities uncelebrated by the travel brochures.

Why go to India? It is a question never asked before 1947. In those days of the Raj people did not go to India but out to India (there is a subtle difference). They went out to make a fortune, or find a husband, to preach the gospel, to maintain English law and order, keep frontiers safe, collect revenues, maintain autocratic princes, lay foundations for parliamentary democracy, exploit markets, build railways and teach Shakespeare and in the end go home. In doing these things many of them managed to fall in love with the country and to feel affection for its people; but ask any of the survivors of imperial India to say what it was that inspired these feelings and they become, understandably, largely inarticulate; understandably to me because having been out there first four years before independence I realize I am marginally an inarticulate survivor myself.

It is easier to describe the immediate sources of shock than to convey what, in spite of them, can be so compelling. One thing you can say with some certainty is that India takes time to exert anything but a superficial fascination. The short-term visitor is almost bound to be disappointed if he attempts to see too much, learn too much or build a whole picture out of the few pieces of the jigsaw he will have the chance to fit together.

Such limited time is best spent concentrating exclusively on what you have gone to India to do: to see, if you are an unashamed sightseer, palaces such as the floating one at Udaipur and the city palace in Jaipur, the mausoleums, monuments, rock temples, the Taj at Agra and the deserted city of Fatehpur Sikri, the beach temple in the south at Mahabalipuram and the erotic carvings of Khajuraho. Or you may plan to trek in the foothills of the Himalaya climb a mountain, collect plants, photograph wild life in the nature reserves or the gravestones in British cemeteries.

You may plan your itinerary in order to observe the Holi festival, when the Indians throw coloured powders at one another, or Diwali, when they light countless lamps. In Delhi at the end of January there is the de Mille-like spectacle of the ceremony of beating the retreat against the backdrop of the twin wings of the Secretariat, and Republic Day parade which began, on the occasion I watched it, with helicopters flying low the length of the Raj Path scattering rose petals, and ended with a rumbling display of armour and a sky full of thousands of white, saffron and green balloons. It rained a little, but they say it always does on this particular day.

The articles that follow show something of the remarkable range of the things you can go to India to do and are likely to delight in doing so long as while doing them the impulse to discover "the real India" too or consciously undergo a significant experience is resisted. It is, I believe, better to follow the Raj's example and think of yourself as going out for a purpose that makes the business of liking or not liking the place largely irrelevant. Go out, but let India come to you. She comes slowly. The test that proves whether she has come at all is properly applied only after she has been left behind and you have to answer yes or no to the question: would you ever go back if given the chance?

Granted the necessary funds and sufficient good health, my own answer must always be yes, but I cannot rationalize that with chapters and verse of unassailably logical reasons. I can always say what I would go for but that does not fully answer the question, Why? Having, I think, come to the end of India as a background for novels I no longer have the excuse of going there to recharge batteries, but there are always old friends to visit and new ones to make and places to go which I have saved up as an insurance against finding no credible explanation for again boarding a Bombay-bound Boeing at Heathrow.

I have never seen Ooty, or Lucknow, or the view of snowcapped peaks from Darjeeling. But these are merely sights and I am no sightseer. My inclination is by no means to stay put but to seek here and there abroad occasions and conditions of that kind of repose which is at once to do with feeling at home and feeling oneself on the brink of understanding that there is really no such place except in the warmth of human exchange, because a land and its artifacts are inanimate and each of us settles the question of their beauty or ugliness and fitness to live in or with for himself.

At the end of that lecture tour, exhausted and not yet recovered from the bad temper caused by a frustrating incident at the last port of call I sat alone on the balcony of a guest house and watched the day die away across the rolling country of the Western Ghats. The land looked waste, arid, as if a fire that had burnt it all day was going out. Burning out too was my bad temper. I became tranquil and if someone had asked me then why I came to India again and again I believe I could have described properly the way in which India always extends me by subtly undermining the structure of my normal Western responses and replacing them with attitudes that promise to lead to an ever fuller sense of identity with the place and its people.

I have been too long away.

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Peter Hopkirk looks at the country's top tourist spot

Kashmir unlocks its secrets

away like a secret garden some of the highest peaks es in the world, and watered tless snow-fed streams, lies utiful Valley of Kashmir.

its magnificent Himalayan mirror-like lakes, perpetual , wild flowers and fruit, has become one of Asia's ygrounds. Apart from the tourists who arrive in ever g numbers—penetrating the remote and mysterious the region has long been for those with individual or nterests.

: through Srinagar, the p for most visitors to Kash- fishermen, bird-watchers, ters, pony-trekkers, photo- mountaineers and—in kiers.

. its incomparable scenery, Kashmir's greatest single is probably its house- ne 500 or more of which ed on Dal Lake. Although which overlooks the lake, al good hotels, few visitors hmir without experiencing at least on board one of nately-carved and often amed craft.

of them are extremely le, being furnished more English country cottage oat. Broad of beam and ned, they vary in size. llest usually have one droom, one single, and a n-drawing room. The ve as many as three or ble-bedrooms, a dining drawing room.

be better houseboats each has its own private bath- flush toilet and hot and ing water. In addition have a verandah at the ere one can sit in the as well as a flat sun roof. d on the roof of one's wrapped against the he Kashmir dawn in a lanket, and watch the sun al Lake is unforgettable. c and brightly plumed . flit eerily through the from the water, while ikaras, the gondolas of Venice, slip silently by ysterious errands.

es strange and beautiful ch nervously on one's Other callers include rt dealers, waterborne d Kashmir tailors who ou up a three-piece suit In July and August this e of lakes, in which is the surrounding Hima- blaze with giant lotus

the only drawback to living in Kashmir is the nach upsets which affect rs, usually not seriously. eason one should come ith fairly powerful rescribed by one's doc- ll as sterilizing tablets. owners are somewhat it where the drinking g up water comes from. m observations suggest n comes out of the lake into which the houseboats also discharge their effluents.

Many visitors to Srinagar make at least one overnight foray into the Himalaya. A favourite side-trip is to Gulmarg (Meadow of Flowers), a hill station 8,500ft above the Indian Ocean which is said to possess the world's highest golf course, and from which the great killer-mountain Nanga Parbat can be seen clearly.

There are several modest hotels at Gulmarg, of which the best is undoubtedly the cosy Highland Park, where most of the package tourists stay. As a result it is more or less permanently full, and bookings—as almost everywhere else in the Himalaya—should be made well in advance.

Unless one is a golfer, Gulmarg itself does not have much to offer the summer visitor besides its bracing mountain air, sunshine and alpine scenery. However, some 2,000ft above the village lies Khilanmarg, a great open meadow on the side of the mountain which in summer is covered with wild flowers and in winter with snow. There the blue poppy is to be found in season.

To reach Khilanmarg one can either walk or—for about a £1—hire a pony to travel through the pine forest, a marvellous journey taking about an hour, depending on how many times one stops to enjoy the view over the Valley of Kashmir. I have twice made this journey and regard it as the best pound's worth I have ever had.

Gulmarg, a 90-minute drive from Srinagar, has attracted skiers since the 1930s (golfers since the 1880s) and is today India's chief ski resort, although by European and North American standards it has a long way to go in the provision of facilities. The winter sports season is from December to early March, depending on snowfall.

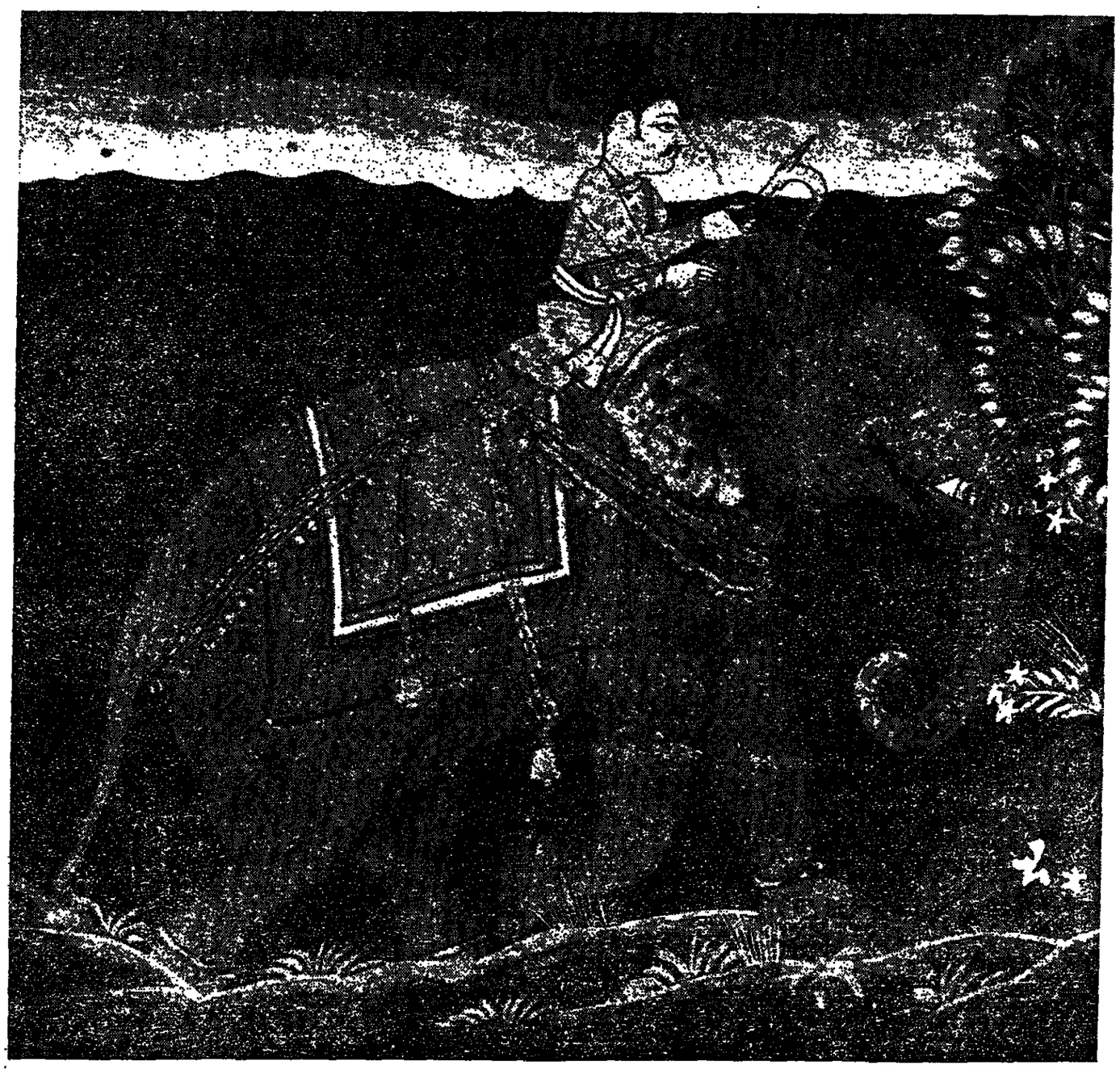
Although known to the Chinese Bhuddist pilgrims of the sixth and seventh centuries, Kashmir was not discovered by European travellers for another thousand years. The first westerner to stumble upon it was François Bernier in 1663. He wrote afterwards: "In truth the kingdom surpasses in beauty all that my warmest imagination had anticipated. . . . The whole kingdom wears the appearance of a fertile and highly cultivated garden."

The first to appreciate its qualities as a playground were the Moghul emperors, four centuries ago, who sought an escape from the heat and dust of the plains to the south. With their families and officials they settled on the shores of Dal Lake, building their palaces and Persian-style gardens around it.

These formal gardens, still to be seen on the lake shores, bear to this day their romantic names of old—Shalimar, the Abode of Love, and Nishat Bagh, the Garden of Bliss.

After the Moghul empire collapsed, Kashmir passed through a turbulent period, finally being rediscovered as a holiday land by officials of the British Raj seeking, like their Moghul predecessors, to

continued on next page



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Darjeeling: an armchair mountaineer's dream

by Peter Hopkirk

For the armchair mountaineer, Darjeeling is a base-camp par excellence. From this majestically situated amphitheatre 7,000 ft up in the Himalaya, and surrounded by tea gardens and rhododendron forests, the visitor gazes across the vast chasm of the Ranjit river valley towards many of the highest peaks in the world.

To rise at 5 am, with the ashes in one's bedroom fireplace still glowing, and see the *snow-capped Kanchenjunga* turn fiery red as the sun breaks over the roof of the world is something that even the laziest of us can manage once in a lifetime.

The more energetic will rise earlier and drive through the sleeping Himalayan villages to Tiger Hill, some six miles away, from where Mount Everest can be seen glowing fiercely in the dawn.

Even from Observatory Hill, a few minutes walk *from any of the hotels*, some dozen peaks over 20,000 ft can be counted, each one far higher than anything in Europe. Away to the east *on a clear night* the headlights of traffic can be seen on a 14,000 ft pass in Tibet.

But for days on end the entire Himalayan panorama can be totally blotted out by cloud. When I was there in October the town disappeared into a cloud for two days, making it impossible to see more than 50 yards.

Just as we were despairing, on the morning of the third day the clouds lifted. There, iridescent in the sunrise, was the magnificent ice-cap of Kanchenjunga, almost as high as Everest.

An even better view of the Himalaya can be obtained from a spot 36 miles away at Sandakphu, 12,000ft above sea level. But, again, one may make a fruitless visit if the weather turns sour.

But even if one is unlucky, and the surrounding giants remain hidden in the clouds, Darjeeling (place of the thunderbolt) has much else to offer the visitor.

The town itself is something of a museum piece, having changed little since the days of the Raj. Built on a series of terraces cut into the mountainside, it is more like a Welsh village in its architecture and atmosphere than an Indian hill resort.

Even the hotels are quaint, more like old-fashioned English boarding houses than twentieth-century hotels, although rather more cosy with their coal fires, hot-water bottles and (in some cases) individual drawing rooms.

Within walking distance are a number of attractions for those with specialist *interests. There is, for* instance, the high-altitude zoo, which contains Himalayan animals like *snow* leopards, pandas, black bears, and yaks, *wherever possible* in conditions similar to their normal habitat.

Next door is the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute where young climbers are trained under the directorship of Tensing Norgay. This has its own museum containing fascinating mountaineering relics as well as a large relief model of the entire Himalayan massif.

Farther on lies the Tibetan Refugees' Self-Help Centre, also open to the public, where for very little money one can buy a wide variety of Tibetan-made goods, including hand-knitted scarves and sweaters, picturesque boots and shoes and tradi*tional arts and crafts.*

Near the town are the Botanical Gardens where can be seen a collection of Himalayan flora, including many types of rhododendron and orchid, and also the Natural History Museum with its large collection of Himalayan birds, reptiles, *animals and insects.*

For me, a highlight of my visit was the discovery, after a search of the town's many graveyards, of the tomb of *Csoma de Koros, the great* Hungarian scholar and father of Tibetan studies, who died of malnutrition and self-neglect in Darjeeling in 1842. Driving himself mercilessly in pursuit of his *studies, he subsisted on a* diet of Tibetan tea and boiled rice, sleeping in his one suit on the ground.

Among other attractions in *the neighbourhood* are Buddhist monasteries, Hindu temples, trout streams, tea gardens, tourist lodges, a golf course and a five-mile cable car system connecting Darjeeling with Singla Bazaar, a haven for fishermen and picnic parties.

Finally, there is the world-*famous century-old* "toy" railway linking Darjeeling with Siliguri, a journey which takes six or seven hours over a winding, 2-ft gauge track. *This descends* to the plain below in a series of breathtaking loops, often criss-crossing the equally spectacular, but far faster (three and a half hours) motor road. The amazing *Batasia Loop, not far from* Darjeeling, is regarded as one of the seven engineering wonders of the world.

Darjeeling is most easily reached from Calcutta. One can either travel by train all the way, switching to the toy railway at Siliguri after a short connecting drive between the two railheads. Alternatively, like most visitors, one can fly to Bagdogra by Indian Airlines in under an hour, and then take either *the toy train*, a taxi or the tourist bus which connects with each flight.

The best time to visit Darjeeling is between April and mid-June or from mid-September to November. In autumn it can be chilly in the evenings, while in winter thick woollens should be taken.

Sikkim: land of the blue poppy

Gangtok, the village capital of Sikkim, lies 15 miles—and 16 check-points—from the Tibetan border. "Not *even an ant could get* through", one Sikkimese official told me.

Because of this proximity to Tibet, the one-time kingdom has been a politically sensitive area ever since the days of the Raj. To visit this Asian Ruritania one must *obtain a special permit from* Delhi some six weeks in advance.

Locked away in the great Himalayan massif between Nepal and Tibet—and now the twenty-second state of India after the overthrow of its ruler—tiny Sikkim is one of the least-known corners of the earth and certainly one of the most beautiful.

It is not an easy place to get to, having no airport or railway station. Even road access is uncertain at many times of the year because of frequent landslips and *torrential rains.*

Moreover, large parts of the north and east, where Sikkim fronts with Tibet, are strictly out of bounds to all *visitors. For the naturalist* this is sad because the north is particularly rich in exotic flora and fauna, including the famous blue poppy and—legend has it—the abominable snowman.

Even so, Sikkim is a paradise for both botanist and entomologist. Its floral wealth includes some 4,000 varieties of plants and shrubs (it has at least 500 species of orchid), *ranging from the* sub-tropical to the alpine. For the lepidopterist there are 600 different species of butterfly (although 50 became extinct in the 1950s after widespread *DDT* spraying against mosquitos), as well as moths with 10-inch wingspans.

One of Sikkim's greatest natural assets is its scenery, the jewel being Mount Kanchenjunga, only 25 miles from Gangtok. Meaning "house of the five trea*sures*" (represented by its five peaks), it is nearly as high as Everest. There the Yeti is said to roam, leaving its outsize footprints on the snow.

Together with Ladakh, which abuts on to western *Tibet, Sikkim is the last* stronghold of Tibetan Buddhism. In all, there are 67 monasteries in Sikkim, mostly in the north and west, but everywhere one is constantly reminded of a land steeped in religion, whether it be by *the sight of red-robed lamas* or fluttering prayer flags.

Many of the monasteries cannot be visited since they lie in the tourists' *no-man's-land to the north. However,* others like Pemayangtse in west Sikkim, at nearly 7,000 ft, welcome visitors. Near Pemayangtse, the pre*mier monastery* of Sikkim, is a 50-bed tourist lodge. One day's trek away is Tashiding monastery, with a Forestry Department bungalow near by in which tourists can obtain permission to stay.

For those with little time on their hands — and Sikkim is apt to be a side trip from *Darjeeling for most tourists* — there are *gompas* or monasteries within easy access of Gangtok. On the outskirts of the capital there *is the Enchen monastery,* while some 14 miles to the west, through beautiful scenery, stands Rumtek monastery, an ancient one recently restored, where lives the sixteenth reincarnate head of the Karmagupa sect of Tibetan Buddhism.

Another beautiful Buddhist shrine is the royal chapel or Tsuk-La-Khang, which although not more than 50 years old has all the atmosphere of a far older building with its Buddhist murals, carvings, eternal butter lamps and all-pervading calm. This is built in the grounds of the former royal palace where the last king of Sikkim still lives, stripped of his temporal powers. At the time of his overthrow he was not allowed to leave his palace for a year, but today he is free to travel around India, though not to leave its borders.

*Once used at the coron*ation of kings and for royal weddings, Tsuk-La-Khang is still the scene of important religious festivals like the *Worship of the Snowy* Range and celebrations to mark the Tibetan new year. It is only a short distance from the centre of Gangtok, and visitors can see near the former royal chapel the modest, one-time royal palace.

For those with a serious interest in Tibetan Buddhism there is the Institute of Tibetology, a research body established to further *Tibetan studies by means of* modern scholarship. Set in a forest of oak and ash trees, it possesses a library of 30,000 Tibetan books, and *also numerous other highly* prized relics, largely brought out of Tibet by refugees.

Most visitors to Sikkim come from Darjeeling by *road, a drive taking five* hours through spectacular scenery. Many choose to break their journey at the small hill-town of Kalimpong where a good but simple meal can be obtained at the government-owned tourist lodge set in a charming, English-style garden.

Some visitors stop over*night at the tourist lodge,* as Kalimpong offers marvellous views and other sights of interest including its flower nurseries, bazaars and monasteries. Pressure on the lodge is considerable and one is advised to book *several months ahead.*

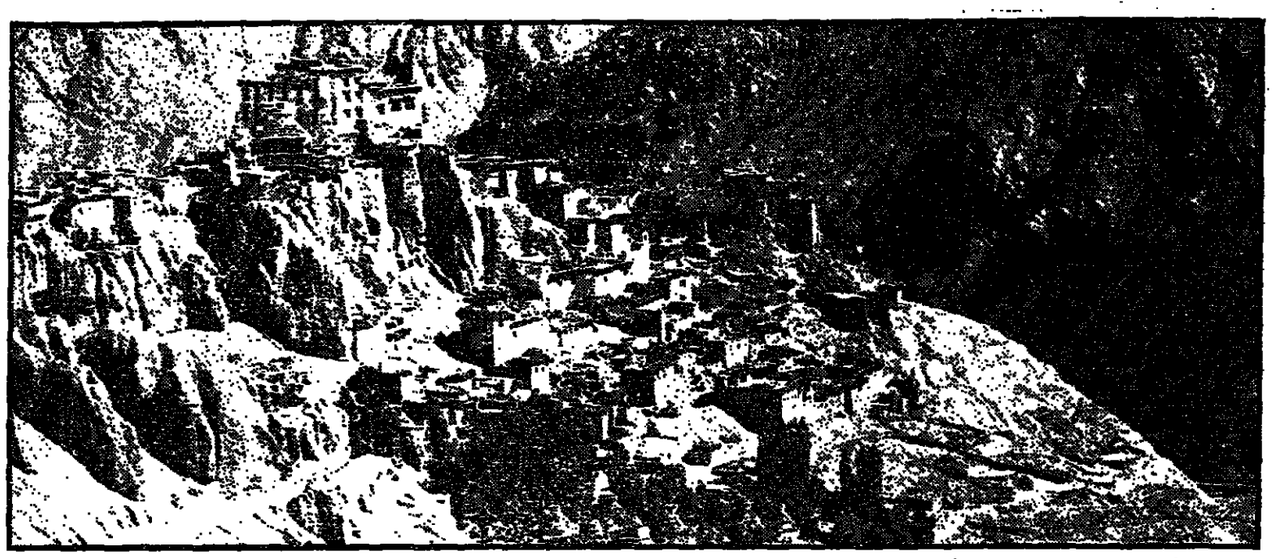
To visit Kalimpong an entry permit is necessary. This can be obtained in a matter of minutes in Darjeel*ing. An entry permit* for Sikkim, however, can take up to six weeks to obtain and must be applied for, *with photo*graphs, through Delhi. For those on package tours this is normally seen to by the *tour operator.*

As one approaches Sikkim, driving beside the magnificent Tista River, the countryside changes discernably from that around Darjeeling. The tea gardens give way to terraced paddy fields, and the vegetation becomes lusher.

In other words, although so close, Sikkim is surprisingly different both scenically and culturally from the *Darjeeling region, and totally* different from Kashmir at the far end of the Himalaya which is more like the Rockies or Austria, though *on a larger scale.*

If one is coming from Calcutta rather than from Darjeeling, one either flies to Bagdogra, then drives (allow *five hours) to Gangtok, or* one takes a train to Siliguri or New Jalpaiguri and then drives from there. There are regular buses and taxis running between all these centres.

P.H.



Ladakh, eastern Kashmir, which until recently was closed to tourists. Here the Tibetan way of life is still practised.

Hunt a virgin peak rather than a tiger

by Ronald Faux

The prime target for the hunting sportsman in India was once the tiger. It could now, since tigers are protected, be a virgin 20,000ft peak. The stalking is more dogged, there is no bright-eyed trophy to hang on the wall, but the satisfaction is probably as great.

The hunting ground is in the northern tip of India, where the country tilts against the Himalaya, that 1,500-mile long ruckle in the earth's surface stretching from Assam in the east to Afghanistan. India's share *of this vast region is spec*tacularly beautiful, particularly in the regions of Kashmir, Garhwal and Ladakh.

The summer monsoon *which sweeps across the* high Himalaya of Nepal trailing a wake of strong winds and dangerously fresh snow does not reach the more sheltered mountains of the Indian Himalaya. From May to September they remain relatively dry and offer the most stable conditions for mountaineering.

In Garhwal there are two peaks over 25,000ft high and more than a hundred which top the 20,000ft mark and can be climbed without the need for a massive expedition able to support a siege or bear *weighty supplies* of oxygen.

There is a strong historical connexion between British mountaineers and the Indian *Himalaya dating from the* time of the Raj. In 1907 Longstaff, with guides and a Gurkha, climbed Trisul (23,600 ft) and made the first serious reconnaissance of Kamet (25,447 ft).

Exploration continued until the Indian giants began to fall. Kamet was conquered by Frank Smythe in 1931 and Nanda Devi (25,645 ft), the highest mountain in India and arguably the most beautiful, fell to Tilman and Odell, two famous British mountaineers, in 1936.

With the end of the Raj, India closed its mountains and it was only in recent times that British expeditions have been able to *return to those delightful* regions. Mountaineering clubs and small groups have organized a number of successful visits as a new gener*ation of climbers sought to* push the boundaries of achievement beyond the peaks of the Alps to the remote and higher summits of the Himalaya.

But where a sufficiently large number of travellers are *unafraid* to tread, the travel industry is not far behind. Even Everest is the destination of package treks and the mountain itself is no *longer climbed because it is* there but because it can offer a variety of difficult routes to the highest point on earth.

Following the "tigers" of the sport is a large league of less demanding sportsmen who enjoy exploring an extremely beautiful part of the world, and then the companionable struggle of reaching a not too demanding summit. *The travel industry has* answered this need by providing highly specialized holidays. The stoic executive with £1,500 to spend can now lift his telephone and book a place on an expedition to a virgin Himalayan peak.

*Mountain Travel Incorpor*ated of Albany, California, now has a British subsidiary to provide expeditions for those without the time to *organize their own. The ex*peditions are concentrated on the Indian Himalaya, where there is range upon range of accessible peaks over 20,000ft high and roads which make the areas more readily accessible than the high mountain areas of Nepal —which has fewer than thirty peaks on its "permitted" list.

Permission can be obtained to climb in almost all areas of Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Lahakh and the Punjab. Peaks within *the "inner defence line"* remain out of bounds, but each year the Indian Government opens new areas.

The approach marches are *generally shorter than those* in other Himalayan areas—five days at the most to reach base camp. *This allows* more time to concentrate on the mountain although slow acclimatization is an important factor in a Himalayan *ascent. Mountain Travel sets* three goals on its expeditions which, in order of priority, are to get on to and off the mountain safely, *to have the satisfaction of* climbing in the Himalayas and to reach the summit.

"Given luck with the weather and a healthy team, someone will probably reach the top. If the weather is foul and avalanches are crashing about our ears then obviously the climbing will be limited. That is a calculated risk clients have to take", Mr John Cleare, the *British mountaineer who is* managing director of the company's United Kingdom operation, said.

The executive who lifts his telephone and applies for a place on one of the expeditions should have at least three years' mountaineering experience behind him. He should know the technique of ice climbing instinctively. Ideally he should also have *experience of climbing* at 20,000ft.

By joining an "off the peg" expedition he is delegating the masses of paperwork and the formalities of organizing an expedition. Assuming his experience is adequate and he is not on the list of "undesirables" kept by the Indian Government, he will be issued with *a mountaineering visa* and permission to climb a specific peak.

Health checks are important and the company recom*mends a thorough "cardio*pulmonary function evaluation" for all clients, since weak hearts and high altitudes do not go together. *Each expedition is accom*panied by a doctor and has no more than 12 climbers under expert leadership. The several tons of equipment required is provided. *Two* expeditions next year will attempt Nun Kun, a 23,410-ft peak flanking the Kashmir valley, and a summit, so far unnamed, in the Kishtwar Himalaya where peaks are characterized by steep rock faces and *fluted* ice ridges. A third party will attempt a first ascent of Mrigthunni (22,620 ft) in the Trisul basin, with a ski descent lasting *7,000 ft from the summit to* base camp.

Reviewing the past season, Mr Cleare said that five members had reached the top *of Nun Kun and another* party had climbed Berthartoli, which had resisted four previous attempts. "Expeditions last generally less than *40 days and can be very* attractive to people keenly interested in mountaineering who do not have the time to organize their own expedi*tions as well as to people* who perhaps went on an expedition in their student days and wish to repeat the experience now they are a little older and better off but short of time", he said.

The author was a member of the 1976 British and Royal Nepalese Army Expedition to Everest.

Kashmir unlocks its secrets

continued from previous page

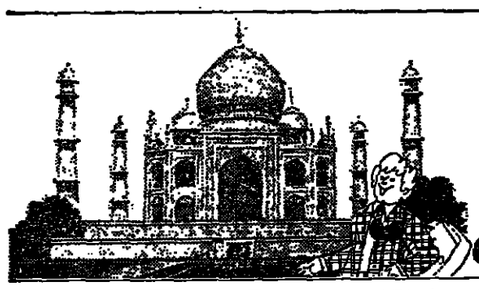
escape from the discomforts *of the plains. They called it* the Happy Valley, and although it has sometimes known unhappy times, it has continued to attract lotus *seekers ever since.*

Despite its popularity and the present pressure on its hotels and houseboats, only tiny portions of Kashmir have been opened up to tourists. One of the most recent tourist discoveries is Ladakh, known to the Victorians as "Little *Tibet", a wild and beautiful* region lying to the east of Srinagar. During the winter months it is sealed off from the rest of India by snow *filling the passes and it can* only be reached by military aircraft.

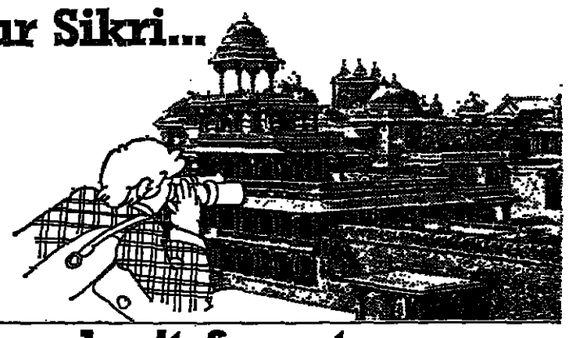
Its capital, Leh, is a sort of miniature Lhasa where *Tibetan Buddhism is still* practised. Almost every village has its own monastery or *gompa*, often built in places deliberately difficult *of access. At present,* because there are no hotels of anything like European standards, Ladakh is only for the more intrepid tourists. It *normally takes two days to* reach Leh by car or bus from Srinagar, most visitors halting for the night at Kargil where there is a government-owned bungalow with five rooms. The alternative is to bring a tent. The scenery along the route is spectacular.

*Two books to be recom*mended for those planning to visit Kashmir are Sir Francis Younghusband's *Kashmir*, long out of print, and John Keay's *When Men and Mountains Meet* (Murray £6.50), which tells the *story of the exploration of* the western Himalaya.

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Packages with exotic touch

Until fairly *recently few* Britons would have thought seriously of spending a holiday in India, if only because of the cost. However, with the growth of package tours to the sub-con*tinent and concessionary air* fares, it is a dream now *within reach of many* people.

Apart from overland trips, the cheapest type of holiday to be found in the brochures is the one-centre package where the visitor stays put in the city where his aircraft touches down, such as Delhi or Bombay. Cox and Kings offers these from £385 for 16 days, as well as other one-centre holidays involving an internal flight and therefore costing a little more. Neither the Delhi nor the Bombay one-centre package includes any meals except breakfast. However, food is cheap in India so this need not add greatly to one's budget.

At the other end of the scale, Serenissima Travel offers a 21-day cultural tour of India for £985 with almost everything except drinks and souvenirs included, while Swans does a *23-day wildlife tour for* £995, all in. Both companies also offer other itineraries, largely art oriented, some of which take in neighbouring *countries such as Nepal,* Bhutan, Pakistan *and Sri* Lanka. Specialist guest lecturers accompany all these tours.

Companies offering medium-priced packages include Fairways and Swinford (22 *days from* £702), Bales (19 *days from* £699), Inghams (15 days from £605), Cox and Kings (16 days from £570) and Sovereign (10 days from £470). The itineraries *vary* and the would-be visitor should obtain all these tour operators' brochures and decide which best suits his interests and pocket. Indian holidays have become extremely popular and one is advised to begin one's research early to avoid facing a reduced choice.

Many holidaymakers, while in India, also like to visit Nepal and most tour operators offer a package *which includes this little* mountain kingdom. Thomas Cook has a 20-day "Himalayan Journey" from £820, Fairways and Swinford offers an 18-day Himalayan tour from £675, which takes in Nepal, while Cox and Kings offers several tours which include it starting from £664 for 16 days. Bales also offers a 16-day India and Nepal tour for £652.

In addition to these tours, a number of tour operators arrange tailor-made holidays in India for groups with *shared interests. For in*stance, Town and Gown, of Oxford, specializes in wildlife tours to the Himalaya, each one accompanied by experts. Butterfield, of Leeds, specializes in arranging camping parties for railway enthusiasts, using a *railway carriage as a mobile* hotel. Fairways and Swinford offers a 17-day pony-trekking tour in Kashmir from £670.

Thomas Cook has a department in Peterborough which will arrange specialist interest tours on request, while many travel agents will organize one-off tours for groups ranging from ex-Indian Army officers to schoolboy cricketers. Some newspapers and magazines even arrange visits to India for their readers.

Although most Britons who visit India choose to go on a package tour of some kind, there are still many who prefer to pay a little *more and make their own* itineraries. For them there are individual excursion fares starting at £310 return which can be bought *through British Airways or* Air India. Even cheaper fares can be found using less well-known airlines if one is prepared to shop around.

Once there, Indian Airlines—the only domestic operator—offers various concessions, including a *youth* fare (for anyone *under 30) which gives a 25* per cent discount, and a run-about ticket which can save as much as 50 per cent off normal fares.

The great drawback to individual travel, as I discovered to my discomfort on a recent visit, is the difficulty in getting reservations and airline seats unless these have been booked long ahead, especially in popular centres like Kashmir and on popular tourist routes.

This is because of the rapid growth of India's tourist traffic and the resulting pressure on existing facilities. Many hotels are *completely booked up* by package tours for the entire holiday season. To make sure one does not find oneself without a bed for *the night or a flight to* one's next destination it is essential to make all bookings months ahead. This applies particularly during *the high season, from* October to March, and especially if one hopes to visit Kashmir and Nepal, both of which are extremely popular.

Another important point for the individual traveller is that all hotel bills and air fares must be paid in con*vertible currency. This* means that whenever one changes a traveller's cheque one must obtain a receipt to show that the money has *been changed legally.* Moreover, the hotel may wish to retain the receipt, so a tourist should not change large sums of money on one receipt, or he will *end up with a lot of Indian* currency and no receipts to go with it.

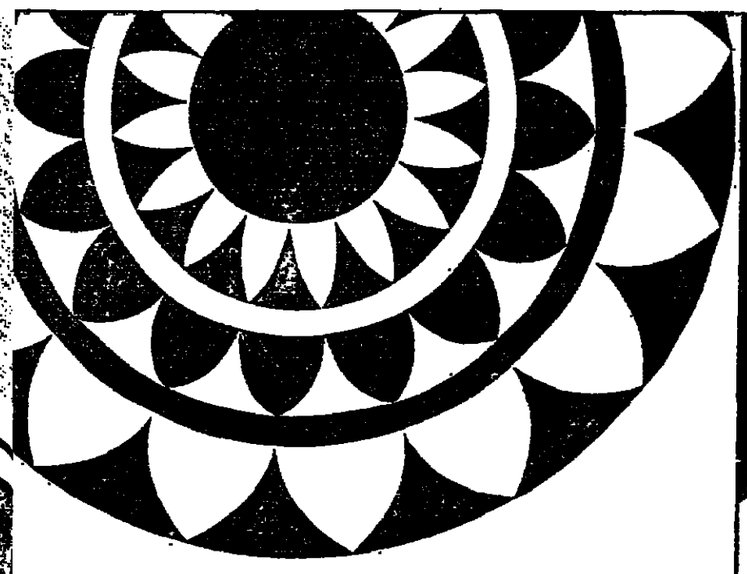
To get full value from an Indian holiday one will obviously want to read oneself in before departure. Some will instinctively turn to Kipling, more probably nowadays to Paul Scott. Of non-fiction works, I personally found John Keay's *Into India* (John Murray, £1.95, paperback) a perceptive introduction to the country and its people.

For on-the-spot briefing, Murray's famous 762-page *Handbook* to India and neighbouring countries, now in its twenty-second edition, is unrivalled although not cheap at £15. While not really comparable, *India on $5 and $10 a Day* (£2.75, Frommer) is useful for its information on restaurants and hotels. It also gives thumbnail sketches of India's *principal tourist sights* and holiday centres.

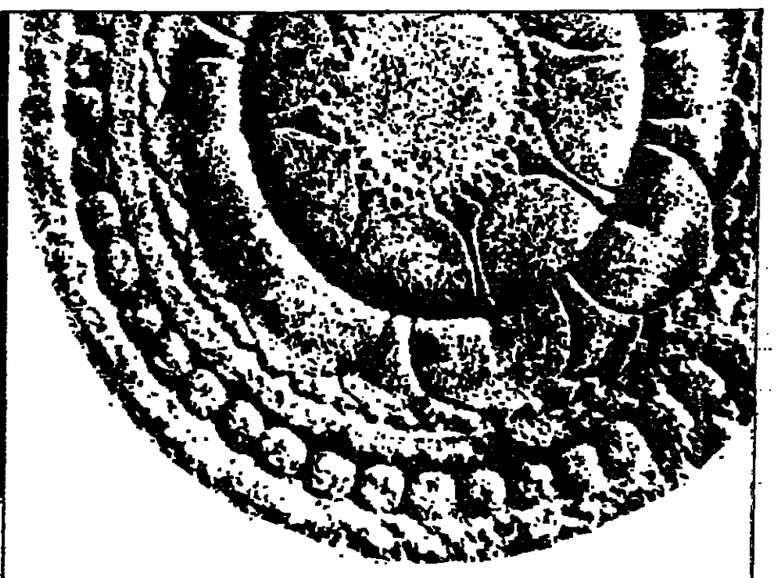
The Indian Tourist Office in New Bond Street, London, W1, produces a useful list of all British tour operators offering holidays in India, including their prices and itineraries.

P.H.

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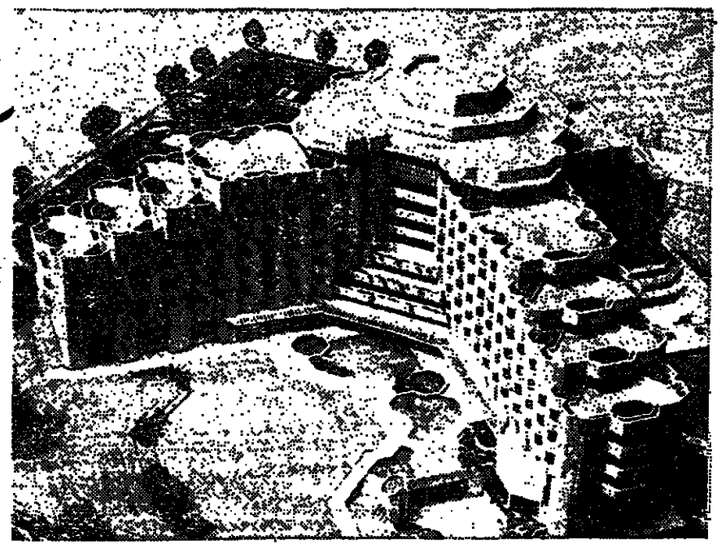
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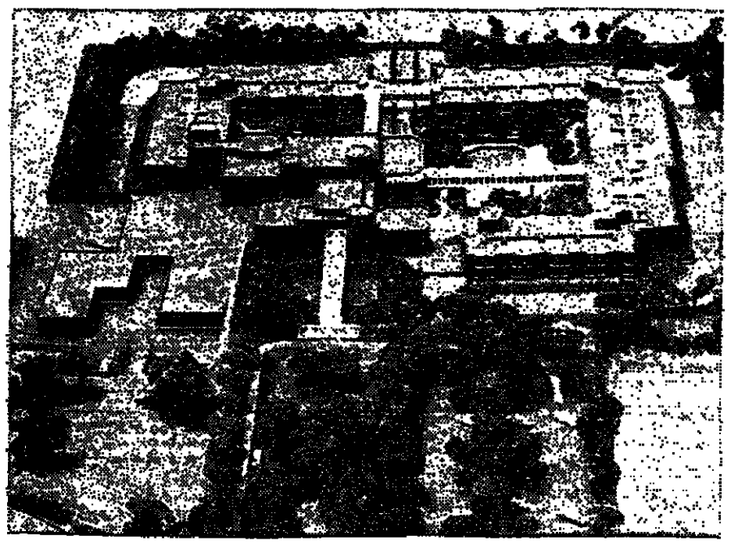
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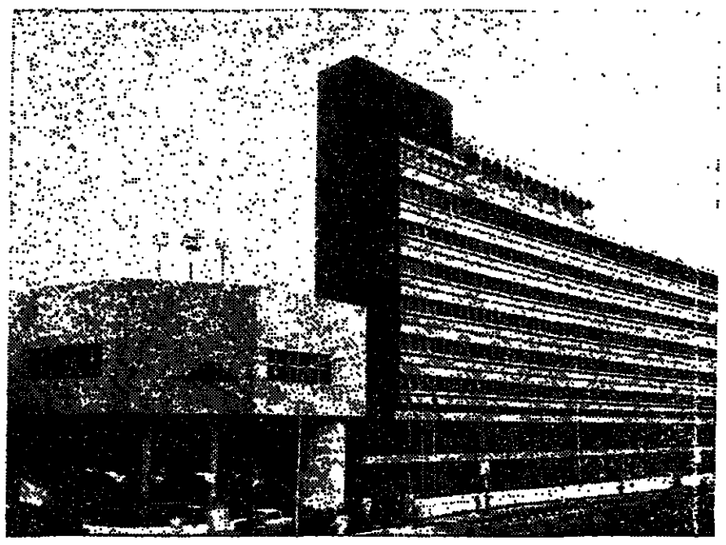
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Most visitors spend time in at least one of India's four largest cities. On this page Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are explored

Imperial remains span the centuries

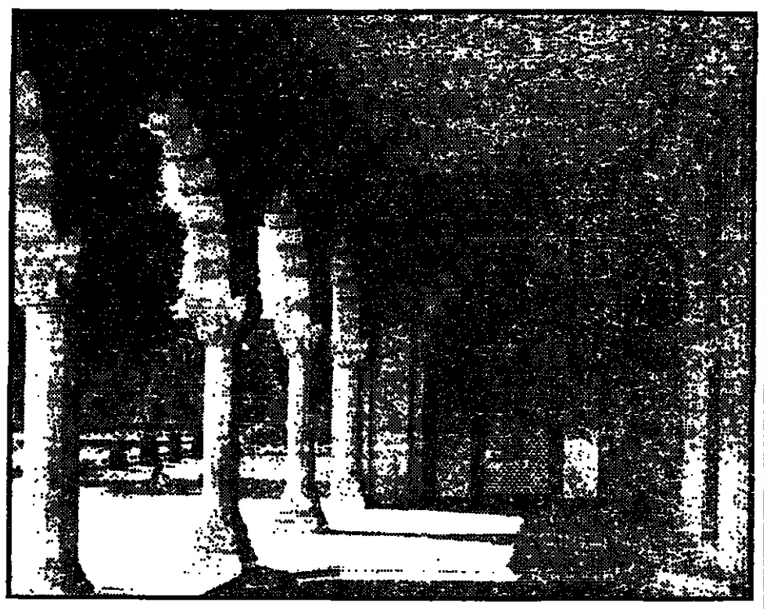
by Richard Wigg

The biggest mistake the visitor to Delhi can make is to expect it will be only an administrative capital, a Brasilia without the distinctive hand of an Oscar Niemeyer, the place with comfortable hotels to sleep the night or two needed in order to make the pilgrimage to Agra, an earlier capital of the Mogul emperors, to see the Taj Mahal.

It is important to understand what Delhi offers in its old buildings and monuments in order to enjoy it properly: there is nothing of the exuberance of the temples of southern India, but a city stretching over many centuries of a northern India profoundly marked by Islamic invaders and rulers.

You drive eight miles southwards through Delhi's typical post-independence suburbia to Qutb Minar, the first city of which there are substantial remains. Its mosque, the oldest in India, was started in 1193 after the Muslim conquest. But the arches were taken from former Hindu temples and the elegant decorative motifs reveal that clearly. Dominating the ruins, situated in well-kept gardens, is the 240 ft high victory column the new rulers built and still Delhi's most striking single monument.

You go to two more of Delhi's pleasant gardens for the most significant examples of the many elaborate mausoleums scattered about the capital. Those in the Lodi Gardens have the most agreeable setting but architecturally the finest is Emperor Humayun's tomb. Completed by his widow in 1565, it is by a Persian architect and represents the first standard example in India of the ornamental garden-tomb complex. In its interior the last Mogul Emperor of Delhi took shelter at the time of the Indian Mutiny before being captured by an English lieutenant. His own tomb is in Burma, where the British banished him, and the Indian Government would like to bring his body back to Delhi.



An arcade in the Red Fort, Old Delhi.

Humayun's mausoleum opens an epoch which saw the building of masterpieces of Mogul architecture both in Delhi and Agra, some 125 miles south of Delhi.

He was himself one of the builders of Delhi's Old Fort, with its graceful mosque and library tower. The more famous Red Fort, whose immense bulk dominates Old Delhi and the Jama Masjid mosque, are both creations of the Emperor Shah Jahan and were built between 1639 and 1648 and 1644 and 1658.

Shah Jahan was the Great Patron, for he built the Taj Mahal for his second wife, Mumtaz. When she died in 1630, after bearing him 14 children he summoned another Persian architect to build a worthy memorial. Its elements, though combined into a greater masterpiece, have their origins in Humayun's mausoleum.

After the architectural peak of the seventeenth century, decadence set in, but there is the eighteenth-century Jantar Mantar observatory; as science it was hardly a success, but the massive instruments in stone are an astronomer's curiosity.

Tombs or mosques in Delhi are always well frequented by Indians themselves, which is one of the pleasures visiting them is for foreigners; another is the chorus of tapping masons at work restoring the monuments from the meagre funds a poor country can spare to keep up its cultural heritage.

Visiting the Jama Masjid, the largest mosque in India and right in the centre of Old Delhi, gives the chance to savour the crowded street life or to venture into one of the restaurants. Indian friends may advise you to stick to the meat courses and avoid the water, vegetables or yoghurt.

For Indian food, if you are chary about the typical restaurants of Old Delhi where ordinary Indians eat, good restaurants are to be found in less well-known hotels like the President or Janpath which, incidentally, also is one of the best for Chinese food.

The New Delhi of the British, the creation of Sir Edward Luytens and Sir Herbert Baker, is at its most romantic if you go just before the quick Indian sunset down Rajpath, Kingsway, before 1947. Towards the Government Secretariat and the president's palace, formerly the Viceroy's residence. If you have no personal memories of British India it is most striking how late the British built themselves an imperial setting when the great affair with India was almost over.

Sunset is the moment when the buildings' bulk looks its most impressive and the essential lack of grace of a hybrid style is most handsomely concealed. The only consolation for the British is that nothing the Indians have themselves built in Delhi since independence is architecturally better.

If you get tired of looking around Delhi there are lots of shops selling Indian textiles and all sorts of craftsmen's work from all over India along Baba Kharak Singh Marg, another of the advantages of tarrying in the Indian capital.

Glad I saw the place nobody seems to like

by Peter Hopkirk

Kipling called it the "City of Dreadful Night"; Robert Clive, "the wickedest place in the universe". The young Winston Churchill wrote: "I shall always be glad to have seen it . . . for the reason that it will be unnecessary for me ever to see it again."

More recently, in his excellent book, *Calcutta*, Mr Geoffrey Moorhouse calls the city's poverty "an affront to the dignity of mankind" and warns its rich citizens that one day the poor will rise in fury, seize aircraft landing at Dum Dum airport, massacre the passengers, and leave the city a smoking ruin.

Nobody, it seems, has a good word for Calcutta. No one goes there unless he has to, and certainly not for a holiday. Yet many tourists do go there. For Calcutta is the base-camp for Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan and neighbouring Nepal, and many tour operators make a virtue out of necessity by stopping overnight in Calcutta.

It is possible to avoid the city by staying at the modern, Government-owned airport hotel, seven miles from the city, and catching the onward flight next morning. But those who do so will for the rest of their lives wonder uneasily what Calcutta is really like. For one, I was very glad I saw it, although I spent only two days there.

Calcutta is two-faced. There are the great public buildings, boulevards, cathedrals, public gardens, squares, lakes and museums, all ghosts of the Victorian or Edwardian past. Then, in horrifying contrast, there is the other Calcutta which long after one has left for home continues to nudge at sensitive consciences "like the persistent hand of a begging child", as one writer put it.

With forethought, one can see as much or as little of the latter as one wants. Those who cannot stomach the sight and smell of chronic poverty—with entire families crowded into hovels no larger than many rabbit hutches—can close their eyes to it all as they drive in their air-conditioned car or bus from hotel to museum or nightclub. They can, as they hurry from vehicle to vestibule, brush aside the spindly beggars and seek comfort in the bar.



The Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, a museum containing objects relating to British rule.

But there are some visitors who will want to know the worst, if only to justify their cheque to Oxfam. If conscience does not allow them to take a rickshaw, they need not walk far from their hotel to immerse themselves in it.

The suffering is everywhere — leprous beggars, limbless children, mangy dogs, men and women living, and dying, on the pavement. Weaving in and out of all this are ramshackle buses, honking taxis, sacred cows, country carts drawn by bullocks, clanking trams, and shiny, air-conditioned limousines.

There are those for whom it all proves too much. They either lock themselves in their hotel room (like one friend of mine), catch the next flight home, or, rather more commendably, devote the rest of their lives to the relief of suffering. Others will take it all in their stride, determined to see the sights, as well as the sorrows, of this former fishing village.

For those with a taste for Asian art there is at least one treat in store, the Indian Museum, the largest museum in Asia. Known locally as the Jadu Garh, or house of magic, it is the finest repository of Indian art anywhere in the country. To me the highlights were the Gandhara Room, on the ground floor, which is devoted to sculpture, and the ethnographical gallery showing the costumes and utensils of India's many regions. But, in addition, there are magnificent examples of Gupta, Asoka and other early styles of Indian art, besides later sculptures from Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, southern India, Java and Cambodia. There are also geological, ornithological and zoological collections.

High on many people's lists will be the vast Victoria Memorial, a museum of British India, containing 25 galleries packed with Victorian memorabilia, including paintings, furniture, weapons, sculptures, manuscripts and stamps. Built of polished white marble and dominating the Maidan, the city's huge riverside park, it was opened in 1921, the brainchild of Lord Curzon. Like the Indian Museum it is closed on Mondays.

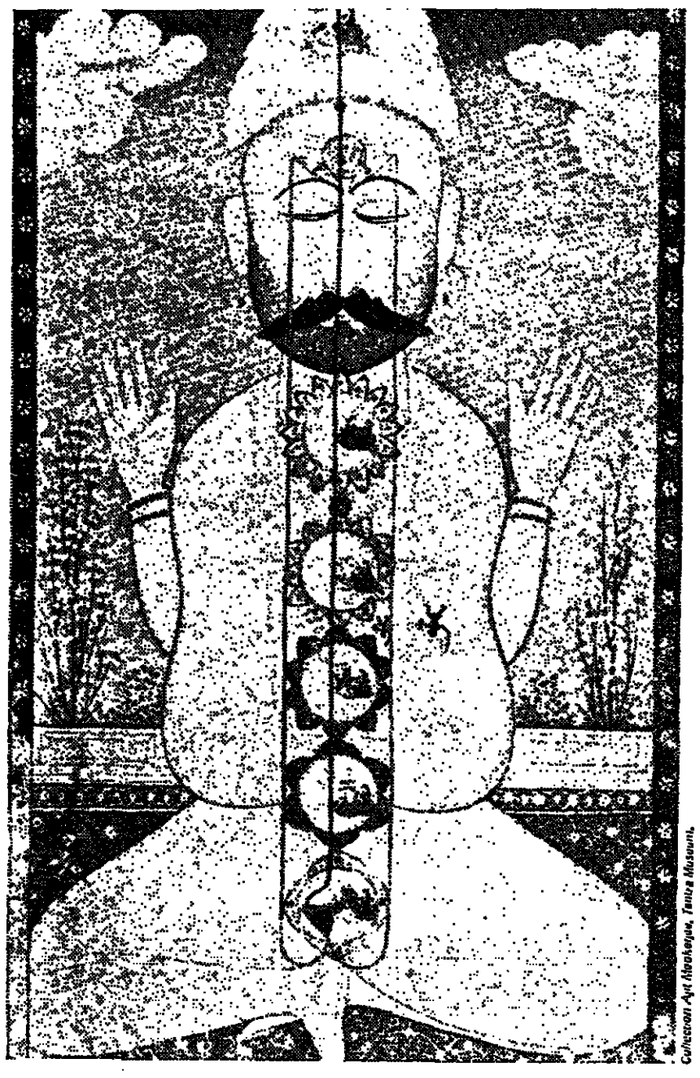
Many visitors will wonder whether the Black Hole of Calcutta can still be seen, but may be too polite to inquire of Indians. On the west side of Dalhousie Square, where the General Post Office now stands, a tablet can be found inside an arch at the building's north-east corner. In 1756, when the much disputed incident took place, this was the site of a fort in whose punishment cell—some say guardroom—146 Europeans were locked, of whom only 23 were still living the following morning when they were released.

These figures are given by a survivor, John Holwell, who published a detailed account of the incident. However, they have been contested, and not only by Indian historians. Mr Moorhouse suggests that, at most, 64 people went into the Black Hole, the name, incidentally, by which the room had always been known to soldiers stationed in the fort. Holwell puts the room as measuring 18ft square, while the latest (1975) *Murray's Handbook for Travellers in India*, says 22ft. by 14ft.

Other places of interest include the fine botanical gardens on the far side of the Hooghly river, one of the many arms of the Ganges, from where a grand view of the city can be obtained. Calcutta also boasts the second largest planetarium in the world and a zoo containing a dozen rare white tigers.

For those with the time to spare, the cathedrals, churches and graveyards offer a fascinating and often poignant reminder of Britain's imperial past. One of Charles Dickens's sons, among many other empire builders, is buried in Calcutta, while St Paul's Anglican cathedral has a Burne-Jones window.

The best time of year to visit Calcutta is between October and March, when the heat and humidity are just tolerable. In early summer the days become so hot that the great steel Howrah Bridge across the Hooghly is four feet longer than at night.



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Cosmopolitan gateway to business and pleasure

by Penelope Turing

To celebrate the visit of King George V in 1911 a huge stone archway was built commanding the Bombay harbour area and named, dramatically, the Gateway of India.

Today this remains the city's most striking feature, and with the colourful tides of human life which ebb and flow around it it is symbolic of the whole.

Bombay is large, crowded, noisy, the most cosmopolitan of Indian cities and the commercial capital. For many tourists as well as business travellers it is still the gateway to the sub-continent, linked by air and sea with all parts of the world.

Inevitably it is not the most romantic of places. Bombay's modern culture is a mixed one. Its glamour has attracted country-bred Indians to seek their fortunes, and some have been successful. It attempts to be all things to all men but it does so with more grace than many comparable cities in other parts of the world.

Bombay was ceded to the Portuguese by Sultan Bahadur Shah of Gujarat in 1534, and passed to England not by conquest but as part of the dowry of Catherine of Braganza when she married Charles II in 1662.

Six years later Charles II handed over the city to the East India Company for an annual rental of £10 and by 1708 it was the company's chief trading centre on the west coast.

Little of those early days is still visible, but the later mood of British India lingers in the triangle between Marine Drive, the Gateway of India and the massive nineteenth-century Victoria railway terminus.

The visitor's first expedition will probably be to Elephanta Island, an hour's trip across the harbour by launch. The Gateway of India is the starting point, the quay crowded with sellers of beads, postcards and sweetmeats, and as one settles on board eager boys thrust forward paper bags of popcorn and chips. The passengers on a Saturday or Sunday are mostly smiling Indian families with large-eyed, delighted children.

The island is a world away from the skyscrapers of Bombay. A narrow jetty leads to the shore, then a steep path climbs to the temple caves carved from the solid rock about the seventh century AD.

There is a great rock hall of columns, a lingam shrine of the Hindu god Siva, and round the walls a series of carvings showing episodes of the history of Siva and his bride Parvati, and different aspects of the god's character. By far the most striking is the Trimurti, a three-headed bust of Siva, showing him in his three characters of creator, preserver and destroyer.

The carving—and many of the others—has an extraordinary quality of beauty which draws the viewer back to wonder at the sensitivity, the spiritual strength of Siva's face in many moods. It is something far more personal and divine than is found in most Hindu art.

Back in the city there are the attractive "hanging gardens" of Malabar Hill and the lonely Towers of Silence where the Parsees bring their dead to be consumed by vultures.

At the centre of Back Bay is the lively, tree-grown Chowpatty beach, meeting-place of Bombay's teeming population, the city's equivalent of Hyde Park for strollers and rub-thumpers.

The Prince of Wales Museum has an enchanting collection of Indian miniature paintings. The Gandhi Memorial Museum at 19 Laburnum Road is in the house where the Mahatma stayed when in Bombay. It has photographs, treasures and a series of tableaux showing the events of his life to India's new generations.

It is true that the chief sights of Bombay can be seen in a couple of days, but for those who are interested there is an ever-widening range: temples and churches, museums, bazaars, new housing areas, old and new, poverty and riches.

Bombay has some of the best hotels in India, for example, the Taj Mahal overlooking the Gateway of India and the Oberoi Sheraton on Back Bay, but there is an acute hotel shortage partly because of the influx of Arab visitors, many of whom have made Bombay a substitute for Beirut.

The modern Centaur Hotel at the airport provides good service for travellers in transit.

For the international shopper Bombay is one of the best places in India, merchandise and crafts from the whole country being available. All the big hotels have enticing shopping arcades, but prices are high. The government emporia and cottage industry stores are much more economical sources, of silks and saris, carvings, leather and snakeskin goods, copper and jewelry.

Outside the city there is a wide variety of places to visit from the beaches of Juhu (most popular and crowded), Versova, Madh or Manori to the Krishnagiri Upavan National Park. The cave temples of Kanheri are 40 km from the heart of Bombay in a peaceful green forest from which the hills rise steeply. Once the old trade route from the sea passed that way and in the hillside a colony of Buddhist monks carved themselves a monastery out of the rock face during the second century BC.

In those days the Buddha was not regarded as a deity and there were no images of him among the carvings in the original temple—the two enormous statues of Buddha in the outer verandah were added much later.

More than 100 cells for the monks have been discovered. It is a remarkable place, strangely evocative of immemorial meditation.

Above all, from Bombay one can go to the famous cave temples of Ajanta and Ellora, though this involves flying to Aurangabad and staying overnight. There are hotels at Aurangabad and rest houses at Ajanta and Ellora.

Ajanta 106 km from Aurangabad was a Buddhist sanctuary and its 30 rock-hewn caves are chapels and monastic chambers rich in 1,500-year-old frescoes, many still glowing with colour. The outside walls are decorated with remarkable sculptures.

Ellora is only 30 km from Aurangabad. There are Hindu and Jain as well as Buddhist temples, all dating from the fourth to the ninth centuries AD. The Buddhist shrines are the earliest and simplest.

The Hindu Kailasa Temple covers an area twice that of the Parthenon and its carvings and sculptures are among the finest in India.

Glorious memories tinged with affection

Fort St George was the begetter of what is now the great, bustling, sprawling city of Madras, and still looks out to the Bay of Bengal with a kind of benificent dignity.

About 350 years ago there was only a fishing village on this sweep of golden sand (the earlier Portuguese settlement of San Tomé lay a couple of miles along the shore to the south), but in 1639 Francis Day obtained a grant of land from the deputy of the Raja of Chandragiri and here was built the earliest important settlement of the East India Company.

Today the imprint of the English is still one of the most noticeable features of the city, not least in the outlook of the Madras people themselves. George V especially is remembered with affection because he gave his name to a former Indian quarter of the town just outside Fort St George.

Inside the massive walls of the fort Indian troops now use the old parade ground, and its handsome colonial buildings are the seat of the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Memories of the past are strongest in St Mary's Church, the earliest Anglican church in India consecrated in 1680 and rebuilt in 1759.

Its high, cool, shadowy interior is full of memorials to governors, officers, civilians and their wives who served and died there. Robert Clive, the East India Company clerk who become governor of Madras by the time he was 30 and achieved a poignant immortality as Clive of India, was married in the church.

Past governors provide an historic roll-call: Elihu Yale, founder of Yale University; Thomas Pitt, grandfather of Lord Chatham; Lord William Bentinck, Sir Thomas Munro.

Other famous men lived or sojourned in Madras. Warren Hastings was second member of Council for three years from 1769 and the Duke of Wellington was quartered there when he was Colonel Arthur Wellesley.

The fort area is well worth a morning or afternoon of leisurely exploration. Its museum has a fascinating collection of East India Company and later British treasures — uniforms, regimental colours, guns, mortars, paintings, porcelain, coins, stamps.

There is no great temple architecture in Madras but the Kapaleeswarar temple in the district called Mylapore is one of its two famous Hindu places of worship; the other is Parthasarathi.

Kapaleeswarer is a big complex of shrines dedicated to Siva, with one great ornately carved *gopurum* (tower). Inside the precincts life is abundant, colourful and impressively sure in its faith.

Here is San Tomé, first a Portuguese settlement, then successively captured by the French and Dutch and finally occupied by the British in 1749.

According to a very ancient tradition St Thomas the Apostle went there bringing Christianity to India, and was martyred on what is known as St Thomas Mount near the present airport. There is a church on the mount, and relics of the saint are kept in the Roman Catholic cathedral of San Tomé. St Thomas Mount was mentioned by Marco Polo in the thirteenth century.

Do not miss the National Art Gallery which has the finest collection of South India bronzes in the world, some impressive carvings and a delightful collection of paintings extending from Moghul-inspired water-colours of the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries to the work of modern Indian painters.

Outside the city is the unchanged countryside, across which lie roads which vary from moderately good highways to pothole-studded tracks. All carry the traveller through an enchanting world of bright green paddy fields, palm-thatched villages, carts drawn by long-horned cattle or water buffaloes and a population who walk gracefully or ride bicycles erratically among the cows, goats, dogs and fowls which complete the living picture.

Long day excursions can be made south to Mahabalipuram which has a posse of famous rock-cut temples and is now a beach resort, or inland to the golden city of Kanchipuram which once had a thousand temples and still possesses more than a hundred.

Madras is now well provided with hotels in the four and five-star categories for which prices are much lower than in comparable hotels in Europe.

The Connemara is the long-established "classic" one, well provided with modern facilities and a courteous staff. The Sudarsan International is an elegant modern hotel with excellent food. In both the starting price for a double room is about £12.

P.T.

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While a rumour that the architect had killed himself—because it had been built the wrong way round—set the city by the ears!

The Gateway to India

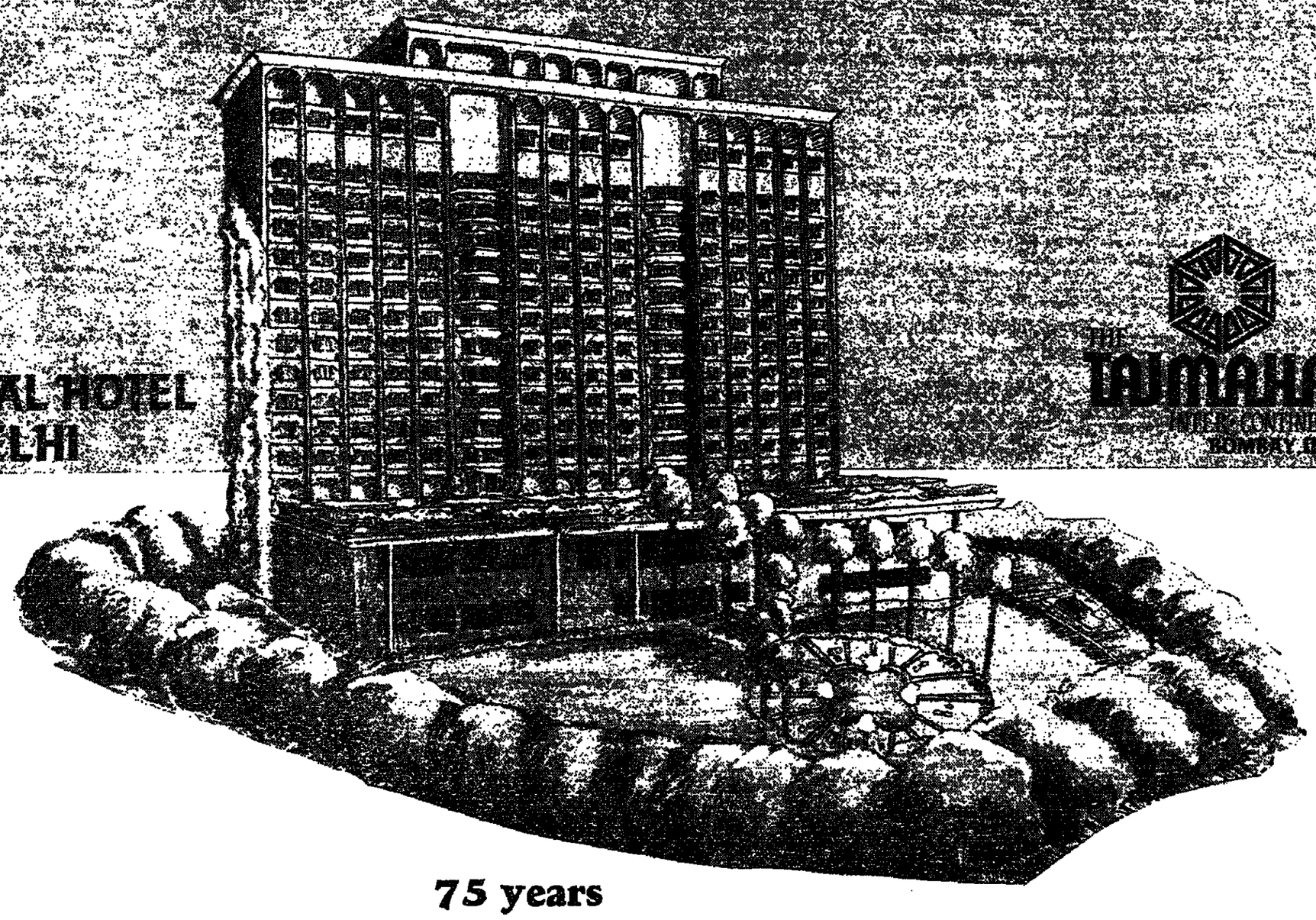
But, just across from the Gateway of India, it became the real gateway to India. John Barrymore and Somerset Maugham, Pavlova and Alfred Hitchcock, Louis Armstrong and George Harrison, stayed here. While the London Times wrote, "instead of waiters, they employ genies...within the charmed casements of the Taj, reality is far away, viewed through a haze of contentment."

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The shore temple at Mahabalipuram (Seven Pagodas), near Madras.

Beaches have everything except crowds

by Penelope Turing

Along the shores of Asia's great peninsula which forms the Indian subcontinent runs a bright ribbon of sand, washed on the east by the Bay of Bengal and in the west by the Arabian Sea.

Down the centuries fishermen have lived by these beaches, their boats putting out at dawn, their small dark-skinned children playing in the surf. And, for nearly as long, strangers have come over the water to these shores—traders, adventurers, conquerors. Among them were Solomon's envoys seeking timber to build the Temple at Jerusalem, and Marco Polo on his travels.

Only very recently have beach-loving international tourists discovered the shores of India, and because of difficulties of access and accommodation there are still only a few areas which can be classed as holiday resorts, even in the simplest form.

For those who are travellers rather than tourists this simplicity constitutes the charm of these places. There are no crowds and almost no discotheques. A few hotels of varying categories provide modern comfort and reasonable cuisine. Sea and sand and sunshine are the entertainment, as well as the local attractions of hinterland and some treasures of India's past.

The outstanding place for a beach-based holiday is Kovalam, 16km from Trivandrum, the capital of the state of Kerala, which is linked by air services with Madras and several other cities.

Kovalam is on the west coast close to the southernmost point of India. The luxury Kovalam Palace Hotel has been built next to a former palace and provides five-star accommodation in 72 rooms and 16 cottages; and Kovalam Grove in the same complex has a further 40 cottages. Room rates are from Rs180 (£12) a night for two, and there are several restaurants, bars and a snack bar.

Features of this hotel are the health centre where yoga instruction and special massage with herbal oils are available, and the tennis courts and mini golf. Food is of good standard.

Kovalam's special charm is twofold: the extraordinary beauty of its setting on a curving golden bay backed by miles of lush green palm groves, and the surprising variety of interesting places to visit from such an apparently remote spot.

Ten minutes' drive from Kovalam Palace is a fascinating area of backwaters among the palm trees. There one can be taken in small boats through a quiet world where families live in thatched huts among the trees, and the only sound is the rhythmic pounding of coconut fibre which will be spun into coir rope.

Trivandrum has an impressive Hindu temple (not open to non-Hindus) and a number of handsome buildings dating from the British period as well as modern ones. The Napier Museum has a fine collection of bronzes, sculpture and early musical instruments.

Rather more than an hour's drive from Kovalam is the greatest architectural treasure of the district—Padmanabhapuram Palace which until 1798 was the seat of the Maharaja. It is an outstanding example of Kerala architecture with steep tiled roofs and wooden galleries surrounding the stone core of a building of many courts and extensions. A 30km drive beyond this takes one to Cape Comorin, the land's end of India.

In complete contrast there is Neyyar Dam, a reservoir in the hills some 40km from Kovalam. The surrounding area is a wildlife sanctuary, and it is possible to travel up the reservoir by motorboat and visit a village of the Kani tribesmen who live in the hill forests.

Tourindia, an enterprising small travel agency in Trivandrum run by three young Indian university graduates, organizes half and full-day excursions to all these places, as well as tours of from two to four days visiting Cochin, Thekkady wildlife sanctuary and Madurai.

North along this west coast of the Arabian Sea, Goa is a little world of its own, possessing 100km of coast and some lovely beaches. There the Fort Aguada Beach resort has 120 air-conditioned rooms in hotel and cottages. Rates are from Rs200 (£13) for two.

The best season for Goan beaches is October to May, rather longer than on the hotter sands farther south where the best time is between November and March.

In general the eastern shores are less well suited to beach holidays than the west, for the continental shelf is narrow there and winds and tides make swimming unsafe at times in some areas. However, one place in the south-east has been developed in a modest way and makes an attractive point of relaxation in the middle of a sightseeing cultural tour.

This is Mahabalipuram, an hour's drive south from the city of Madras. Mahabalipuram is a village famous for its rock-cut temples, and on the coast close by several simple beach hotels have been built.

The most luxurious is the Temple Bay Hotel owned by the India Tourism Development Corporation. This has 24 picturesque thatched bungalows standing in a garden between the main building and the sea. Each has a shower, lavatory, kitchenette with refrigerator and balcony. Ten have air-conditioning. The nightly charge for two people in a bungalow with air-conditioning is Rs150 (£10). The main building has a further eight rooms.

There are a restaurant, snack bar, freshwater swimming pool, and a bar where the visitor can get alcoholic drinks on a tourist permit (easily obtained in Madras), for this is in the "dry" state of Tamil Nadu. Food is simple but reasonably good.

The rest is summed up in the sound of the waves breaking on the beach, big black and white butterflies flitting among the flowerbeds—and peace.

Rajasthan: a fabled land calls for careful itinerary

by Barbara Aldred

Rajasthan is a fabled land, home of the Rajput warriors of old and of Maharajas whose names have dazzled and shocked the West for centuries; Jaipur and Kotah, Bikaner and Alwar, Udaipur and Jodhpur. Their families created and sustained the towns that bore their names and which today are attracting an ever increasing number of tourists.

A predominantly desert area, Rajasthan is vast, nearly the size of France. Hundreds of miles can divide one place of interest from another. So careful planning is important in any tour of the state as there is such a variety of things to see, from palaces and temples to bird and wildlife sanctuaries.

Rajasthan is easily accessible from both Delhi and Bombay. There is a daily Indian Airlines hopper service that stops at Jaipur, Jodhpur and Udaipur, allowing the visitor to stay overnight in each of the most famous Rajput towns. It is a favourite tour with travel agencies which will arrange for their clients to be picked up at the airports and transported to luxury hotels.

In Jaipur, the visitor can stay at the Rambagh Palace, until recently the home of the Maharaja of Jaipur whose widow and sons retain an interest in the hotel. It is actually run by the Taj Group of hotels but the ruling family handed it over lock, stock and barrel, so it is staffed by their old retainers and in the Polo Bar hang a painting of Queen Mary and photographs of the Queen and Prince Philip in the company of the late Maharaja.

The next stop is Jodhpur where the tourist can stay at the Oberoi-Jodhpur Palace Hotel and then on to Udaipur where the Jag Nivas Lake Palace Hotel is situated in the middle of the lake and visitors have to be ferried to and from the shore. It was the Maharaja's summer residence. The royal family of Udaipur was the foremost Hindu princely family and tradition says the Maharaja is descended from Rama, one of the most popular Hindu gods.

This luxurious glimpse of Rajasthan is not cheap. It would be difficult to do it for less than £120 for two people. A one-way air ticket from Delhi to Bombay is a little less than £30. The Rambagh Palace and the Lake Palace at Udaipur both cost £18.35 a night and the Oberoi at Jodhpur is £13.35 a night. In all three hotels food is extra.

But Rajasthan can be visited much more cheaply and comprehensively by car or train and bus. Cars with drivers can be rented from government-approved firms for about 7 pence a kilometre but they have to be deposited at the point of departure or the hirer is liable for the return journey.

A possible short circular tour from Delhi is to Bharatpur to see the magnificent Ghana bird sanctuary to which indigenous and migratory birds flock in their thousands. Agra can be visited en route but night should be spent at the pleasant Travellers' Lodge in the sanctuary.

Then one can go on to Jaipur to explore its bazaars which are famous throughout India for jewelry and textiles, its museums with their collections of old miniatures and regal artifacts including the royal howdahs and clothes worn by past maharajas, some very fat and some very thin.

Excursions can be made into the surrounding countryside. The temples and pools, or tanks as they are called, near Galta are a place of pilgrimage for Hindus and are particularly beautiful at sunset and sunrise. In the village of Sanganer, about seven miles from Jaipur, the locals can be seen block printing the traditional Rajasthani cloth.

On the way back to Delhi, there is Amber, the original seat of the Jaipurs, which because of its topography had to be forsaken in the eighteenth century. It is a marvellous place for the lazy tourist as it can be explored astride an elephant, hired at £3.35 a time. The more energetic visitor will prefer to go on foot to discover in detail Amber's old palace with its terraces and bathing chambers.

Returning to Delhi, by way of Sariska, one can stay at the Tourist Bungalow in the hope that a tiger may be seen at night with the aid of a spot-light. It is worth asking to explore the old Maharaja of Alwar's hunting lodge to see how the princes have been affected by the modern world. Amid the falling masonry are stuffed tigers, symbols of a vanished era.

The kilometres for this particular trip would be about 670 making the cost of the transport about £50. Accommodation, if tourist bungalows and the Travellers' Lodge in Bharatpur are used, will cost about £2.50 for the former and about £6.50 for the latter for double rooms.

For those who want to explore farther afield there is the train, a cheap form of transport. Indian Railways now issues an Indrail pass in exchange for dollars or sterling. The passes can either be purchased abroad or in India and a second-class ticket for 90 days' limitless travel costs $45 while an AC (air-conditioned) class ticket costs $70 for seven days' travel, for example.

By using a combination of trains and local buses the whole of Rajasthan can be discovered at little cost. Tourists can stay in circuit houses and rest houses and dak bungalows. Permission to stay in circuit houses has to be obtained from the Collector of each area while for resthouses and dak bungalows permission is obtained either from the tourist office or from the department to which it belongs, most usually the Public Works Department.

However, it is unusual for a weary traveller to be turned away, permission or no permission. The price for this type of accommodation is rarely more than £1 a room though it is wise to carry bedding and simple provisions including water-purifying tablets. The facilities can be basic but that is its enjoyment. For a few days or weeks the traveller returns to the nineteenth century.

A possible itinerary would be to take the train from Delhi to Ajmer, whose circuit house was the British Residency, and from there take a bus to Pushkar where in November the annual Camel Fair is held, a standard tourist attraction in the autumn.

From Ajmer the traveller can either go to Udaipur or Jodhpur and then Jaisalmer, the most completely medieval of all Rajasthani towns and approached through true desert. Or he can go straight to Abu Road from where a bus is caught to Mount Abu, famous for its Jain temples.

If a tourist really wants to explore Rajasthan properly he should look at the available guides: *Murrays* now classic guide to the subcontinent is a good introduction, as is the *Fodor* guide. For the serious student there is nothing like *The Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan* by Colonel James Tod, first edition published in 1820 but still available and there is the *India Tourism Development Corporation Guide* which is full of ideas for possible tours.

As the package holiday industry has yet to hit Rajasthan, local travel agents and the Indian Government's Department of Tourism will help to arrange tours tailored to individual needs and these do not have to be costly.

Cooking delightfully diverse

by Julia Keay

To the visitor whose only previous experience of Indian food is the home-made "curry" or a visit to the local Indian restaurant, the reality is delightful and not a little bewildering in its diversity. For a start the Indian cook never uses curry powder. She buys her own spices and grinds them herself to blend for each dish. Curry powder bears as much resemblance to freshly ground spice mixtures as orange squash does to fresh orange juice.

In the main cities, Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, you can find European food if you look for it, but it is expensive, can be disappointing and it is surely a terrible waste of a chance to sample some of the wonders of Indian cuisine. As well as in the big hotels, superbly cooked regional food can be found in restaurants such as the Moti Mahal in Old Delhi or the Kwality and Gaylord chains which are represented in all these cities. For those on a tighter budget, less ambitious but none the less delicious vegetarian meals can always be found in the excellent India Coffee Houses.

What you will eat depends entirely on where you are. Most of the Indian restaurants in Britain specialize in food from the Punjab and Northern India. Here the food is rich and spicy though not as chilli-hot as in South India. Meat is widely available and especially delicious when served as *pilau*—fragrant steaming mounds of rice and mutton cooked with *ghee* (clarified butter)—or as *tandoori* chicken, roasted whole in a clay oven with hot *nan*.

Nan is the exception among Indian breads in that it is baked with yeast. Most *roti* is unleavened but, like *nan*, fresh cooked for each meal; sometimes even during the meal. *Chapattis*, the best known, are cooked on a griddle, while others, such as *parathas*, *puri* and *pappadoms*, are fried.

Wonderful fresh vegetables are available all over the country—every variety you can think of (except possibly Brussels sprouts) and more besides. These together with pulses (there are 60 varieties of lentil in India and as many ways of preparing them) form the substance of all cooking. Whether they are eaten with rice or *roti* again depends on where you are.

In South India it is always rice. Rice ground into flour and made into steamed rice cakes (*idlis*). Rice boiled and served with throat searing *sambhar* (lentils again). Rice ground and made into mouth-watering *masala dosai* (large savoury pancakes miraculously crisp on the outside and soft within, filled with spicy minced vegetables). Rice boiled and eaten with deliciously cool curd or yogurt as a contrast to end the meal.

And always vegetables; to be a vegetarian in the south is a positive pleasure. Meat is hard to find and can be of dubious quality. Far better to stick with the local specialities, as delicious served off a banana leaf which is then tossed to the monkeys waiting outside as off gold plate in the ex-Maharaja's palace-hotel.

The subject of South Indian food cannot be left without mention of the coconut. It is not unusual for a family to use more than 10 coconuts a week in the preparation of their meals. Freshly grated and pounded into both vegetables and sweet dishes it is none of your dry, bitty, gets-in-your-teeth desiccated coconut that we know. And its delicate, distinctive-tasting oil is the cooking agent for nearly every dish.

In eastern parts of India coconut oil is replaced by mustard oil—"the only way to cook fish". The coastal regions all round the country have their own fish specialities such as the prawns of the Malabar coast or the pomfret of Bombay. In Calcutta and West Bengal, however, fish forms so essential a part of the diet that high caste Brahmins there, usually strict vegetarians, consider it perfectly acceptable.

The more adventurous can buy a wide range of snacks from the hundreds of street sellers or "chat stalls". These are the equivalent of our take-aways, only one does not usually take them away farther than the nearest patch of shade.

Some specialize in stuffed *puri*, round flat breads deep fried till they puff up like balloons, and filled with a spicy vegetable mixture. Others sell *samosas*, little cones of pastry with a potato filling, or *pakoras*, slices of onion, aubergine or chilli fried in batter. These should all be cooked before your eyes and eaten piping hot. *Channeh*, on the other hand, a savoury popcorn made of puffed chick peas sautéed in *ghee* and spices, can be eaten hot or cold.

Cheek by jowl with the "chat stalls" are the sweet shops whose displays are dazzling. Pink and green hued fudges are coated with thin films of edible gold and silver leaf and piled high alongside glistening, syrupy *jalebies* like endless orange pretzels. Almost every ceremony and festival involves the giving and receiving of sweets and every day seems to be a festival.

The variety of fresh fruits rivals that of vegetables. Some are unfamiliar—the custard apple and the bulky jackfruit of central and southern districts; mangoes and guavas, lichees and chicus that look like hard-skinned pears and taste like strawberries. Others are less strange—apples from the orchards of the Kulu valley in the Himalayas, exquisite finger-sized bananas from the Punjab and luscious, loose-skinned oranges from Maharashtra. Papayas and pineapples, pomegranates and persimmons—the list is endless.

And to cap it all India not only produces incomparable tea; the cup of locally-grown coffee I was served on the train heading south through Karnataka was the best cup of coffee I have had.



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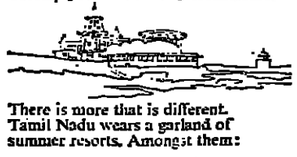
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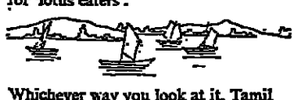
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Pilgrimage to the home of the steel horses

by K. Westcott Jones

Steam traction on the railways has always enjoyed a vast and loyal following, and when it began to disappear from the British, West European, and American scenes by the end of the 1960s, railway enthusiasts sought the attraction farther afield. India, with nearly 10,000 steam engines, was an obvious magnet, possessing the largest network of railways in Asia.

Even now there are still about 9,000 steam locomotives at work on the Indian railway system, many of them less than 12 years old. They can be found on broad gauge express trains, streamlined and resplendent, all over the metre gauge network, and on various narrow gauge mountain lines. As a result, special tours are arranged for railway enthusiasts to India, usually lasting about 15 to 18 days. One of these, leaving on February 18, is by the Railway Preservation Society of Ireland, led by Lord O'Neill of The Maine, former Prime Minister of Northern Ireland and a well-known rail conservationist.

The "steam season" in India is similar to the main tourist season, during the cooler weather from November to the end of March. This is not only for visitor comfort, but for effect, since cooler conditions enable the steam from locomotives to rise in more spectacular and photogenic style.

It is fortunate for tourists and rail enthusiasts alike that India's finest train under steam power links the capital city with the nation's leading tourist attraction at Agra. It is the Taj Express, making the round trip of 243 miles daily, and allowing nearly seven hours at its destination for visits to the fabulous Taj Mahal and the deserted city of Fatehpur Sikri. The train is painted blue, as is the semi-streamlined WP class Pacific locomotive, while the rolling stock includes double-decker observation coaches, providing a unique opportunity to watch a steam engine at speeds up to 70 miles an hour.

Railway enthusiasts tend to be a dedicated breed: on one occasion when a rail group of 38 arrived in Agra with the Taj Express, only 12 visited the Taj Mahal, the majority spending the day at the locomotive sheds or in the vicinity of the busy broad and metre gauge station.

Always on any itinerary is the fascinating journey into the Himalaya from Siliguri on the Toy Train. On a gauge fractionally under 2ft, the Darjeeling-Himalaya section of the North East Frontier Railway spirals up to 8,000ft before descending about 1,000ft into the famous hill station.

The uphill ride of 54 miles takes more than seven daylight hours, but railway enthusiasts enjoy every minute as the diminutive 0.4.0 tank engines (with a crew of four) tackle the stiff gradients, men sanding the track with desperate urgency as the driving wheels bite into severe curves. One train each way daily over the complete journey usually has its quota of European and American devotees aboard.

Another popular railway hill climb in India is the route from Mettuppalaiyam off the Madras-Cochin line up to Ootacamund, 7,000ft above sea level in the Nilgiri hills. A sturdy class of rack-and-pinion fitted 0.8.2 tank engines haul quite heavy trains up from Mettuppalaiyam to the cool resorts of Coonoor, Wellington, and Ootacamund, taking just over four hours for the 30 miles, on metre gauge.

In general, the steam scene on Indian Railways can be savoured at its most prolific between Delhi and Calcutta, with emphasis on such important junctions (and tourist cities) as Varanasi (Benares), Mughal Serai, Lucknow, Agra, Chittaranjan (where a massive plant was still building steam engines as recently as 1970), and the coal and steel areas near Asansol.

Very long stretches of metre gauge in the south of India are covered in leisurely fashion by steam-hauled trains, including the interesting line to Rameswaram Port, where the irregular steamer to Talaimannar in Sri Lanka starts. Strong concentrations of metre gauge engines may be seen at Tiruchirapalli. Another at Bitragunta near Madras is housed at a locomotive shed wearing the English slogan "Home of the Steel Horses". Metre gauge Pacifics of the modern ZP class dominate passenger workings, while equally modern 2.8.2s of the ZE class operate most freights.

There is a fine new railway museum in Delhi with a collection assembled by Indian experts aided by Mr Michael Satow, formerly of ICI, Teesside, and sponsor of the Locomotion facsimile which ran during the Rail 150 festivities near Darlington in 1975. It is intended to have a representative of each class of engine used in India at the Delhi Museum; meanwhile it has some unique vintage attractions, including a 2.2.2 well tank from Kitsons of Leeds, built for the East Indian Railway in 1855.

Although the encouragement of tours by steam-railway enthusiasts is a matter of policy by the Department of Tourism of the Government of India, there are a few factors which limit maximum enjoyment and tend to restrict expansion of these tours. One is unalterable—the use of Indian brown coal which produces rather dirty, sulphurous smoke and little of the pure white plumes beloved of train watchers who recall this sight from the heyday of British steam.

Bureaucracy often raises difficulties on shed visits and when taking photographs. Opportunities for official "footplating" are even rarer than in Czechoslovakia. Linesiding is an essential pursuit of the railway enthusiast, but in many parts of India it is made difficult by a combination of security and hordes of unwelcome bystanders, some curious, some begging.

Travelling by train throughout India, regardless of the type of traction, is the only way to see that great country. Many fast trains with modern accommodation link all main centres, and a useful facility for tours is the hiring of a special tourist car for attachment to trains throughout an itinerary. The teeming and varied life at the big railway stations is the life of India in miniature. It shows the colourful country in a manner air travel never could. With 40,000 miles of track, the railway system reaches almost all the sub-continent, and there has been no Indian Beeching to prune the branches.

Individual travellers, or very small groups, can buy an Indrail Pass, sold only to foreign tourists. The pass may be obtained for periods ranging from seven to 90 days, and in the ultimate air-conditioned class, costs between $70 and $260, but only $35 to $130 in first class (including air-conditioned chair car). One marked advantage is that holders of Indrail Passes have priority when making reservations, decidedly useful in a country where most trains run full to capacity.

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The South: tea and crocodiles of mission pupils

ancis Watson

uth has only lately lure tourists in any from the established f Moghul cities, Raj- laces and Kipling in the north where, from Delhi, even is a distant south-

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e in India, on the nd, is a Christian more evident than lindu South, from ration of Christian more ancient than to the crocodiles of neatly-dressed mission-pupils in one town after another.

The Hindu temples themselves are to be seen in new (though old) forms. There is something mysteriously impressive in the first, distant, view of those great wedge-shaped towers— the *gopuram* of the final development—breaking the flat horizon. Before that one will already have become aware of darker complexions, a more leisurely rhythm of life, a special grace of movement, new variations of India's multiple fashion-display, and tongue-twisting place-names that, once mastered, become euphonious.

The tropical climate offers far less variation of temperature than is met with in upper India, but the old cliché that it alternates between hot and damned hot is scarcely deserved. Aside from the hill-stations one may expect 80°F in the normal touring season between November and February, and not more than 90°F in the summer.

The visitor who demands a westernized menu need not starve. But the vegetarian southern cuisine, with rice as the staple, is varied and very tasty. The curries are the hottest in India.

The temples, which are what one chiefly comes to see, offer two distinct experiences. The first is the impact of building and sculpture at more or less disused sites where the tourist has a free run.

Kanchipuram, to the west of Madras, is one of India's seven most sacred cities. Among its 120-odd remaining temples two small Pallava shrines (c AD 700) exhibit the earliest form of the Dravidian temple.

On the coast south of Madras a grander Pallava site, once an imperial seaport, is Mahabalipuram, which the English used to call Seven Pagodas from the remarkable monolithic creations now believed to have been type-models for eighth-century craftsmen.



Courtyard of the Varadarajaswany Temple at Kanchipuram.

Beyond them a series of rock-cut masterpieces in deep relief—Vishnu asleep on the serpent, Durga vanquishing the buffalo-demon and the pastoral scene of Krishna—carry one unforgettably to the great carved panorama variously called Arjuna's Penance and the Descent of the Ganges: and finally to the sole structural temple on the ocean's rim.

Possibly the finest achievement of the Dravidian sculptor-architects is the eleventh-century Brihadeswara temple at the Chola capital of Tanjore, the original centre of those artists in bronze who produced, for instance, the celebrated Dancing Shiva. The 80-ton granite block that caps the soaring tower of this astonishing edifice was raised by manpower up an earthen ramp several miles long.

Far from there, but not to be missed in a tour of Southern India, is the trio of Hoysala temples, unique in form and in their exuberant decoration, which can be reached from Mysore city.

The other, and separate, experience is that of the huge temples, which are like cities in themselves (and were built to be refuges in times of trouble), where life and worship still mingle in a microcosm of Hindu India.

Those who shrink from crowds and noise and possible insalubrities must be warned. But they will lose something essential if they do not spend an hour or two in the teeming labyrinth of Madurai's Meenakshi temple, guarded by its eight *gopurams* with their multitudinous carvings painted in fairground colours. At Srirangam, on an island in the Cauvery river, thronged in December for the Vaikunta Ekadasi festival, there are seven walls through which to pass.

With so many to choose from, my own favourite is Tiruvannamalai — perhaps partly because I first went there to visit a sage (now dead) of the great tradition, before the day of westward-jetting gurus. The vast temple-enclosure, 25 acres of it, lies in the open country at the foot of a pyramidal hill, and the best time to be there is at the Kartikai full-moon festival in November, which culminates with the lighting of a beacon-fire on the hilltop.

As a rest from Shiva and Vishnu and thousand-pillared halls, there is a taste of France still to be savoured in Pondicherry, and of the Danish East India merchants at Tranquebar. At Cape Comorin there is a chance to stand on multi-coloured sands at the extreme tip of the sub-continent, 1,500 miles due south of Delhi; and at the Periyar lake wild fauna can be watched in a beautiful nature reserve.

The writer is author of The Trial of Mr Gandhi, and A Concise History of India.

Goa: an addictive cocktail

by Charles Boase

Goa is a cocktail with some lively ingredients. Mix Latins and Indians, Catholics and Hindus for four centuries and the result is a happy people with a knack for enjoying their double share of feasts. Add mile upon mile of silver, palm-fringed beaches and take away prohibition (which is enforced elsewhere) and the concoction is addictive. Many a Westerner has come for six days and stayed six months, living idyllically in a cheaply rented bungalow by the shore and leaving only to spend the summer in the Himalaya.

Life has an easy-going Mediterranean charm. Probably nowhere outside Bombay in India is so Western. Things feel familiar. Whitewashed baroque churches preside over plazas in little red-tiled towns, bungalows called Boa Vista or El Dorado line roads called after Herois de Dadra or Conda Torres Nova, a plaque says a roundabout is the gift of the Lions' Club (there is Rotary, too), and another sign proclaims in English "Permanent road works". Mini-skirts oust saris and there are tavernas everywhere. Indians think it is a bit daring to go there for a holiday.

Apart from the beaches and the curious cultural blend, the biggest draw is the shrine of St Francis Xavier, Asia's premier Christian saint. He died near Macao and his body was buried in lime, but it survived uncorrupted and was brought back to the Bom Jesus Basilica in Old Goa, a few miles east of Panjim.

Every ten years the body is exposed to huge crowds for veneration. Mrs Gandhi thought it was politic to attend on the last occasion (1973-74). In between times, the faithful can complete and post a slip saying: "My good God, through the intercession of St Francis Xavier, kindly grant me the following favours".

The red stone basilica has a generously carved and gilded altarpiece and other embellishments to encourage the right degree of fervour. Outside, a gift-shop displays a gruesome basket of holy hands.

Near by is the Se Cathedral, like an enormous ship in stunning white, with 14 altars and wooden cross that is said to grow miraculously. Its convent now contains a museum of Portuguese items. Every ruler has a portrait, including Salazar. It is surprising how enthusiastically Establishment Goans talk about the "liberation" in 1961, when Nehru's forces walked in.

The two churches are almost all that is left of a grand city built in the sixteenth century to rival Rome. Ravaged by disease, it was soon abandoned to the jungle, which is always ready to reclaim its own. Baroque splendours, now practically unreachable, can be glimpsed in the wilderness.

The best way to see Old Goa is on an English-language guided coach tour run by the Tourist Bureau in Panjim (it alternates with tours of the towns and beaches). The tour includes some of the Hindu temples hidden in the interior (the state is about 60km wide); once they stood proudly on the coast and rivers, but they had to retreat before the razing Christians. Nevertheless they incorporate the odd Western influence and that makes them especially interesting.

The temple names, such as Shanta Durga and Mangesh, are sometimes Westernized (Xanta Durga and Manguexi), and most other places seem to have two names (Panjim is called Panaji). Surnames, too, are often Portuguese (Gomes, da Silva) although their bearers are likely to be wholly Indian: it is just that their ancestors adopted the name of their baptizing missionary.

This blurring of lines gives excuses for celebrating everyone else's festivals. Diwali, the movable autumn Hindu feast of lights and fireworks, is celebrated with characteristic Indian exuberance, and the streets throng with revellers and floats during the carnival before Lent. There is always a *zatra*, or village fair, going on somewhere.

Weekly markets are ebullient occasions, which can give a tourist more insight into a locality than many a guided tour. The one on Fridays at Mapuca attracts people from far and wide.

A market with a difference is held a few miles from there at Anjuna beach by hippies. Five years ago there were about 4,000 hippies from Europe, North America and Japan living in palm-leaf huts on this short stretch of beach, but the emergency and economic circumstances at home have diminished the appeal of this Shangri-La. The Sunday market is a cross between a bring-and-buy and a pop festival. A pall of hashish smoke bangs heavily over people selling trinkets, coconut candies and opium to music from *Woodstock* or *Sergeant Pepper* — that is where their clocks stopped. Customers dress up or, as is more usual, undress.

Goa can be reached by daily flights from Bombay and Trivandrum, boat from Bombay, and bus and train. To take a bus down from the dry Deccan forcefully brings home how luxuriant the coast is. The boat takes 24 hours, stopping at colourful isolated villages. Passengers sleep under the awning.

There are numerous hotels (another Goan strongpoint), but it is best to book. Fish dishes are a speciality, washed down by the local drink, feeny, brewed from coconut or cashew. The label on one brand says: "Please try and make this your regular drink." For transport, bicycles are cheap to hire and the land fairly flat.

Kerala: spice-laden breezes

n Keay

may be the best at oranges but, for a pineapple, the ean along Kerala's coast is somehow . About mid-morn- l girl emerges from of shaggy coconut ips across half a eserted beach and, and knife, paddles gh the shallows. pple, hacked into and sucked with is a revelation, its like a distillation p sunlight and the ig water.

, almost on the tip dian peninsula, is each with all the lia of a resort. the beachcomber settle for a palm ad of a multi- sunshade, Kerala miles of coastline y palms as people. from which to ex- iotous and rather appeal is Cochin. d, though, it is far from Delhi as even by direct Bombay, a good

mbay, Cochin is veral islands, but e could live in the rawl without ever being aware of it, not so in Cochin. Its constituent parts, Ernakulam, Mattancheri and Cochin itself, are dotted round a green tropical bay perforated with lagoons and backwaters.

Ferries crammed with commuters churn back and forth; at the end of the street, through a curtain of casuarina trees, a square-rigged dhow billows seaward on the spice-laden breeze. Outside your bedroom window at the Malabar Hotel rusty tramp steamers set the little fishing boats dancing and ruffle the stately passage of a three-masted clipper; the bathroom window at the back gives on to a freighter loading coconuts and cardamom for Rotterdam.

To the spice trade Cochin owes its cosmopolitan atmosphere. Along with exotica like ivory and peacocks, the peppercorns of Kerala found their way to ancient Greece and Rome. By Marco Polo's time the Chinese were trading there and in 1502 Vasco da Gama chose Cochin for the first Portuguese factory.

A hundred and fifty years of Portuguese supremacy was followed by a century of Dutch and two centuries of British; nowhere else in the East has such a long history of contact with Europe. From pepper the spice trade expanded to include ginger, cardamom and nutmeg, areca and cashew nuts, then sandalwood, teak and coir and, from the new plantations in the peninsular hills, rubber, tea and coffee.

All this foreign contact has left its mark on the city and its people. The colonial quarter near the mouth of the harbour is all Dutch gables and red tiled roofs. The main Protestant church, built by the Dutch, still bears its earlier dedication to St Francis Xavier and boasts the tombstone of Vasco da Gama.

Although St Francis made many converts, Christianity in Kerala goes back a good deal farther. Tradition has it that St (Doubting) Thomas made the first proselytes in AD 52. Their descendants known as Syrian Christians by virtue of their divided allegiance to the patriarchates of Babylon, Antioch or Nineveh, constitute a quarter of Cochin's population today.

Less numerous, though equally well established, are the Jews of Mattancheri. In one of their synagogues there is an inscribed copper plate dating back to the fifth century AD. Like the Syrian Christians, and no doubt influenced by the obsessive caste-consciousness of the orthodox Hindu majority, they too are divided among themselves; the Black Jews scarcely acknowledge the parvenu White Jews who claim only 500 years of residence.

Not to be outdone, the Muhammadans of Kerala also have a unique history. As the Moplahs, or descendants of Arab traders who were established on the Malabar coast long before Muhammad, they were the first to introduce Islam to India.

Surprisingly in a place with such long colonial associations, Kerala remained a princely state until 1947. The lush scenery, the far from backward people and the general air of prosperity in the erstwhile states of Travancore and Cochin belie the traditional notion of feudal India as found in the desert kingdoms of Rajasthan.

To a succession of enlightened rajahs Kerala owes its literacy rate of 70 per cent, the highest in India. An astounding 45 newspapers are published daily; schools are as plentiful as places of worship, which is saying something when the smallest village is likely to have five churches and as many mosques and temples. Equally volatile in their political tastes, the Keralans were the first in the world to install a democratically elected communist government.

For the tourist, princely India is good news; it means palaces, and not just palaces to see but palaces to stay in. Elsewhere many a maharaja has turned the ancestral home into a luxury hotel with exorbitant tariff. But in Kerala the places are run as modest rest-houses.

The Kovalam resort developed from one such. Another is the magnificent Alwaye palace on the banks of the Periyar river. A third, at Quilon, affords an excuse for the day-long boat journey through busy backwaters from Cochin.

But pride of place must go to the Bolghatty Palace on its own island in Cochin bay. Reached by ferry from another palatial guest-house in Ernakulam, the white colonial style building, once the British residency, gives on to sea-lapped lawns and beautiful gardens, an oasis of peace from which to watch the evening sun dipping beyond the harbour mouth into the open sea.

The Malabar coast is never cold; the seasons are distinguishable more by humidity than temperature. During the moister summer months lethargy can be combated by a visit to the Nilgiri hills or the Cardamom hills. In the Nilgiris Ootacamund, Coonoor and Kotagiri at 6,000 to 8,000ft are suitably bracing.

The former, Snooty Ooty of British days, is the south's answer to Simla. Around the club and racecourse wicket gates and arches of rambling roses allow a glimpse of dormered cottages.

But, more even than Simla, Ooty is in decline, a ghost town of the Raj. The dramatic scenery is somehow cheapened by the town's suburban pretensions. And amid the disarray of training colleges, boarding schools and hydroelectric schemes it is hard to believe that the vanished splendour was ever that splendid.

More typical, though less elevated, is the growing resort of Thekkady and the Periyar lake in the Cardamom hills. The lake is a reservoir and along with the game reserve that surrounds it—one of the finest in India—is a legacy of the Travancore princes. Their guest houses, dotted through the reserve, again provide a delightful alternative to the newer hotels and hostels.

Returning thence to Cochin the road zigzags through a sea of tea gardens, then plunges coastwards. Instead of the statuesque conifers of the Nilgiris the hills are clad with flowering Flame of the Forest and precious teak.

Peppercorns, green at this stage, hang from their vines in long necklaces. Then come shady rubber plantations; the air grows warmer, richer. The road straightens out on to the coastal plain and one is back again in Malabar's tropical profusion.

Tourism a plant of slow but steady growth

In 1976 tourism took sixth place among India's export earnings bringing in a total of Rs2,250m (£146m). This is the achievement of an industry which, for various reasons, has been a plant of fairly slow but steady growth.

In comparison with the regular tourist countries of Europe the annual number of visitors to India is still modest: some 534,000 in 1976.

If India's annual total of visitors is still lower than in holiday countries of Europe and the Middle East their average length of stay is much higher. In 1975 and 1976 it was 27 days, a figure that has also grown appreciably since the 22.7 days average of 1970.

Britain heads the list of foreign visitors, though these include Indians resident in Britain who are holders of British passports, large numbers of whom return with their families at long intervals for a stay of two months or more in India. Next in numbers come the United States visitors and there is now a growing proportion of travellers from the Middle East, especially to Bombay.

India's official tourist development is now directed to extending the scope of such holidays. The fame of the Taj Mahal at Agra, Delhi's Red Fort, Jaipur and the beauties of Kashmir will remain the initial choice for most first-time visitors, but the treasures of the south are now coming into the tour operator's picture—not least for their beaches.

It is there that the tourist development has been concentrated recently, and the result is some attractive and up-to-date facilities close to Madras, Trivandrum and Goa.

The official outlook on tourism is basically practical but independent. There appears to be little or no encouragement of direct foreign investment in tourism.

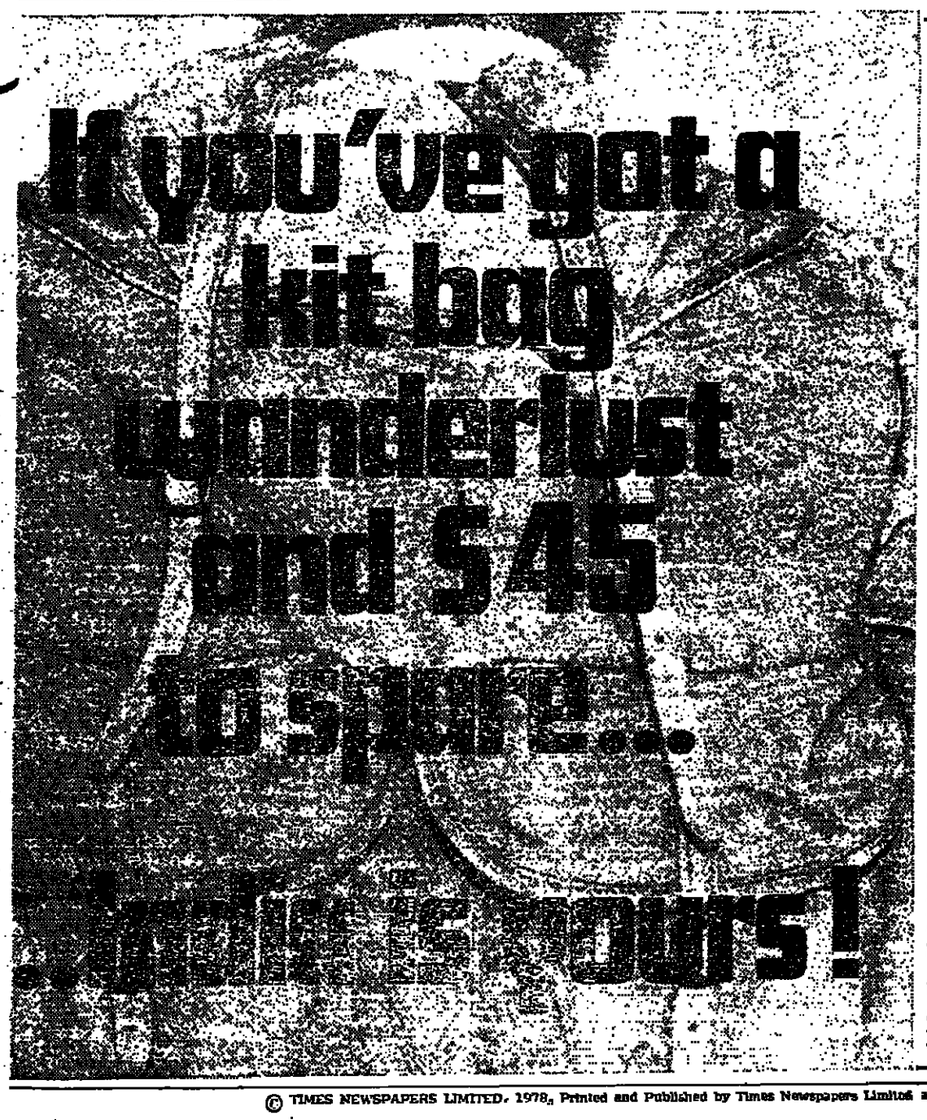
A vital part of the country's tourist drive is provided by the government-owner international airline Air India. Domestic routes are served by Indian Airlines, also state-owned.

Air India finances 20 per cent of expenditure on tourism promotion and facilities. It now has an extensive fleet of Boeing 707s and 747s, with daily 747 flights to London and New York, and other services to Australia, the Gulf states, Germany, Japan, East and West Africa and other countries.

In congress and convention facilities promotion for India, Air India has been active. On the direct tourist side the airline has been promoting mountaineering and trekking holidays in the Himalaya for several years. Together with the Tourist Department they sponsor Indian food festivals and dance group visits in a number of countries.

Because there is still a shortage of hotel accommodation at key points in India the airline has started its own hotel chain. The first example is the luxurious Centaur Hotel at Bombay airport. Others are planned for Srinagar in Kashmir, and Juhu, one of the beach areas near Bombay.

P.T.



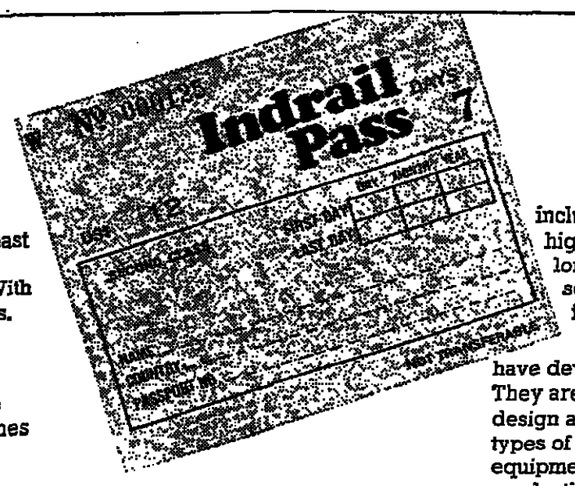
India is the world's most exciting tourist spot. It is also one of the least expensive. In fact, you can do a 90-day tour for as little as $ 45! With the Indian Railway's INDRAIL Pass.

The Indrail Pass takes you to the real India

Many of India's marvels lie off the beaten track, bypassed by airplanes and highways. Only the Railways can take you there—take you in comfort through the colourful, kaleidoscopic Indian countryside. The Indian Railways are the fourth largest in the world, with 61,000 kilometres of rail track waiting to encourage your spirit of adventure!

The Indrail Pass— your ticket to pleasure

The INDRAIL Pass is a single, convenient ticket offered to foreign nationals and Indians residing abroad. It allows you to travel to any extent, and by any train, throughout India—for holidays ranging from 7 to 90 days. So you can greet the dawn at Kanyakumari, ride the surf in Goa, join the pilgrims in Varanasi, visit the Taj Mahal on full-moon night and catch the winter sports in Kashmir—all in a single holiday! And the INDRAIL Pass comes really cheap!



Period of validity (days)	7	15	21	30	60	90
Fare (US $)						
AC Class	70	100	125	150	220	280
1st Class AC Chair Car	35	50	63	75	110	130
Second Class	12	17	21	25	37	45

includes single-class, high-speed trains, superfast long-distance trains and, in season, holiday specials from all major cities.

The Indian Railways have developed rapidly on all fronts. They are nearly self-sufficient in the design and manufacture of almost all types of railway rolling stock and equipment. And have three major production units: an electric locomotive works, a diesel locomotive works and an integral coach factory. Today, Indian-made railway equipment is in use in the Middle East, Africa, South East Asia, Europe and Canada. And Rail India Technical and Economic Services (RITES) have undertaken several consultancy contracts abroad.

The Indian Railways— Asia's largest Rail-Road System

Started in 1853, the Indian Railways today have locomotives criss-crossing the entire sub-continent. Their network is most efficiently run—in terms of speed, frequency of trains, passenger amenities and sheer travelling comfort. The modern fleet

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In Agra, I found a box that could bring back the Taj Mahal.

It was the time of the Raj.

When young officers in Her Majesty's Indian Corps strolled these walkways.

The sun blazed down over their white topees.

Then, word has it, their conversation had but one end.

How best could the Taj Mahal be shipped home?

When the sun began to fall with visible motion, as it does every afternoon, they would have stopped, stared and mused on this.

As every afternoon I have stopped, stared and mused. For twenty minutes, even an hour, I follow the sun downward.

Waiting for the sunburst rays to penetrate the translucent marble of the dome.

It is then that the Taj, which all day has dominated the horizon, excels itself.

No longer white. But gold.

Words to encompass this vision have failed more eloquent men than myself.

I understand the Subalterns wanting to ship home for all to see the prize they could never hope to describe.

Well, such a dream may not go altogether unfulfilled.

Earlier today, I ambled through the shaded bazaar fingering gold and green silks when, lowering my head to sniff some sandalwood carved into the inevitable elephant cum paper knife, a hand tugged my shirt tail.

"Sar want take home Taj marble, Taj jewels? This way mister sar."

He lifted a curtain.

With a few sideways shakes of the head—the customary Indian nod of approval—I was ushered into a room.

A workshop.

Here I saw men of great age together with apprentice boys carefully follow the ancient processes of carving marble from the same quarries that gave birth to the Taj.

A tabletop, a bowl, a box.

Inlaid into each surface, intricate patterns made up with precious stones.

Jasper, Jade, Agate, Turquoise, Tiger's Eye.

The same stones that adorn vast areas on the face of the Taj.

Moonstone and Mother of Pearl that shimmer and light the luminous Taj on every full moon.

And the same patterns.

Poppies of Cornelian.

Each head set with thirty tiny stones.

In their thousands on the Taj they reflect the midday sun.

I thought. If a single flower demands such care it is no surprise that 20,000 men toiled 22 years to build this monument to the Emperor Shah Jehan's queen.

So. This is the story of the box I found that will bring back memories when I return to England.

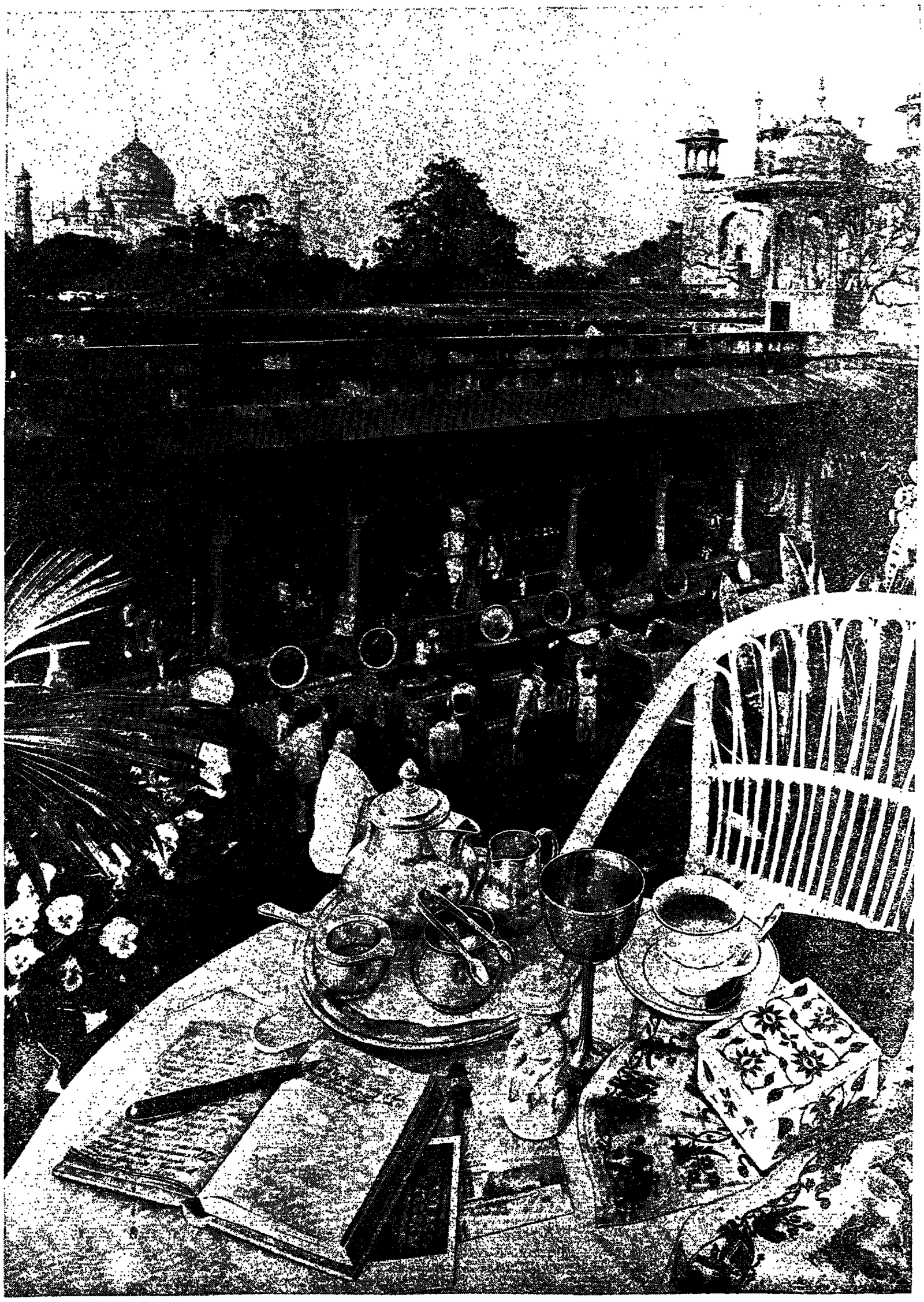
I filled it with some blooms from the purple and red bougainvillaea that abound in the Taj nursery.

Along with a vivid green tail feather from one of the parrots that are commonplace here.

Also one or two other keepsakes to recall this place.

Yet for you at home there is one consideration to be made before any memento can bring back the spectacle of the Taj Mahal.

First you have to go.



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AIR-INDIA

For information write to The Government of India Tourist Office, 21 New Bond Street, London W1Y 0DY.

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